

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

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## APPENDIX

TO THE

## EIGHTH REPORT.

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### MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

(TAKEN IN KERRY AND CORK, 3<sup>RD</sup> TO 19<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1907).

AND

DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Right Hon. The EARL OF DUBLIN, G.C.V.O. (*Chairman*).

The Right Hon. Sir A. P. MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN C. R. COLOMB, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.

The Most Rev. PATRICK O'DONNELL, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

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GEORGE O'KEILY, Esq., M.P.

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

### *Secretary—*

WALTER GALLAN, Esq.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report upon the operations of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas."

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O'CONNELL, Mr. M.

See pp. 1-5.

## SCHEDULING TWO-THIRDS OF LOSTOWN UNION PROPOSED.—DEFINITION OF CONGESTION NO OTHER.

In district of Lostown there were ten electoral divisions congested; population 10,784, or about one-third of population and area of entire Union; Rural Council thought remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that average valuation per head was £1 10s. 3d., and of congested divisions £1 3s. 2d., 42129.—The 30s. or under per head rule should be abolished, and Board should have discretion to schedule a townland as it saw fit; present method no guide; scheduled division of Kilsheane had valuation of 16s. 3d. per head; cause of its low valuation of 1886 was that land which was nearly all reclaimed bog land was of little value in 1883, when valuation was made; holding in Kilsheane which was only 45 or 56 valuation might have ten to fifteen cows; Lisleaghin, Tarmone, Lisleah, Urice, etc., were more congested, 42129a.—If revaluation was made valuation would be higher than at present, 42130.

## UNSETTLED LANDS.

Schedule of untenanted lands in the district submitted to Commission last October, also replies received from some of the owners of the land; since then townlands of Ballynagall, Cookegown and Kilmonee had been sold to Estates Commissioners, and holding at Gortorney had been sold to a tenant; there were 846 acres of very good tillage land in Kilsheane; letter from Messrs. Reeves and Sons, solicitors to Scottish Provident Institution, stated that they were in communication with Congested Districts Board as to sale; demesne lands were enclosed, 42130.—It was almost all grazing and tillage land, 42131, 42132-3.—Where there was bog it had been indicated in the schedule, 42132.—About fifteen to twenty acres of the 846 acres were under tillage, 42134, 42135-6.—Only holding in the schedule that was farmed in mixed way, including tillage, grazing, and dairying, 42134.—It was situated near Ballybrannigan, and in season from June to October there was a good market for milk; farm supplied the whole village, which was the reason that more land was not tilled, 42137.—Farm was all in one hand, 42138.—It probably paid better to use it as dairy farm rather than have it tilled, 42139.—Local market for milk necessitated a large dairy farm, 42140.—Scottish Provident Society were the owners and occupiers of the farm, 42143-4.—They held a mortgage of it, and it came into their possession, 42145, 42147.—A caretaker occupied it for them, 42146-7.—Head office was in Edinburgh, 42149.

## COTTAGES AND MILK SUPPLY.

Part of the farm mentioned might be given for holdings, and part might be vested permanently in the Board, 42141.—In the event of buying any lands it might be desirable to vest a portion in the Board, to permit of letting of grazing to cottagers; the labouring classes could get very little milk; it was all sent to creameries or kept for feeding calves; condensed milk was imported for feeding young children; establishment of creameries had intensified the lack of milk; appearance of children showed they were not well nourished, 42149-50.—Seeing that there was not enough land to go round, there would be number of small cottagers who would not have sufficient means of feeding cows in winter, it would be well to give them grazing somewhere, 42141, 42143, 42145.—Congested Districts Board should let land at as much a year, 42162.—That contemplated the permanent control of Congested Districts Board or some similar institution, possibly of a Rural District Council, 42163-4.—They would be willing to undertake the duty, 42165-6.—The class of people was the same as those for whom labourers' cottages were provided, 42167-8.—Common grazing would be a very popular

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—continued.

thing, and would be very satisfactory, 42171.—Hiring number of labourers' cottages built, provision for common grazing for the cows belonging to these people was needed; project was distinct from the labourers' cottages, 42173-5.—Witness had never known cases where people had been inclined to live on the acre of land and tillage and not work as labourers, 42176.—He had known cases where tenants of Union cottages who had succeeded chiefly by their own industry, and they were just as willing to work as labourers as they were before, 42177-9.—Object was to try to get sound milk for the children of these people, who had, as a rule, very large families, and when they had a cow it was generally an old hard-skinned, probably tuberculous cow, 42180.

## QUESTIONS OF LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF COWS.

If land was obtained near congested places, how were the people to purchase a cow, and if they got a loan to buy or to replace cow, what security could they offer for repayment of loan? 42180.—Extract from previous report of witnesses showed that out of a seed loan of about £2,000 in rural district, out of first instalment over 99 per cent. was collected, and in not one case out of over 1,800 recipients of seed potatoes was any attempt made to repudiate the debt; large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any security; they were trusted, and proved themselves worthy of trust, and they would also repay a loan to buy a cow, 42180.—There was no way at present where people could borrow at a reasonable rate of interest for purchase of a cow, 42182.—There was no co-operative bank, 42183.—If there were one it would be a great improvement, but question of security would arise, 42184.—In the seed loan instance the security was their own character, 42185-6, 42188.—In case of the bank it would be their own character, backed by personal guarantee of two others, 42187.—It would be well to try if self-help could provide the necessary capital; it would be a great improvement if there were such banks in the district, 42189.—Congested Districts Board should provide the land, and then let their successors administer the estate afterwards, 42190.—It would come largely to personal character of people, and Board would not be troubled much, but they would have to get the land, 42191.—Great improvement if they got land independently; it would do away with question of loan, 42192.—Their relations in America helped them, but in a large number of cases, when they did possess a cow it was a bad one; probably a nuisance to public health, 42193.—If they could get a loan to purchase a cow they would get a much better one, 42194.

## SUPPLY OF MILK IN TENANTED LOCALITIES.

If Parish Committee could make arrangements for a contract with a local farmer for supply of milk to the poor throughout the year in localities situated near untenanted land; it was possible that there would be no economic or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and portion of money paid for dear tea would be diverted for supply of milk, 42195.—It was possible to organise such a system; there could be a weekly collection of the debt; in a townland where there were perhaps twenty-five to thirty farmers, if one farmer was selected, a contract might be made with him to supply milk at a reasonable rate throughout year, at 7d. per gallon, 42196.—Organisation was required, 42197.—All the farmer wanted was a price for his milk; any individual could set up as a kind of middleman, and enter into contract with farmer to supply him regularly with milk for these people's use, but there must be some machinery or organisation to bring it about; farmer could not be expected to break existing contract with creamery and keep proportion of milk unless he was sure of the other arrangement, 42198-9.—Point was to bring about the state of assurance

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—continued.

that he would be paid regularly, 42201.—Necessity for the milk existed, but nothing was done, 42201.—Groceries did not pay better prices, only about 4d. per gallon, and it was worth 7d. to consumer, 42202.—The people would pay that, 42203.—They were proprietary, not co-operative consumers; proper organisation and business arrangement were the only things necessary to carry out reform, 42204.

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

There were 444 cottages provided in Listowel Rural District, 310 completed and erected and 134 building or near completion; there were 516 applied for at inquiry, and, allowing 350 to be passed, there would be 800 cottages provided, but as rate limit of 1s. in the £ would be reached when 800 had been built, some other grants must be sought to improve condition of remaining insanitary houses, 42204.—Rural District Council built the cottages, 42204.—It took land compulsorily from anybody it chose, 42204-10.—Money came from Board of Works; it would now come from Land Commission, 42211-2.—Rural District Council got portion back in rents, at rate of £2 15s. for each cottage, and rates often had to bear remaining portion up to £5 7s. 4d. per cottage, 42213.—County Council levied rate for thirty-five years, 42214-5.—It was a district-at-large rate, 42216.—It was acting much better now than it had done, 42217.—Nothing like so much loss; liability reduced, 42218.—Under present Act man who applied first got first chance of a cottage, 42219-21.—Practically the same under the old Act, but under old Act applicant must be a bona fide labourer; it was not passed really for any individual, 42221-2.—Gross cost of these cottages was £137 15s. per cottage in Listowel Rural District up to March last; that would be from £105 to £106 for cost of each building, and from £30 to £33 for the land; various other expenses, such as engineering and inquiries, 42223.—There was a kitchen and three bedrooms, 42225.—And under Public Health Act it was necessary to have a privy attached to the house, 42226.—Nothing paid for expense of compulsory acquisition, but there used to be up to last year, 42227.—The existence of the power of compulsion made the seller more reasonable, 42228.—There was practically no need to exercise power of compulsion, 42228.—An insanitary house could possibly be made sanitary, 42229.—Houses generally provided for people who had no house, who were lodging with their father-in-law or someone like that, 42231.—Generally in case of an insanitary building it was pulled down, 42232.—Rural District Council collected the rents, 42233.—No trouble about rent out of rental of £723 odd; arrears due up to March 31st amounted to £75, 42234.—Arrears not of long standing; they had all been paid since, 42235.—1s. 1d. was the average rent per week, 42236.—A shilling in the pound was the maximum rate which could be struck; actual rate struck was 4½d. to cover the liability; the loan in Listowel was a thirty-five years loan; eighteen or nineteen years of it was expired; as the old loan was paid off it relieved the pressure on the rates, 42237-40.

## SANITARY OFFICERS SHOULD BE AIDED BY PARISH COMMITTEES.

Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, it was not to be expected that a sanitary officer who was paid at the rate of £10 a year should be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties; one important witness made a statement that no return was given by the sanitary officers for the salaries they received; witness held that the statement did not apply to his part of the country, 42241.—Work of sanitary officers was not so effective as it might be, owing to the poverty of the people; the Parish Committee had funds to encourage the people to keep their houses neat; Rural District Council thought that Parish Committee should be formed to assist in removal of manure heaps, horse washing, etc.; hundreds of notices were served, but the manure, if removed, was soon allowed to accumulate again, 42242-50.—There was no Parish Committee in Listowel, 42243.—No reason why there should not be, 42246.—If there was one it would greatly improve condition of the insanitary houses, 42247.—A local committee, including the clergy, with an instructress possessed of some such qualification as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, should have authority to deal with sanitary

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—continued.

matters; the county instructress should visit homes of the poor; those who attended classes in towns were educated and qualified to be instructresses themselves, 42250.

## INSANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

To improve sanitary conditions it was necessary to begin with the schools; report of Medical Officer of Health on the Listowel district said the school was "a menace to public health"; a recent improvement was suggested with regard to use of earth closets, but the reply threw responsibility on the managers, and they had no funds; witness concurred in the verdict on condition of the schools, 42250-52.

## TREE-PLANTING.

Forest trees in lots of four or five hundred should be given in congested areas, free to occupiers under £20 valuation, and at half-price, or 1s. 6d. per 100, to occupiers under £20 valuation, to plant shelter belts; witnesses thought the people would plant them; several small occupiers had said they would be very glad to have them, 42252-4, 42257-9.—Parish Committees might get the trees for small shelter, 42256.—No trees should be given to a man who did not enclose the place; one side was fenced already, 42255.—The nearest nursery was Mr. Power's of Watford; an occupier planted an Irish acre with 304 apple trees twelve feet apart, with small fruit trees in between; total cost of fencing, trees, planting, etc., was £17 9s. 2d.; the soil was quite unsuitable for tillage, but the trees grew well, and this year ten or twelve were yielding ten to eighteen apples each; in five or six years it was expected the whole money would be made in fruit; above instance showed that, if sheltered from the north-west, apples flourished in poor, cold land; to encourage planting trees should be provided at a much cheaper rate than 9d. each, 42257.

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M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM.

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## POWERS OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Congested Districts Board should have more powers for extending congested areas and for other purposes; they should also have compulsory powers for purchasing untenanted grazing and unincumbered land, for building houses on those lands, for enlargement of unoccupied holdings, and for giving plots and houses to farmers' sons, labourers, and artisans; the whole of Listowel Union should be scheduled as congested, 42261.—There were already ten electoral divisions in Listowel Union scheduled as congested, and people considered that the other electoral divisions ought to be scheduled as well; there were thirty-two electoral divisions altogether; great deal of congestion not in congested electoral divisions at all, but scattered throughout the union; necessary to have whole of the Union scheduled as congested, 42262.—Otherwise untenanted land could not be taken for reclamation of large population of congested areas, 42263.—Nothing to prevent Congested Districts Board going outside scheduled areas, which was reason for asking that whole union should be scheduled as congested, 42263.

## MEMBER TO REPRESENT KERRY ON CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

There should be one elected member on Congested Districts Board for each of the congested or partly congested counties; people in Kerry considered they were entirely forgotten by Congested Districts Board, because there was no member from Kerry to recommend to Board the wants of the county and congested areas of the country; more money spent in Donegal and other counties than in Kerry, 42265.—No elected member for Donegal, 42264.—County Council should nominate a member subject to approval of, say, Lord Lieutenant, 42265-7.—Member of County Council should not be excluded; they might be members admirably fitted, but they might not like the position, 42267.

M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM.—continued.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD AND FISHING INDUSTRY.

Congested Districts Board ought to have encouraged fisheries in the rivers by establishing hatcheries, giving money for boats and nets, and protecting mouths of the rivers from trawlers and fishing boats; great many people of opinion that boats with large nets prevented fish from entering the river; salmon and other fish prevented from coming into River Feale and River Shannon, too, 42256-9, 42271-4.—It was since the establishment of boats with nets for wackered fishing round the coast that salmon fishing was injured, 42270.—Nets, not set in the sea for salmon, but for catching ling, cod, and other fish, 42272.—Good deal of salmon net fishing in Ireland, even in River Feale; for six or seven miles there were thirty or forty nets there fishing salmon; nets outside that prevented salmon coming into the river, 42275-6.—They made a livelihood by it near the rivers; very probable that the amount of shipping at mouth of Shannon frightened fish from coming up the Feale and other rivers, 42277.—Hatcheries had been asked for, and application made to Board of Agriculture, and some little help had been given, but not much, 42278.—Damage to local fisheries by trawlers had been spoken of to Mr. Green, but it had never been represented to Board of Agriculture on Congested Districts Board, 42279-80.—If fishermen kept a mile or so outside mouth of Shannon it would give fish an opportunity of coming in; nets over three miles long, 42281.—Salmon fishing gone down very much, even for net fishing, 42282-3.—Board of Agriculture inclined to do very little, 42285.—Lot of salmon killed by trawlers fishing for mackerel and things of very little consequence; fish also killed in spawning season, which caused great loss to fisheries, 42286.—Not enough water bailiffs up the rivers, 42287.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD AND PEAT INDUSTRY.

Congested Districts Board ought to have powers to work and develop industrial resources of the country and power to lay land for better development and encouragement of peat industry, 42288.—Wonderful amount of employment could be given by the bogs in Ireland, and new factories could be started; over 2,300,000 acres of bog in Ireland, with a depth of twenty feet; peat could be utilized for many valuable purposes, extraction of ammonia, &c., and production of a fuel with which all the railways in Ireland and the canal barges could be worked at much less cost than with fuel at present in use, 42289.—Two tons of dried peat had more gas-producing power than one ton of best coal, 42290-91.—Even if it could be properly worked for ordinary fuel it would pay, 42292.—At Coleridge the profit was now £75 a week after paying all expenses, 42291.

## OIL FOUND IN BOGS.

Large amount of oil in the bogs which, if properly worked, would be a great commercial success, 42293.—People very slow in Ireland and very little help came from English Government; they would be sure to set a man on a scheme that was progressing in Ireland, 42294.—Good thing to bring it under the notice of the Commission, 42295.—Great apathy in Ireland in starting any commercial undertaking, because it had shown to them from time to time that there was hardly any profitable industry formed in Ireland that was not handicapped, if not by British Government, English manufacturers would send their agents, and they would under-cut for a time till the trade in Ireland was cut down; only remedy for Ireland was to put a protection tariff on all manufactured goods coming into the country, 42296.

## DRAINAGE.

Congested Districts Board ought to have powers for draining of floods and marshes, &c.; large amount of flooded lands and marshy lands in witness's district, 42297.—Feale and Brack were the principal rivers, 42298.—Many other flooded places along the rivers, 42299.—1,800 acres along Feale river flooded; low-lying lands along banks ought to have protection from these floods; large proportion of River Brack

M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM.—continued.

needed to be scoured and cleaned, 42300.—County Council had no power to undertake large drainage, nor any power to compel a tenant or landlord who, by neglecting to scour these large drains, caused the roads even to get flooded, 42301-2.—Flooding due in a great measure to the rising tide, 42303-4.—County Council had not the power to erect a tide wall or anything of that kind; some letters had been passed with regard to drainage some time ago, but it was left in hands of a committee; witness thought the Government was proposing some scheme, but in the meantime these lands were flooded, 42305-6.—Mr. Julian, Dublin Castle, had suggested that County Council should take up the work of the Carham Board which was at present defunct, but by an order of Lord Lieutenant their functions could be taken up by County Council, with all their powers and duties; not enough members to form a quorum, so whole thing was at a dead-lock; question had been adjourned in order to find out what responsibilities would fall upon County Council if they undertook duties, 42306.

## DECAY OF TRADE AT LISTOWEL.

Rural District Council of Listowel ought to be scheduled as congested for purpose of giving small holdings to working classes for gardens and for means of supplying milk for themselves and families, and also for encouragement of industry; market towns were going to decay; Listowel was entirely dependent on its market; twenty years ago there used to be 2,400 pigs in market once a fortnight and over 2,000 firkins of butter; now not 200 firkins; trade coming into Listowel entirely lost, 42306.

## CREAMERIES CAUSING INJURY TO IRELAND.

Creameries had not benefited Ireland, but only caused loss, 42307.—Dietary of working class had changed; could not use creamery milk as food; one of food so much increased that employment had fallen back very much in country districts, 42308-9.—Farmer could not well pay for labour, and had to try to do without it; people found hand-separators much more beneficial; application for loans on behalf of poorer class of farmers for purchase of hand-separators, 42310.—Much cheaper than they were, £14 10s. the proper price, 42311.—Farmer did not keep back enough from the creamery for his own consumption, 42312, 42325-9.—Good many of them got money in advance to purchase stock from creamery, and would then send all milk to creamery in order to repay loan, 42312.

## BUTTER.

Higher price obtained now than when farmers made butter themselves, 42313.—2s. to 6s. or 7s. in English market; at Listowel price differed from week to week, 42333-4.—Five guineas a firkin for a long time, twenty or twenty-five years ago, now only £8 5s.; prices down all round, 42335.—Dropped considerably after creameries were established, 42337-8.—At present it was 40s. to 52s., 56s. the average for the year, 42339.—Average price for firkin of butter 40s. or 50s., 42340.—Two hundred and ten gallons of milk to make a firkin of butter which would represent something more than 50s., 42341-4.—Skimmed milk carried home and used for calves and pigs, 42312, 42319.—Farmer would not consume any new milk, but only milk after cream had been taken off, 42315-6.—There could not be done now; there was no nourishment in the milk, and there was contingent sickness, 42317.—The old separation was by hand, the present by machinery, 42318.—By the old method of separating milk the skimmed milk contained more fat, 42320.—There was less use for skimmed milk now for feeding purposes, 42322.—Looked upon as wholesome food when separated by hand, 42323.—The creamery had the advantage of any extra butter that might be extracted, 42324.—Good deal more butter made with hand separator than out of the other, 42325.—People did not get same return of milk as they carried to the creamery, though amount from the cow was just the same, 42326-7.—There was no organization which made the best use of their butter and got them as good a price as possible, 42330.—Creameries established for profit, 42331.—Butter went cheaper into the market than it used to; butter made at home preferred to creamery, 42332.

JULIAN, Mr. JAMES E. J.

See pp. 8-13 and 20-1.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD DID MUCH WORK IN SOME DISTRICTS AND NOTHING AT ALL IN OTHERS.

Work of Congested Districts Board was sporadic and was overlapped by Department of Agriculture; in Brooms and Killybegs it had done a good deal of work, but in Lixnaw until recently it had done nothing at all, 42363.—In Lixnaw the Board had bought Ardagh Estate, re-arranged it, and spent money on it satisfactorily to the tenants, 42366.—Work of the Board had been confined to a few places; whether the selection of places was good or bad would depend on the people who were questioned, 42362-3.—Witness did not know that the Board's expenditure had been made in the poorest part of the county; until two or three years ago, when Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, member for West Kerry, took it up; no money was spent in Kerry, 42364.—The money had not been badly spent; Ardagh expenditure was very good, 42365.

BOARD'S GRANT TO KERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WITHDRAWN.

The Board's grant to Kerry Agricultural Society had been withdrawn, as they wished to confine it to holders under £4 valuation who lived in congested districts; Society found it almost impossible to accept grant on those terms, 42366.—Society divided exhibitors into two classes, those over £20 valuation, and those under; small men as a rule would not show; ridiculous to ask small farmer or cottager to show at Tralee; it would have been possible to accept grant if it were to be expended in prizes for cottages or best-kept farms; considerable expense involved in viewing farms; inspectors had to be sent in different directions; expense of judging green crops two years ago amounted to £12 or £14, 42367-d.—If grant were split up, so much to each scheduled area, and the local people were allowed to distribute it, in such case it would be useful, 42368.

GRANT TO PARISH COMMITTEE.

Board gave a grant of £40 to Ballyduff Parish Committee, but it was burdened with certain troublesome conditions, 42369.—All work had to be completed before any grant could be given; man building a house was obliged to get credit for materials or labour; a co-operative bank would be useful, 42370.—Grants were given on same conditions as in other places; if witness had been living in the district he might have advanced the money, only help came from the dispensary doctor, 42371.—Witness had advanced the money in case of a grant of £15 for a road to some holdings that were cut off; the money was returned when the work was completed, 42372.—Witness did not know what had been done in Killybegs district; a great deal of good had been done; but the money difficulty had existed at Ballyduff; only £20 had been expended out of the £40 promised; one widow wanted to concede her floor, expenditure for which would be almost entirely cash; nobody would be security for such an amount, 42373.—Ballyduff Parish Committee received a grant of £40, but as a rule the grants in Kerry amounted to larger sums, in some cases to £120; total amount given in grants amounted to £1,500 this year, 42376.—Killybegs schoolhouse was in a disgraceful condition, there were no sanitary arrangements at all, 42375.

POULTRY FARM.

A poultry farm had been established at Killybegs, but it had been given up; the above was all the Board had done in a district stretching from Cashen north down to the other parts, 42374.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fishermen at the Cashen mouth needed aids and boats badly; also a settlement of fishers at mouth of River Feale, who were badly off; a grant for nets and boats would assist them considerably; Electoral Division of Ardagh was scheduled, but some of the fishermen lived outside it; rule as to boundaries of scheduled districts proved hampering, 42364.—Fishermen had not made any application; some body had

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given a grant to some fishermen at Ballyheige, but the fishing was not available owing to want of a harbour and roughness of the tide, 42365.—Congested Districts Board had no fishing representative in County Kerry; such a thing would be specially useful all round the western coast; it would be a good thing if there were a permanent fishing superintendent, 42366-7, 42369.—The fishing settlement of Ballynora was on the north side of the river; witness had made application to Department of Fishery, but received the reply that no grants were given to inland fisheries, 42367-8.—The people fished in the estuary; their boats were not good enough to fish in the mouth of the Shannon, 42359-60.—Salmon used to be a great fishing industry, but supply of fish had fallen off; witness did not know why, 42361.

CONVERSION OF MUCKINAGH ESTATE.

Muckinagh, the estate next to Ardagh, should have been bought as well; it was not offered; but it was an estate that should be taken compulsorily; case of a bankrupt landlord and mortgagees who could not agree; it was a question of getting the bonus; on a bankrupt estate if the landlord would lend his name the bonus could be obtained; if the mortgagees sold themselves they got no bonus, 42365-6.—Tenants were extremely poor; the estate was an oasis in the middle of bogs, and was subject to floods, fever, 42366, 42367.—Some of the tenants should be migrated; a farm had been offered to the Board, but the price they offered was insufficient to secure it, namely £400; farm was value for the £900 given, 42370.

REPRESENTATION OF KERRY ON CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Representative of Kerry on the Board would be extremely useful, although more money for the Board was a greater necessity than a representative, 42374-5.—Witness was in favour of representative of congested districts counties being on the Board, 42376.—It would do if they were appointed by the Castle; Lord Shaftesbury had been appointed with special reference to Kerry the last time there was a vacancy on the Board, but someone who lived in the county would be more useful, 42377.—It was difficult for people in Kerry to see the value of concentration of work in Galway, but probably it was right that the Board should find out where money was most wanted; allocation of money to different counties on account of representation might lead to loss of power, but witness thought a good deal depended on who asked, 42378-81.—There was no favoritism, but the people were inarticulate; witness had asked on behalf of Ballyduff and had got the help; effect of representation would be that wants would be voiced; nothing had been done in Kerry until Mr. Thos. O'Donnell took matter up; if Kerry representative had been on the Board he could have pointed out estates for sale; anyone living in the county would point out his wants better than a person living at a distance, 42382-3.—Sea-work in Kerry had received attention before the advent of Mr. O'Donnell; several piers, etc., had been built; live stock schemes had also received their due share of attention; witness did not know that any scheme had been put before the Board, neither did he know that the Board had ever asked for estate; very possibly it was not the Board's fault, 42383-4.—The first estate bought by the Board in Kerry was the Ross Estate; since then they had bought the King, Harropp, Ardagh, Sandes, and Brooms Estates, 42385.

LIXNAW QUAY.

There was a small landing-place for sand boats at Lixnaw, the fishermen brought axed in lighters up the river, but there were difficulties, owing to lack of a proper landing-place; County Council agreed to put one up at a cost of £300 if half cost were provided; Department presumably refused contribution, and Congested Districts Board said they could not contribute because place was 200 yards outside boundary of scheduled area; it would be extremely useful because farmers were using sea-sand instead of lime; it was instance of the way in which strict scheduling of districts interrupted useful work, 42366-67.

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## ALTERATION OF DISTRICTS OF CONGESTION.—QUESTION OF VARIATION OF AREA.

Townland would be a more convenient unit for scheduling than the electoral division; there was a big gap in witness's division, a great deal of which might be scheduled; there was a tract of bogland running from Abbeyfeale to Ardferri; some of it was not congested, and it could be scheduled by townlands, but not by electoral divisions, 42405-8.—The 30s. limit was not a proper guide; inspectors should be sent round who could decide the matter by experience; witness would practically leave the matter to the discretion of the Board, 42407-11.—Area of congested districts would not necessarily be enlarged; a good deal of country now scheduled might be cut out as non-congested, while in middle of non-congested districts there were places like Connors where people were living in a bog on the top of a hill, 42412, 42418.—Harm might be done by excluding too much, and witness would not go so far as to give power to exclude where all had been done that reasonably could be done; Board had the power now simply to do nothing, 42413-6.—There was no reason against reviving the Lord Lieutenant's power of including or excluding any division, 42412.

## DISCRETIONARY POWER FOR BOARD TO EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS WHEREVER FOUND DESIRABLE.

No reason to limit operations of Congested Districts Board within certain counties; if funds admitted, there were just as poor districts in parts of Wicklow as in Kerry; they might operate in any part of Ireland where it was found desirable, 42420-2.—The Board's work was well adapted to Ireland, to a place where paternal government was needed, and where there was no resident gentry to help the people, 42423.

## DRAINAGE.

The Cashen River was formed by junction of Peale, Brick, and Galley; these rivers and their tributaries drained an area of 285,000 acres, of which 11,000 acres were subject to flooding; a comparatively small expenditure would reduce the damage, and it was necessary for the sake of the farmers, the health of the people, and also to save the ratepayers the constant expense of mending the roads, 42424.—It was two or three miles from the River Brick to the mountain; the place was level at the bottom; the biggest rise was at Lixnaw, 42425-6.—River Brick had a fall of about fifty feet in from ten to twelve miles; dredging the river would make a difference, for at present there was not room for the water to flow out of the river, and it spread over the country, 42427-8.—Mr. Doxan knew the facts, 42429.—Mr. McQueen had supplied the following points:—The Cashen being a tidal river, the principal flooding occurred along the Peale, Brick, and Crumpawa, a tributary of the Peale; owing to a ford below the ferry bridge, and the large volume of salt water which flowed in during rise of tide, water from depth of eight feet in River Brick, and from ten to twelve feet in the Cashen was locked up; there were other smaller obstructions; with exception of the obstructions, the rivers were sufficiently deep, and if the obstructions were removed the average level of the water would be reduced two feet, and navigation would be possible at ordinary tides for purpose of transfer of manure to inland districts, 42430.—The Cashen Board had spent £12,000, had never finished the work, and had made things rather worse than they were before; nothing had been done since, 42431.—£5,000 or £6,000 would do a good deal, but no one had gone into it sufficiently to state the exact cost, 42432-3, 42470.—The £12,000 was spent on a long embankment; also the mouth of the estuary was made narrower; the sea broke a great deal of the embankment; the failure was largely due to omission of dredging operations, 42440.—The £5,000, witness estimated, would be for conclusion of the work; the Cashen Board was now defunct; it had never held a meeting for ten years, during which time most of the members died; witness did not know who was responsible for the failure to hold meetings, 42441-2.—The landlords were at present paying the Board of Works for the £12,000, 42443.—There was apparently no authority in Ireland that had the responsibility of

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making appointments to a drainage board, or of supervising the working of it; the Cashen Board had the power of co-opting themselves; three formed a quorum, but only two were alive, 42444.—Matters had gone too far for any proceedings, 42445.—(Member of the audience)—The owners of land along the banks were formed into a drainage board; speaker was the agent, and had his own views as to discretion of the Board in selecting engineer who was employed, 42446-7.—Witness had proposed that County Council should take over the undertaking, and was at present making inquiries whether they could take it up safely without incurring responsibility; County Council objected to spending money, and had made up their minds not to do the work; it was a local thing; men in Waterville and Cahirciveen would not care to have it put upon them; the riparian owners would be willing to pay, and the others ought to be made to pay, 42448-50.—The whole neighbourhood was poisoned; if occupiers contributed to the expenditure they would be better off than at present; in one case where a man's land was valued at 15s. an acre the flooded part was valued at 8s., 42451-2.—Doubtful if above argument would overcome County Council's desire for economy; the rates were particularly high in Kerry, 42453-6.—County Council had no expeditious machinery for recovering money due to them under schemes by occupiers; a special rate would be needed on the area; it could be quickly recovered if there could be a special rate like railway or sanitary rate, 42458-9, 42461.—Witness had an idea of his own; the County Council received £35,000 at the time of the railway amalgamation, of which Claremorris received £7,000, Claremorris being the barony where the floods occurred; the £7,000 was being used in relief of the rates; if £2,000 could be applied to needs of flooded area it would give relief, 42463.—Congested Districts Board might contribute, county might contribute, and also somebody else, 42464.—Witness's private opinion was that County Council should do the work, provided they get a grant in aid from the Board, 42465-6.—There was no rate existing, the landlord having redeemed it when he sold the land, 42467.—The only people who could do so were the County Council or the Cashen Board, 42468.—At present the land was hardly fit for reseedling; if reclaimed some of it could be tilled, 42471.—Drainage area mentioned included a good many estates; the chief ones were those of Lord Listowel, Lord Ormonde, Sir John Tufts, Naligan and Mr. Talbot-Cook, 42474.—Most of them were sold to the tenants, 42475, 42476.—Lord Listowel tried to make an arrangement between tenants and Land Commission that a certain sum of money should be set aside for maintenance of drains, the burden of which would fall on the tenant, 42476.—If a public body had bought those estates it could have improved the drainage before re-selling to tenants; witness believed that large drainage works were done in Mayo by Congested Districts Board, 42477-9.—Congested Districts Board could not be expected to undertake burden of maintenance; it should be thrown on riparian owners; on the Listowel Estate they had undertaken it, with a grant from Lord Listowel; each owner would keep up his own drains, 42473-5.—Very useful if Congested Districts Board or Department would take it up; almost too large a work to be done locally Treasury might bear some of the cost, 42478.

## LABOURERS' COWS FEEDING ALONG THE ROAD.

Mr. O'Connell's suggestion with regard to the labourers' cows was excellent; many labourers had cows which fed along the road; witness had offered grazing to a labourer, but he refused, as his cow was doing well on the road; rather a nuisance; desirable to have cow confined, 42479.

## CONSTITUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Agricultural and Technical Education Committees were two distinct bodies now, although originally there had been one committee, consisting of the whole Council; the Agricultural Committee consisted of the whole Council and some seventeen gentlemen appointed for their knowledge of agriculture; they were co-opted or appointed by the Council once

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a year, and as a rule they were re-elected; the Technical Education Committee consisted of the County Council, with a certain number of co-opted members, twelve or fifteen; the co-opted members were largely school managers, clergymen, &c., 42620-1.—Agricultural schemes were drawn up by the Department and put before the Agricultural Committee to adopt; they could be thrown out, but that would dislocate the whole business of the year, 42623-4.—Great difficulty in getting a quorum for the Technical Committee; County Council met on Thursday and Friday; Agricultural Committee was summoned for 12 on second day, and Technical Committee went after them; by that time most of the people were very tired, and had left; few of the elected members turned up, 42625.—The members came from all parts of the county; there was no tendency for representatives of non-congested areas to have more influence than representatives of congested areas; until recently the Congested Districts Board were not in it at all, but witness did not know that there was any particular difference between them, 42626-7.

#### DETAILS OF AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL SCHEMES.

The two committees spent altogether about £2,500 annually, 42625.—About £1,400 went to the Agricultural Committee; £160 was spent on 150 nominations of £5 each to men selected to be sent to registration stations; there were only three registered stations in the county; it might be useful if the Department would send a really good one; not a one in the county that had cost more than £500 or £600; the county was far behind Limerick in horses; possibly the present method was the best method of disposing of the nominations, 42626.—Another £150 or £200 was spent on premium bulls; a farmer received a nomination, bought a premium bull, had to keep it for benefit of himself and his neighbours, and at end of the year he received £14 from the Department; there were agricultural instructors, and a certain amount was expended on demonstration plots; witness had never looked at them, and did not know whether anybody ever did; there were two instructors in domestic economy, 42626.—The theme was rarely discussed; but there was much discussion concerning removal of the art master in Lisleel; his classes were not largely attended, so an additional domestic economy mistress was put on instead; Lisleel was much approved, 42627.—An efficient commanding instructor had been sent out, but did not stay long enough to do good; Cashen fishermen said they knew how to make nets; much objection had been raised to exclusion of Kerry bulls from the schemes; only lately been allowed to have them, 42633.—There were not so many itinerant instructors before transference of agricultural work to the Department; so demonstration of the change, 42633-4.—If the money given by the Board were given to the County Council they could probably spend it better; they might do better with a demonstration farm, 42637.

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See pp. 15-7.

#### CASHEN RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Witness had been asked to give some information with regard to the Cashen River Drainage District; catchment area of the Cashen and its tributaries comprised about 430 square miles; the area was drained by Rivers Peale, Galey, Brick, and Crumpan; Rivers Peale and Galey joined about six miles from the sea, and from their junction to the sea watercourse was called the Cashen river; about 5,000 acres were subject to flooding, and another 5,000 acres were waterlogged and comparatively unproductive; total area that would be benefited by a proper scheme of drainage would be 10,000 or 11,000 acres; between Ballyhamon, Lisleel, Killyn, and Casnewy there was a patch of country which was practically a swamp, but was capable of being made into valuable agricultural land; the Cashen flowed within tidal walls and embankments to about a mile below Ferry Bridge; the surface of the 5,000 acres was not more than eleven to fourteen feet above low water mark, and was about the same or lower than the spring tide level; the tides affected the Cashen for its en-

DORAN, Mr. HENRY.—continued.

tire distance of six miles, 42779-80.—The level of the water in the river was raised at high tide by reason of its being confined within embankments; also the fresh water was backed up by the tidal pressure, 42481-2.—The tides not only affect the Cashen for a distance of six miles, but the Peale was affected for a distance of five miles further on, the Brick for four miles, the Galey for 2½ miles, and the Crumpan for 2½ miles; about 17 miles of these rivers were embanked on both sides, and drainage of lands adjoining was discharged, when tidal waters receded, through sluices inserted in the embankment; many of the sluices only acted for a short interval between the tides, with result that greater portion of the low-lying lands were comparatively worthless; if the tidal water could be prevented from flowing into the rivers the sluices would act continuously except when there were high floods, efficient drainage would be secured, and advantage of converting the waterlogged land into good pasture would be immense, 42483.

#### WORKS ALREADY CARRIED OUT.

There had been large expenditure in construction of tidal embankments, but they had been found insufficient; in 1884 a Drainage Board was formed and a loan obtained from Board of Works to lower outlet of Cashen River to level of low water mark at neap tides from the seashore to about 125 perches upstream; two cuttings were made; one opposite Kilmore School, 600 feet long and a maximum depth of 18½ feet; it was intended to extend the cutting for 800 feet, depth to be 5½ feet, but no sinking was made in the second cutting; the level of present showed that the new cutting at the lower end was about 3 feet lower than the river bed; the expense of sinking the 3 feet was money thrown away, as the depth was not sufficient, 42483-5.

#### COST OF THE WORKS ALREADY CARRIED OUT.

Cost of the work as originally designed was estimated at £5,000; actual cost was £10,000, and the sum was levied on the drainage area although works contemplated were not completed; witness had the award showing the proprietors, and what each contributed; total amount was £10,000; area of lands improved was 5,784 acres; estimated value of land before drainage was £1,126 15s., and estimated increase in value £272 17s.; if such a project were to be revived the landholders would naturally fight shy of it, and would be afraid that the estimate of expense might be as inaccurate as the previous one had been, 42485-6.—The estimate must have been very imperfectly formed, or the work had been very badly carried out, 42487.—Value of the land had not increased, the whole thing was a complete failure; witness did not think it would be successful if more was spent in the same direction, 42487-80.

#### DEFECTS OF ORIGINAL DESIGN—SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN THE FUTURE.

Proprietors probably abandoned the design having ascertained that it had not the anticipated effect; design was fundamentally wrong, it provided for lowering discharging outfall of river waters without making provision to regulate inflow of tidal waters; result would be that more tidal water would enter the slab area than before the cut was made; tide rose ten feet in six hours, and would exert far greater pressure in forcing itself through the cutting than the river area could exert in forcing itself out; conditions necessary for success were to lower discharge of fresh water outlet, and at the same time to regulate or cut off the inflow of the tide; there should be erected across the estuary a tidal wall provided with flood gates which would shut out the inflowing tide when it had reached about half the height of neap tide, and impound the fresh water in the slabland during the interval of the last half of flood tide and the first half of ebb tide, when the flood gates would be opened and impounded waters allowed to escape; no tidal waters would flow to the upper side of the tidal wall, and the fresh water would be impounded for a maximum period of six hours, or twelve hours in the twenty-four, 42481.—In case of spring tides the influx of tidal water did not all escape before the next

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Flood tide, therefore when there was high tide and very wet weather concurrently there was an accumulation of water on the shloeklands for days and weeks at a time, 42483.—A wind from the west or north-west following the tide would have the effect of heaving up the waters on the estuary, 42484.—If there were a tidal wall the waters impounded by the closing of the flood-gates would in the intervals from half-flood tide to half ebb tide not accumulate over the sloe area to a greater depth than two feet, and they would be from two to three feet below the surface of the 5,000 acres; at present an ordinary neap tide rose to the level of the greater portion of the 5,000 acres, and a spring tide would cover the whole area were it not for the embankments; unless witness's design or something similar could be adopted the land could not be sufficiently drained, because there could not be sluices to let off the land drainage; adjacent lands were water-logged, and the state of things was also likely to have an injurious effect on the health of the people, 42493.

#### COST OF PROPOSED WORK AND EXPENSE OF MAINTENANCE.

Cost of a tidal wall, &c., would be about £30,000; if the charge were confined to the lands directly subject to tidal influence, and if the money were advanced by a loan, repayable in thirty-five years at five per cent., it would mean a charge of £500 per annum; the estimate was exclusive of maintenance; both the Government and the county might contribute, leaving the land benefited liable to a moderate charge; the 4,000 or 5,000 acres outside the zone of tidal influence would be much improved, and ought to be included in the area of charge, but at a lower contributory rate, on the ground of benefits conferred; one result would be that the water would be taken away quickly, and a different kind of herbage would replace the aquatic grasses, &c., at present growing there, 42495-8.—Expense of maintenance would be comparatively small if the work were really well done, £50 a year would do it, 42500.—The works would require keeping clean, and the embankments would have to be maintained, 42501.—The embankments were maintained now, but it was very imperfectly done, 42502-3.

#### SOURCES FROM WHICH FUNDS MIGHT BE OBTAINED.

Hopeless to efficiently drain the area by a continuation of the works on the lines on which they were started; the people ought to be ready to charge themselves with the amount of benefit conferred; possibly the County Council would see its way to contribute, and Congested Districts Board would no doubt feel it a duty to assist, as the givers selected the congested areas, 42505.—Some Department, either Congested Districts Board or some other, ought to contribute, because failure had followed the sanctioning of an imperfect scheme; the landholders ought also to contribute to the cost to the maximum extent of the benefits conferred, which should be measured as follows: lands should be valued in their present condition, and two years after the work was carried out they should be re-valued; each landholder should then contribute annually a sum representing the difference between the present value of the land and the estimated fair rent of the land in its improved condition; landholder would thus have his land improved without any risk; if that plan did not provide sufficient money the Government and the county should contribute, 42506.—It might be reasonable not to demand the whole of the improved value of the holdings, 42509.—A Drainage Board should be formed, which could then borrow money from the Board of Works; the money would be repayable in the form of an annuity through the Drainage Board; if the works cost more than estimated, and if improvements were not sufficient to repay Board of Works, the balance should be obtained from some other source than from the owners of the land, either from the Government or the county, 42510-2.—The work would be carried out by engineers of the new Drainage Board, 42513.

#### QUESTIONS OF CONTROL OF DRAINAGE SCHEME

A Department of Public Works ought to be created; people did not like the name Board of Works; but it was not necessary to wait for that; if the Congested

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Districts Board had the control over the districts in question that they ought to have, in the absence of a Department of Public Works, such a scheme as witness had outlined might be taken up by Congested Districts Board so far as arranging preliminaries went; the people would probably be reasonable, but if not scheme would have to be abandoned, 42513-8.—Only about one-sixth of the drainage area lay within the scheduled area, and the Board would not be justified in undertaking responsibility of that kind, 42514-2.—Schemes had often been carried out outside congested areas for benefit of people inside, and present scheme might be considered such a scheme; proportion of total outlay assigned to congested area would be very small, 42520-2.—Before the Board could properly act either a larger area must be scheduled or the artificial line of congested and non-congested districts must be removed, 42523-5.—There was nothing to prevent the County Council and the people acting at once, and inviting co-operation of Congested Districts Board; the magnitude of the scheme would make the people chary of undertaking it, having regard to their previous experience; some Government Department should undertake it, 42526.—The Board would not be in quite the same position as at Kiltinagh, because there they were landholders, 42541.—If the whole district were scheduled the owners who had not yet sold to the Board would do so; the proprietors could then be formed into a Drainage Board; instead of landholders they would be tenant-purchasers; the sale of estates would not be a serious obstacle unless the people knowing their liability said the scheme could not be carried out, 42542-7.—If Congested Districts Board had control over the area they might give advice, instruction.

#### FISHING RIGHTS.

One difficulty might be that people might have vested rights in the fishing in the estuary, 42527, 42530-31.—The Lixnaw navigation would be done away with; witness did see a sign of sand being landed; these things would increase the cost, and perhaps put an end to the project; witness thought no part was navigable at low water; the people did not go up to Lixnaw except at high water; the only other way would be to lower the bed of the river, 42537-30.

#### CASHEN DRAINAGE BOARD.

The Drainage Board which had been formed had ceased to act; everything had been allowed to go loose, and the members were allowed to die out without being replaced; givers must be in a worse condition now than they were in 1894, 42533.—Under the Act of 1845 when a Drainage Board was formed they were bound to hold a meeting in September of each year, and in the event of a member of the Board dying or ceasing to act they could have a new election; probably it had not been done in the case of the Cashen Board, because the whole business was a complete failure, and they thought they were throwing good money after bad; an action could be brought against the Drainage Board to compel them to do their duty; it was the duty of the Board of Works to advance the money to put a drainage system in efficient condition if Drainage Board failed to do it after notification; in this case Board of Works had been as inactive as the Drainage Board; there had been several cases of the same kind where the Board of Works lay dormant until Congested Districts Board bought estates, 42535-6.—Witness had not looked into possibilities of lowering bed of river, and allowing facilities for mud to be drawn up for manure purposes, 42537-8.

#### LAND PURCHASE IN KERRY.

The Board had not been offered any very suitable estates in Kerry, the failure to buy in some cases being caused by the prohibitive price asked, 42551.

Document put in by Mr. Henry Doran.

Map of Cashen River, in connection with Drainage Scheme, . . . . . to face 224

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See pp. 17-20.

#### DEATH OF BALLYLONGFORD.

Aghavallen comprised the two modern parishes of Ballylongford and Adee; it was bounded on the

## HAYES, VERT RIV. CANON.—continued.

north by the Shannon, and extended along the river seven or eight miles; population of 2,700, principally agricultural; town of Ballylongford once busy and prosperous, was now industrially dead; population which forty or fifty years ago was 800 and 900, was now reduced to half; the little fleet of boats that had once studied the harbour and been a source of livelihood to fifty families was now reduced to two or three; Salmon Harbour had been in those days full of commercial life and energy; large boats could have been seen discharging cargoes and taking away agricultural produce; trade now reduced to importation of flour and meal, and other products which ought to be manufactured at home, 42552.—Principal reason for the decay was the building of a railway between Limerick and Tralee; it was the outlet or harbour for supplying most of North Kerry and Lisowel, and that was a great source of revenue to small town of Ballylongford; goods that used to come through Ballylongford came now by rail, 42553.—Lisowel depended before on sea transit; now the railway brought what it wanted, and Ballylongford suffered thereby, 42554-5.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Industries were principally agricultural; there was pottery industry at one time not far from Ballylongford, 42556.—Absence of fish was the reason for decrease in fishing boats to great extent, 42557.—Permanent disappearance of fish in later years; improvement present year, 42558.—The fish were herring and salmon, but herrings had gone away to great extent, never much mackerel fishing, 42559-60.—Witness had never made representations to Mr. Green in connection with fishery of the coast; he did not feel justified, as it was not a congested area, 42597.—Volume of fisheries had very much decreased, it was a singular phenomenon and could not be accounted for, 42598.—There was salmon to any extent; two waters worth £350 a year to owners, 42599.—Fishermen used to go to deep sea for mackerel and herring, 42600.

## VALUATION OF HOLDINGS, CONDITION OF TENANTS.

In Wren and Stokes' Estate there were ninety-two holdings, seventy-two of which were under £20 valuation, whilst fifty, or more than half, were under £5, 42561.—Eleven were judicial tenants, and others were never allowed to go into Land Court to get fair rents fixed, 42576.—Sixty of them were evicted and put back into their farms, twenty as squatters and forty under court leases; they were thereby excluded from going into court; retaining twenty other future tenants or hold under old lettings, land inspector had been sent down by Court of Chancery, report showing need of improvement on the estate; many families had no road leading to their houses from main roads; portion of estate bordering on the Shannon suffered from spring tides, which flowed over the land, as there was no embankment; since 1865 fifty-seven acres had been swept away, and four or five houses were now threatened with destruction, 42577.—In Andee portion of Hickie Estate there were twenty holdings, and only four were over valuation of £10.

## CRITICISM OF SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE, MIDDLE INTERESTS.

These estates were in Chancery, and should have been taken over by Congested Districts Board and declared congested; wretched condition of tenants revealed a system of land tenure as bad as could be found in any part of the world, principally on account of middle interests; each tenant had two or three landlords over him, 42561-2.—Landlords all supposed to get something out of the holdings, 42563.—Trinity College was head landlord in Ballylongford and Aske, and sole owner of a few townlands, where Colonel Crosbie, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent; that was the sole position of the two parishes having only two landlords, 42564.—Colonel Crosbie owed rent to Trinity College, and when fair rent was fixed, margin was left so small,

## HAYES, VERT RIV. CANON.—continued.

42565-6.—Trinity College had never taken any interest whatever in improving condition of estates, 42570.—Reduction of rent did not affect head landlord; system of land tenure responsible for most of the distress and poverty of these parishes; rents were excessive before Act of 1881 came in, 42571-2.—Fair Rent Acts did not afford them anything like reasonable relief; personal element or middle interests entered into the fixing of fair rents; no matter what value of land may have been, middle interests must be protected; landlord's interest, irrespective of the value of land, was considered in determining fair rents, otherwise lands in witness's part of Kerry would be entitled to no rents at all, because land was not capable of yielding an agricultural rent, 42573-4.—Rent of more than two-thirds of holdings from Ballylongford to County Limerick was paid by American wages, or by household economy involving semi-starvation; consequence of evil of land tenure had entered into and vitiated land purchase; purchase prices were merely graded years, 42575.

## EMIGRATION.

Had it not been for the large emigration a great many people in poor areas would be in a far worse position; they would starve altogether, but for emigration, in such uneconomic groups; no means of living whatever, 42586.

## REPRESENTATIVE OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD PROPOSED.

These two parishes afforded fine field for exercise of Congested Districts Board powers, but Kerry was practically shut out of benefits of this Department, and no representatives had been placed on the Board; Kerry one of the poorest counties in Ireland, and it would have been a great advantage to have a representative on the Board, 42577-8.—As regards association with the county, Mr. Doran would be about the best authority, 42565.

## WAYS AND MEANS OF RELIEVING CONGESTION.—LAND AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

There were 1,120 acres of unenclosed or non-residential holdings, and distribution of these would be first step in direction of relieving congestion; valuation of this land was £435, and, allowing £10 for each holding, provision could be made for forty families, or for twice the number by the migration of these occupiers whose valuation was 25 or so, 42590-2.—To promote anything like prosperity along the northern seaboard Government would have to come to the aid of this poverty-stricken region; no use to look for agricultural prosperity until every foot of land along borders of Limerick to mouth of Shannon had been drained; this portion of sea coast, like the West of Ireland, not brought under notice, principally because there was a ridge of good land a quarter of a mile from the Shannon; there were two farms, one at 278, the other 274, which put up valuation of uneconomic holdings, 42587.

## COURT LEASES.

These farms were held under Court leases, 42587.—Dividing valuation by population the high valuation on a few farms would, therefore, 42592.—Farms held by tenants, 42583-4.—Negotiations were going on in case of large holding of Mr. Blacoe Douglas, which he farmed himself; there was a proposal for Land Commission to buy it, but he would not accept price; witness thought they would come to terms later on, 42585.—The people were all small holders, even the graziers, 42586.—When a person was evicted, Court of Chancery sent down a valuer to value land at what price he liked, and it was a great grievance; people could not go into court for a fair rent afterwards, 42590.—Evicted tenant was put back and given seven years' lease at rent which was arbitrary on part of valuer; no chance of going into court, and there was a great difficulty in completing the sales, because these rents were higher than judicial rents, and purchase prices were based on the high rates, 42589.



## HAYES, VERY REV. CANON—continued.

## DRAINAGE.

If district were scheduled it would have helped people to drain these areas, although Dr. O'Donnell appeared to indicate that it was only in those parishes that the Board thought that they expended much money, 42558.—Drainage was an absolute necessity for the two parishes; it would be useless to give them tillage until land was drained, 42559.

## NEED FOR DRAINAGE.

Land for most part in parishes of Ballylongford and Aske was reclaimed bog land, entirely unsuitable for tillage, and would remain so until subjected to thorough and general scheme of drainage; aid of some beneficent Board necessary, as occupiers would never have sufficient capital to meet outlay; congestion of very pronounced type prevailed in both parishes, especially in Aske; though they had not been scheduled as congested; two divisions in Ballylongford came nearer definition of congested area than Aske, 70 per cent. of the holdings being uneconomic; definition of congestion very misleading; population and valuation no measure of congestion, 42561, 42562.

## DAIRYING AS COMPARED WITH TILLAGE.

With present system of farming people could never hope for more than the means of furnishing mere necessities of life; Government aid in the shape of loans or grants absolutely necessary; present system was all grazing and all milk; mistake for farmers to give up tillage completely; far more profitable if they turned to tillage; a farmer with ten cows sent milk to a creamery, and only got 3½d. at most per gallon for it; he could only send about twenty gallons daily to creamery, and that would be about 6s., or £2 for work as most; this could only go on for five weeks; all he could make out of his ten cows would be £40 a year, which was very little to support a family; if he had more tillage to feed his cattle and pigs it would be more profitable, 42561.—Farmers said they did not do this because they had not the labour, it was too high, and that there was nothing to pay but grazing the country, which was becoming impoverished because of emigration, 42562.—The only farm where they did a little tillage was where they had some at home; in families where there were seven or eight children only one or two were at home; the rest had gone to America; tillage had been given up altogether, 42563.—People required education, 42564, 42565.—They had tilled before; with the collapse of agricultural prices in the seventies, when corn was sold for little or nothing, people gave it up, 42565-6.—Parts of Ireland well tilled, and other parts going out of tillage owing to emigration, 42566.—Tillage in Clare not so great as between Listowel and Tralee, hardly any tillage, 42566-1.—Place poorer along River Feale to Tralee, 42566.—If tillage were extended farming would be more profitable, 42561-2.—Should be encouraged by Government in some way; means of transport would give people greater taste for tillage.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PIER PROPOSED.

Construction of a new pier would be of immense advantage to Ballylongford, 42563-4.—Present pier practically useless owing to insufficient depth of water, and unsafe by reason of exposed situation, 42564.—It was built in the wrong place; other places where there would be no difficulty, and where the largest ships could come up; amount paid for transport was very high; if a boat or ship could come in there once a month there could be fair and means of transport, 42565.—Boats called from Limerick sometimes, but very seldom; could not get in except at high tide, and then it was dangerous, 42565.—Dredging would not do; there was a primary difficulty, which was unfavourable in building the pier; there was a bar outside, which should have been cut away; provision of a new pier was one of the functions of the Congested Districts Board; pier was absolutely necessary for development of fishing industry, 42567.

## HAYES, VERY REV. CANON—continued.

## RAILWAY FROM LISTOWEL TO BALLYLONGFORD PROPOSED.

Line of rail to Listowel would be an advantage to the district; only seven miles from Ballylongford, and if connecting line were made to Listowel, Ballylongford Harbour would become landing place for a large portion of the agricultural produce of North Kerry, 42567.—Corns, cattle, pigs, and similar agricultural produce would then be sent to England, 42568.

## MOLYNEUX, VERY REV. CANON.

See p. 21.

## POVERTY OF NON-SCHEDULED DIVISIONS OF BALLYBUNION.

More poverty in non-scheduled division of Ballybunion than in any division in Listowel, congested or non-congested; more outdoor relief given than in any other division of the union, 42569.—Poor in North Kerry were exceedingly poor.—Whole of the parish of Glengarriff in County Cork was scheduled as congested; there the average valuation of ten, twelve, or twenty occupiers would be about £2 per occupier; it would be evident to strangers who visited the place that these poor people needed relief, living, as they did, on uneconomic holdings, 42569.—In North Kerry there was such poverty that people had not a cow or two, as they had in Glengarriff; emigration was most extensive, people went to iron furnaces in South Wales, etc., and the women did the work in spring after the potatoes were planted, 42569.—Land in North Kerry was mostly all bog, very little arable land; very little land which was productive and fruitful; heavy lands did not pay for tillage, especially when labour was high; witness did not think rising generation would ever approach the old people in their attention to business, such as drainage, etc.; extremely difficult to get them to go through drish work, which was done so well and so long in time past, 42569.

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Very poor people in North Kerry had no holdings; Rural District Council had lately generously provided labourers' cottages and attachments, 42570; more labourers' cottages in North Kerry than in any other part of Ireland; necessity had arisen from fact that people were so badly housed, and had no land; Rural District Council had taken up the recent Act to such an extent that poor farmers in North Kerry were frightened; they did not know what to do with the taxation that was being heaped upon them; the Council doing all they could to carry out a great and useful business, but it was imposing a very heavy task upon them; notwithstanding reductions given in rent, difficulties of farmers had increased by increase of taxation, cost of labour, and the scarcity; witness had never seen the country in such a position as it was in now in its struggle to make ends meet, 42569.

## LAND PURCHASES IN KERRY.

Witness knew of a large district on which tenants had purchased twenty years ago, but under duress, and when they were all under notice of eviction, and purchased at very high figures; purchases were now prepared to forfeit twenty years' purchase and sign agreements under new Act of 1920; and, so difficult did they find it to pay their annuities that they would willingly agree to commence paying new annuities for sixty-eight years, provided they got credit for the twenty years they had paid already; no people would forfeit twenty years and sign again for sixty-eight years unless they were hard pressed, 42569.

## HANRAHAN, MR. JAMES.

See pp. 21-2.

## FISHERY AT BALLYLONGFORD.

Salmon fishing in Ballylongford opened on February 12th, and lasted till 23rd April; pool fishing opened May 1st and ended 1st July; then seeling fishing commenced and ended on 1st November, and from that date until 14th May oyster fishing was in progress; fishermen of the locality could be probably

HANRAHAN, MR. JAMES—continued.

employed all the year round; thirty fishermen living in the district, but only three had been fishing in past year; remainder mostly did occasional work, while some depended for their living on ferrying from Saloon to Kilrush; ten to twelve boats were required to supply these men; probable cost of each boat for salmon and herring fishing would be about £16 when fully equipped, 42542-3.—Congested Districts Board should provide boats for these men under present circumstances; also facilities in the way of a pier; present pier absolutely unsafe; in most important times of the tide the boats had to remain at Saloon for fully two hours in order to float out, and dangers were incurred by fishermen, and boats, in some cases sailing boats, had to remain altogether at Saloon owing to strong currents, 42544.

PIER AT CARRIG PROPOSED.

Witness suggested a pier at Carrig; it would be of highest advantage to fishermen, 42544.—Pier would be of commercial use to Ballylongford as well, 42545-6.—Only twenty feet of water at highest tide at the old pier; if new pier were provided there would be thirty-three feet, 42545.—Proposed pier would be accessible at almost any time of the tide; it would secure boats against any wind, especially north-west and south-west, which were dangerous to boats lying at Saloon pier; some boats had been swamped while lying there, 42561.—Trawling was carried on in the Shannon, but boats from Ballylongford never fished at this place, because they were too lightly built and too old, some of them practically obsolete; four boats should be given for dredging, trawling, and fishing; they should be built exceptionally strong in consequence of the heavy strain on them, and should be eighteen feet in keel, 42563, 42564, 42565.—Trawling had done great damage to salmon fishing which was outside the river, 42562.—Fishing outside the river was with nets; some of the nets were five miles long, 42563.—Coast was very dangerous, 42565.—Herring grounds were about one mile from proposed pier, 42567, 42561.—Resident fishing superintendent would be of great use on coast of Kerry, 42568.—It would help to keep Congested Districts Board in touch with local people, 42569.—Within last three years herring and mackerel had been caught by people from Ballylongford, 42560.—They waited until herrings came into the river, 42562.

OSTERS.

Season for oyster dredging opened late in September and continued during winter months; very often boats engaged in this business were obliged to remain at Saloon for weeks owing to continued winds from south-west, west, and north-west, and this also occurred in summer time, when salmon and herring fishing was going on; public oyster bed was over three miles square, and was insufficiently stocked with oysters; two boats at present dredging never reached Ballylongford harbour, as they would not get sufficient to pay them for their trouble, 42566.—Irish oysters were very marketable; witness suggested laying out half a million oysters on this bed; they would be marketable in two years' time, 42561.—No application had been made to Mr. Green; people did not know whom to ask, 42547-8, 42560-1.—District was not scheduled, 42569.

DORAN, MR. JOHN.

See pp. 22-4.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT OF LABOURERS ON MR. BLACKER DOUGLASS'S AND LORD LISTOWELL'S PROPERTIES.

In a part of Mr. Blacker Douglass's property, of Killybeg, about 1881, and previously, there lived six families of householders, about thirty-six altogether, and all labourers; two families had one perch of land, and the other four held about fifty perches in all; each tenant had to pay £2 10s. a year in labour, at 8d. per day, even if others obtained 1s. 6d. or 2s. per day, thereby proving that the six tenants were paying £3 each, or £18 per annum, for their six mud cabins and fifty perches of land, and still had to maintain their families; Mr. Blacker Douglass

DORAN, MR. JOHN—continued.

was not responsible for this, as these men were only sub-tenants to farmers; four of these houses had since been levelled, and most of the occupants had emigrated to enrich other lands, and to enjoy that material and social position which had been denied them in land of their birth; Lord Listowell's property adjoined Mr. Blacker Douglass's property; in townlands of Killybeg and Beale Hill there were a great number of labourers, who had been evicted under middlemen and farmers, and had died of hunger in 1847, 1848, 1850; after that the landlord had evicted the middleman, and had held land in own possession for a number of years; he gave some employment for a time, but he took good care to leave many labourers landless; he would not even permit them one perch; some had a plot with a few hundred cabbage, but when his steward was having fences erected he had the surface of the plots taken to measure the quacks and fern seed on the fences; not one perch given to labourers, although landlord had 400 acres of untenanted land; about twenty-five labourers in the lands or farms of Scottish Provident Institution and adjoining it; and these men had only mud-wall thatched houses, with about eighty perches of land; they paid about £3 at one time, and had been paying £2 10s. for last twenty years; within last forty years they held as caretakers and weekly tenants, and paid said rents, at the rate of 8s. a week, without board, and another member of the family supplied them with food; these were only a few examples of what labourers had to undergo, and which proved the thrift and industry they had to exercise to maintain their families; often they were semi-destitute; no wonder their families fled from the country when opportunity offered; hence its depopulation, etc.; many others had to sustain life by gathering seaweeds, etc., 42563.

CLAIMS OF COUGHES WITH LESS THAN THREE QUARTERS OF AN ACRE OF LAND.

There were some thousands of cottiers who were possessed of less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre of land; they were exempt from present and past legislation, and exercised no tenant right, as they were debarred from entering the courts, thus required immediate redress, even when sales took place, this class must remain as sub-tenants, if Acts of 1893 and 1881 were not amended; they should be permitted to enter courts and get fair rent fixed, 42563.—They should also be permitted to purchase if they desired; they must rely entirely on the recommendations of this Commission for redress; Lord Listowell's property was being purchased by the tenants, but sale was not yet completed; one man held a small house and a place for a manure pit; when engineer came round he claimed the site of a fallen room, so as to rebuild it if he so desired; but tenant farmer objected, and said that wall of existing portion must be boundary, and looked the gate to prevent him bringing in turf; house and site of room was a freehold, and Lord Listowell would not permit one perch of land to be attached to the house; there was a family of seven in this house, and all had emigrated except the one, who was now being tyrannised over; whether Estates Commissioners would defend his rights remained to be seen, 42564.

KILKENNY SHOULD BE DEALT WITH AS CONGESTED—EVICTEES, SEMI-DESTITUTE, &c.

Electoral Division of Kilkenny required to be scheduled as congested, because there were thirty-six families, or seventy persons in receipt of outdoor relief, at annual cost of £340; there were about 205 holdings of £5 valuation and under; about 250 families had been evicted in 1847, 1848, 1850, for which there was no legal order; many died of starvation, others went to the union, and others emigrated; result of this clearance was the substitution of the bullock and large grazing tract, which debarred the division from being scheduled as congested in 1881; there was over 1,500 acres for the bullock, while there was nothing for the people but semi-starvation and the emigrant ship; there were seventeen future tenants, the victims of exorbitant rents, which in many cases were three times the valuation, and sometimes five times; about forty of the houses insanitary and uninhabitable; people received about £1,000 per annum from America, which in many cases prevented

DORAN, Mr. JOHN—continued.

real destination, 42664.—Witness obtained his information from the old people in the district, 42665-8.—The aforesaid lands were most conveniently situated for relieving congestion which existed; the landlord at time of former evictions was Major William Fairfield, 42669.

## KNITTING INDUSTRY.

Hosiery and knitting industry was carried out under supervision of nuns of St. Joseph's Convent, and gave employment to about eight; it had been abandoned for want of accommodation, as there was an advance to forty pupils in school attendance; application had been made to Agricultural Department to aid in reviving the industry, but enterprise required local capital, and industry fell through, which was great loss to the district; this was in 1926 and 1926; if Congested Districts Board took an active part it could still be revived, 42673.

## PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS.

Necessity for reform in the rules of Congested Districts Board as regards Parish Committees; an estimate, no matter how impoverished he was, was not permitted to avail of the grant, nor were sub-tenants to farmers; for two years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land, 42670-1, 42673.—Some of the sub-tenants were in very bad condition, and some were well-to-do, but, no matter how impoverished they were, they could not be assisted, 42673.—Parish Committee should have discretion to give relief, 42673.—Sub-tenants had security in their holdings; as long as they paid their rent to farmers they had security; people with more than 2 of an acre of land could apply for fair rent; if supervisor's estimate did not exceed £2 10s. applications were not entertained; they were entertained in 1906-7, 42674.—Committee had made suggestions to Board, but they would not entertain such cases; if estimate were 30s., that would be on a dwellinghouse, people would only get one-fourth, if it was repeating an out-house; landholders whose valuation was under £7 were eligible for individual grants; a grant not exceeding £5 for the erection of an out-office, and not exceeding £5 for a dwellinghouse; on Port Royal Estate a tenant might receive a grant towards an out-house not exceeding £4, and for a dwellinghouse a sum of £10; difference of £1 in one case and £5 in the other, 42675.—Ballyvaughan Parish Committee obtained a grant of £75 a year for three years; people were so impoverished that they could only avail of about £5, and about £25 was returned; in second and third years the amounts returned to Board were £25 in 3d. and £10 8s. 3d., that is to say that in three years £101 9s. 3d. was not returned to Board; if people had not received £10 from landlord to commence, even this would not have been availed of; Board would not permit the returned money to be expended in road-making and drainage in the district, where it was required, notwithstanding fact that over £200,000 towards reclaiming and developing the district would be required; people thought when they sent it back that it would be returned to them again, but were wrong; one-third of the estimate in repairing dwellinghouses was allowed, and one-fourth in repairing out-offices and fences, draining, etc.; work had to be completed before they even got the one-fourth; people so poor that they very often could not undertake the work; people whose valuation was up to £10 should be permitted to avail of Board's grants; those whose valuation was £5 and under should obtain free grant of half the estimate, and artisans should be included; the Board would not allow draining or fencing until the houses were done up; some people had withdrawn because they were not in a position to carry out the work; and money would not be permitted to be availed of for draining and fencing until houses were done; 42676-7.—There were some scheduled districts that did not think it worth while to avail of Board's offer, 42677.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Best means of relieving congestion and stopping emigration was to purchase all untenanted and all other lands in the market for sale, by compulsion or otherwise, at a fair price, and sub-dividing it

DORAN, Mr. JOHN—continued.

into economic holdings; Estates Commission should have right of pre-emption respecting private lands under their control and being offered for sale, and workers in general and uneconomic holdings, and landless working classes had first claim on these lands, 42677-8.—There should be financial aid in starting home industries; roads and other public works should be carried out under direct labour; there should also be compulsory sale of land at a fair price, which would abolish great expenses of Land Commission and other things; land speculators and capitalists should be strictly prohibited from purchasing any land save real waste, reclaimable land. Government did not undertake to do so; it was well known that a capitalist had many other ways for investment to maintain livelihood, and as men formed the real wealth of nation, remedy must be found for obtaining that wealth; emigration of proportion of the complete must take place, so as to enable remaining one to prosper; plenty of land was available for that purpose, 42580.

## REPRESENTATION OF KERRY ON BOARD.

Important that a representative of Kerry should be member of Congested Districts Board, 42580.

## EMIGRATION.

The lot of many of the working class in Ireland was intolerable; their only safety being flight to other lands, and Ireland would be ruined if they continued to go to make wealth for America, 42580.

## INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF BULL SENT BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Board sent a bull to congested district of Gullane, and the first year he was limited to forty cows; after three years he was limited to forty cows besides the cattle of the man in charge; some took over this year about 1st June, but they were refused, 42690-1.—Character of Ireland had been run down to certain degree; it was considered that police committed many of the outrages, as in case of Sergeant Sheridan, where it was proved, 42692.—A tar-monger was where people did not wish to take away life and threatened the offending people, 42693.—People wanted to keep their holdings; Irish people as a rule did not want to take life; they had died of hunger even rather than do so, 42694.

AHERNE, Mr. PATRICK J.

See pp. 24-5.

## GLASHARROLD ELECTORAL DIVISION OF NEWCASTLE WEST RURAL DISTRICT.

Glasharrold Electoral Division comprised townlands of Glasharrold, Knockanagen, Carrickbeg, Knockfash, and Boreasme, and was a unit of Newcastle West Rural District, with area of about nine square miles, and population of about 1,000; poor-law valuation was about £200, and number of householders 145, majority of whom belonged to toiling class, and had to do out scanty subsistence as best they could under very unfavourable conditions; little or no employment and scarcely any industry in district, the principal one being peat industry, which was now on the wane, most of the mine being cut away; farmers were only in middling circumstances, and gave very little employment, so land was left unclaimed and unframed, great many of their farms being cut-away bog or moor; principal crops raised were potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and oats; potato crops not good in recent years, even last year's crop was partial failure; in district adjoining there were vast tracts of waste land which, if reclaimed and broken up into small allotments and distributed among poorer classes, with State aid, would become productive and afford beneficial return to community at large; tillers would then be enabled, by economy and industry, to live in comparative comfort at home instead of dreaming of an El Dorado across the sea; young people went to America having no prospect of a living at home; emigration had sapped the bone and sinew of manhood of Glasharrold during past twenty-five years; there were about 3,000 acres of waste land

ATHERNE, Mr. PATRICK J.—continued.

in Roslea division, and a large colony of poor people almost destitute; congestion was also rampant there chiefly from same causes as in Glenharold Division; unless Congested Districts Board took up the matter and acquired this land it would remain in its primitive wilderness, and people would derive no material benefit therefrom, 42635.

TIME-PLASTING.

Some of the mountain shales extending from Carrickery to the north of North Kerry would be admirably suited for planting trees, 42635.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES.

There were splendid limestone quarries within three or four miles of Glenharold, and if railway were constructed to connect Ardagh with Listowel, passing through immediate mountain districts, limestone could be brought to where it was badly needed, and famous sand of Ballyhenry could also be properly utilised, which, owing to the distance and lack of convenience, had not been resorted to for reclamation or tillage purposes by Glenharold people, 42635.

MEANS OF LIVELINESS.

Direct labour had been in operation in district during winter, but only a few labourers were employed; some of the poor lived by selling turf in Newcastle and Rathalea, while others lived on earnings of children in domestic service in East Limerick and remittances from friends and children in exile, which helped to pay rent of the little out-way patches of bog; finest material in all Ireland for manufacture of peat moss was to be had in the district; it abounded with many resources, but means of development were not at disposal of working population, 42635.

LAND PURCHASE.

Knockanagun and Carrickery properties had been purchased under Ashbourne Act at eighteen years' purchase; there were eleven labourers' cottages in electoral division, and five under new scheme; good number of projected applicants who could not at present be supplied with houses; tenants of James O.G. Delmage were negotiating purchase agreements with agent; there were about fifty-six tenants, farmers and let-holders; the let-holders occupied three or four-acre plots, and lived by cutting and selling turf; if estate were purchased and sale of turf stopped they would starve, having no industry to rely on; produce of their little holdings would not maintain themselves and families; if whole electoral division was scheduled it would tend to improve land and people generally; farmers lived by dairying and stock-raising on a small scale; agriculture was partially abandoned, 42635.—Newcastle West had eight or nine electoral divisions with valuation under 30s. per head; poorest seemed to be Mount Collins, having valuation of only 17s. per head, 42637.—In witness's district it was only 51s. 7d., and the outlying districts were the same, 42637.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration had wrought a great change in the district; thousands of acres were lying partially idle, and would remain so until something was done by the Government to put it into cultivation, 42637.

POVERTY OF DISTRICT.

Vice-President of Department of Agriculture had visited district in the days of the Flax Campaign, and had described the people as a colony of squatters; only people going among them could tell how badly off they were, 42637.

SCOLLARD, Mr. CHARLES.

See p. 25.

BURDEN OF TAXATION IN GLENHAROLD ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Witness wished to hear out what Mr. Athorne had said about Glenharold, Electoral Division; the

SCOLLARD, Mr. CHARLES—continued.

country was beyond any other country, mostly wilderness all round; people taxed much more than they were able to pay; witness represented labourers of the locality of Carrickery; he was a small farmer, and had thirty or forty acres of peaty soil of his own, and it was very hard to pay rates at present time; he did not know why rates went up so much this year; if another year came like this people would have to leave rates, land, and Government to themselves, and would have to emigrate, 42638-40.—Witness farmed for dairy purpose, 42639.

NECESSITY FOR A LIGHT RAILWAY PASSING THROUGH ATHREA.

If a light railway were made to Liscroft, passing through Athrea, it would do a great deal for the country round; Athrea was becoming an important little town; between 4300 and 2400 of butter was bought there weekly; City of Limerick would hardly represent so much, 42642.

PIERCE, Mr. GARRETT.

See pp. 25-6.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN GULLANE.

Division of Gullane was situated at estuary of the Shannon near seaside resort of Ballybanion, and was about fourteen miles distant from Listowel, the nearest market town; people were sober, honest, and industrious, but land consisted of reclaimed wild bog and barren mountain slopes, with a retentive sub-soil, and aspect towards the north, and was very much exposed to ocean gales; no trees or shelter of any kind prospered, and, consequently, cattle had to be housed and hand-fed from 25th October to 12th May; not much tillage; it did not pay in this exposed country; witness had seen potato stalks blighted twice a year by storms; chief industry was butter-making, but lately it had been sale of milk at creameries and rearing of calves; great fall in price of agricultural produce had affected people of this district very much, as they had no industry to fall back on; great many small farmers who had only one or two acres which were of such poor quality that they were very poor; outdoor relief alone in the division was 2s. 4½d. in the £, and people received yearly between £300 and £400 from America and elsewhere; yet they were deeply in debt to local shopkeepers; witness was a shopkeeper, and he had given value of about £200 in credit, 42643.—Witness treated these tenants, poor as they were, because they could be trusted if they got help in any way to make a living, 42644.—Tenants' leases fell out about years 1875 and 1876, and landlord (Wilson Gunn) actually doubled rent on some of the tenants; even witness's own holding, which had been let for £15, was now £45, and, after going twice before Land Court, was still £19 10s., poor law valuation being 25s. 15s.; far easier for tenants to pay big rents in the seventies than it was to pay reduced rents now; price of food more than doubled on account of the changes, and county rate had increased from 3s. 6d. in the £ to 5s. 3d.; there was a fall of 85 per cent. in price of butter, and, worst of all, it was hard to get sufficient labour, as most of the young people were going to America; when bad land was out of cultivation for a few years it soon went back to its original state—growing rushes and heath, 42645.

LAND PURCHASE.

Present landlord (Mr. R. Haggard) became owner of most of the property in this division about five years ago, and it was openly stated, for a very small sum; Mr. Haggard was only a middleman, Trinity College being head landlord; when Land Purchase Act of 1903 was passed tenants approached agent with regard to a sale of the property, and his reply was that nothing could be done until report of Trinity College Commission was issued; after report was issued tenants had another interview with agent, who offered to sell at reduction of 6s. 6d. on first term rent and 4s. 6d. on second term rent, which was unanimously refused, as it was considered entirely inadequate; agent then asked to sell to Congested Districts Board, but he refused, 42645.

PIERSE, Mr. GARRETT—continued.

BAKER, Mr. THOMAS.

## COMPULSORY POWERS FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD PROPOSED.

If Government did not give compulsory powers of purchase to Congested Districts Board, or some such popular body, landlord of this district would have power of compelling tenants to purchase at his own terms, because he was turning them into caretakers under Eviction-and-buy Act of 1896; last April landlord had had sixteen of these tenants summoned before petty sessions court to turn them out of their houses, but he did not appear this time; better for tenants of this district that Land Purchase Act of 1903 was never passed if Government did not give necessary powers to Congested Districts Board to purchase these poor, congested estates and recede to tenants at a reasonable price; also to make improvements and roads which were very much required in the district and to purchase 500 acres of unenclosed land which was owned by the Scottish Company on next estate, and to aid cottage industries, 42593.

GRIFFIN, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 26.

## TOWNSHIP OF GLENAGEOGARY SHOULD BE SCHEDULED AS CONGESTED.

Township of Glenageogary in Electoral Division of Killybegs, should be scheduled as congested; there were two other properties, one to the east and one to the west, of about equal dimensions, area, and valuations; in Glenageogary there were thirty-three holdings, and the actual value was £200, or £5 per holding per tenant; second term rents amounted to £165, 45664.—Congested Districts Board should take up the business of scheduling, 42595.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURCHASE.

People had tried to negotiate with landlord for a purchase, and landlord had challenged them to sell, and given them the liberal offer of 3s. 6d. in the £ abatement on their rents; people offered to buy at 12½ years' purchase on second term rents, and 16½ years on first term rents; there were twenty-one holdings out of the thirty-three under 45 valuation, and some of them were down to 5s. and 10s.; only seven holdings over 25; people believed that without assistance of Board or some other Board they could never buy on reasonable terms from landlord; rents had been raised time after time to double what they had been, and better portions of land taken from some of the tenants and put into lots, which brought on congestion; witness's sole object was that the Board should buy on reasonable terms, 42565.

MULVILLE, Mr. MICHAEL W.

See p. 26.

## CONDITIONS OF LISTOWEL URBAN DISTRICT.

Listowel Urban District was in very bad position; witness would like to see it under protection of Congested Districts Board; area was 1,773 acres, and number of houses about 500; no houses had been built for poorer classes by any public body; result was they were crowded into dirty little cabins with mud walls and thatched roofs, only one or two rooms; Town Commissioners had borrowed some years ago about £7,000; things had gone against them, and they now had to pay a percentage of £200 odd to the Board of Works, and they were very hard pressed, 42566.—Loan was for waterworks, which turned out a partial failure, and about £4,000 or £5,000 was lost; their rates were about the second highest in Ireland, about 11s. in the £; Council had to pay this rate for thirty-five years more; about sixty-eight mud-walled cabins in the town, and they were quite congested; the men could not get work.

## CHIEF INDUSTRY.

Chief industry was agriculture, which meant a little tillage and a great deal of pasture; there were unenclosed lands about the town that could be used for purposes of creating economic holdings, 42567.—Railway to Listowel via Newtown and Ballylenged would be a very good thing for tourist traffic, 42568.

See pp. 27-8.

## NEGLECT OF KERRY BY CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD ALLEGED.

Congested Districts Board had not given necessary proportion to County Kerry; they had been established for relieving congested areas in 1891; population in these areas at that time was 547,710, and was reduced to 400,000; after ten years of Board's work in congested portion of Kerry during same period population declined from 80,000 to 60,327; when Board was established it was generally thought that its special object was to relieve congestion, etc., but each of the seven congested counties had on an average 6,000 less of population than in 1891; people very pleased to have Board, but something was radically wrong when population was decreasing instead of increasing, 42755-7.—Kerry possessed one-sixth of the population of all the congested areas in Ireland, therefore if the necessary precautions had been taken by those who were in authority it would be entitled to one-sixth of entire expenditure of the Board; ten hundredths of expenditure, such as purchase of estates, improvement of estates, etc., and they had expended up to the present, in eleven years, one and a quarter millions sterling, 42701.—Which included purchase money of estates, and was, therefore, money which would be repaid to Board when tenants bought estates, 42723.—People in Kerry felt they had been slighted in a very large measure; under purchase of estates, improvement of estates, and industrial schemes, people had received nothing, 42702.—There had been estates purchased in County Kerry since March 1902, 42703-4.—Kerry one of the counties that was in the shade as far as landlord business was concerned, with exception of a few who at once took the opportunity to sell; people were of opinion that whole attention of Board was directed towards Connaught, and not towards giving equal treatment among the different congested areas; proper authorities did not take pains to ask as to whether justice was being done to congested areas, 42705.

## LAND ACT OF 1903.

Until Land Act of 1903 no landlord had been found reasonable enough to deal with Board or to comply with wishes of the people in a general way; Land Act of 1903 was based on a very large principle of the British Cabinet asking landlords and tenant occupiers of Ireland to come to the conclusion of amicably settling matters between them; it meant affording landlord a means of coming by every penny that his estate was worth, and affording tenant occupier as much room as was possible for making the best bargain for himself; all reasonable, humane landlords in Ireland at once availed of the idea; landlords not only given this opportunity at the time, but also given £12,000,000 of a grant to induce them to sell to occupiers of Ireland, and, to witness's mind, from that time the Cabinet wished the landlords to get out, 42706.

## FINES AND SLIPS; COUNTERSIGN OF ACTION OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

For every slip and plan they wanted the people had first to appeal to Congested Districts Board, who acknowledged receipt of communication, etc., and then considered what subscriptions or contributions they would extend towards the work, if any; there were half a dozen slips most necessary to encourage fishing industry west of Dingle, and a dozen bridges were required; witness got resolution passed at last meeting of Kerry County Council for a most necessary work outside Ballymore, for the different islands, the different parts of Ventry, for the coastguards at Ventry Harbour, and for the fishermen in Ballymore, as well as Dingle fishermen; witness had not an accurate knowledge of figures, he was in America at the time; he had pointed out the utility of this work for the fishermen, and Congested Districts Board had offered to pay half the cost if local authorities were willing to carry out the work at an expense of £150; about fifteen or sixteen years ago Mr. Green and Mr. Keating, of Congested Districts Board and Fishery

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Board, came down to Kerry to inspect; it was the time Canon O'Sullivan was there; he had taken up the necessity of getting a deep water pier built; Congested Districts Board pleased with the idea, and offered £22,000 for that pier, but owing to difficulty of obtaining an approach, and indifference on part of people, it lapsed, 42702.

AMOUNT PAID BY BARONY OF CORKEAGUIN IN REDUCTION OF RAILWAY AND HARBOUR CHARGES.

No good in finding fault with Congested Districts Board in the past, but witness would like to draw the attention of the Commission to amount paid by the Barony of Corkeaguin in respect of railway and harbour charges; total amount paid to Commissioners of Public Works in respect of Foil Pier alone was £19,490 0s. 7d., less amount received under Local Government Act of 1866 £1,660 16s. 3d., leaving total of £17,829 14s. 4d.; total amount paid to Great Western Railway in respect of Farranmore and Killorglin Railway, £5,530 12s. 9d., less under same Act £644 12s. 8d., leaving balance paid by barony of £5,885 7s. 4d.; total paid for Tralee and Dingle Committee of Management, £55,796 17s. 7d., less reduction of £11,552 17s. 10d., leaving total of £44,243 1s. 8d.; total net amount paid to date by Corkeaguin Barony in respect of railway and harbour charges, £62,487 11s. 5d.; it was a special year for Dingle Railway; for past sixteen years rates had averaged over 2s. in the £, but this year they had been brought down to 4d. in the £, 42709.

TOTAL SPECIAL CHARGES ON LAND AND BUILDINGS IN CORKEAGUIN.

Total special charges levied in Barony of Corkeaguin on land was 5-42s., on buildings the general rates were 7s. 6d., and total rate 7s. 10-32d., which would come up to nearly 12s. in the £, including lands and buildings, since 1903 to present time, 42709.

DINGLE RAILWAY.

About fifteen years ago Dingle Railway was brought on as a burden, now looked upon as a benefit; the people knew nothing of railway work; experts had pointed out the utility of having the line, and whole thing was taken for granted; people thought that whatever they were told was right; they saddled themselves with a very heavy burden under the Railway Scheme; the contract was then given, and the passing of the line was in the hands of Board of Works, with result that they passed curves which should be first-class curves as three-chain curves, 42710.

PRICE OF LAND AND DISTANCE FROM MARKET.

Long distance from a market in remote districts; this was not considered by landlord when selling; Lord Cork sold to his tenants in Cork at 21s. year's purchase; he wanted 22-31 from his tenants, though it took a tenant farmer two days and a night away from home, and cost 22, to take his horse and sell it at Castleisland fair, within his own county, 42715a.

ABSENCE OF INDUSTRIES.

In the absence of industries and factories people would have to pay for clothing and everything else down from the market in County Cork; they would have to pay for their meat, flour, and bacon, their horse, cow, and sheep; even eggs and butter would have to pay for themselves again until they reached the Cork market, 42715.

PARIISH COMMITTEES.

There was no Parish Committee in Kerry at present; there had been one, 42716-7.—People did not seem to think it was worth taking up, 42718.—Houses and villages in the townlands of witness's district were built in clusters years ago, possibly on account of the heavy stones existing at that time; yards now divided by stones placed on edge, and when the

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people were offered a paltry little item by Congested Districts Board to remove, or to build out-offices or dwelling-houses, it could not be done unless they went out on their own lands and built there; they were held responsible by Board, under Parish Committee system to remove the manure heap at least fifteen yards away from the house; all more or less in favour of this, as the district was visited every season with fever, which was an expense to the rate, 42719.—Parish Committee scheme had been pretty well taken up of late, 42720.—But County Kerry had not received its proportionate assistance from Board in the past, 42721.—Parish Committees were giving out grants to encourage housing of the people; a man builds a house with his own horses, his own man, and his own money; immediately the building is erected the supervisor comes, and puts at least £50 on the house; there was a coastguard station at Ballydavitt, with several buildings and at least two acres of bog land; this townland, buildings and land for some of them is about £2 10s., and £50 is put on the unfortunate fisherman, who brings his little means from the high seas, though he is not afforded a safe landing at night from Congested Districts Board, 42715a.

LAND PURCHASE.

The sum for purchase of estates was £335,000, and £188,454 was the amount for improvements, which was added to preceding figure, 42722-3.—Where estates were sold to tenants Board would be recouped the price paid, and, to some extent, price paid for improvements, 42724.—Since 1902 Board had bought £450,000 of land in Kerry; they desired to buy much more, but public authority ought not to put up price by paying too much for land, 42725.—Board should be cautious not to pay too much for land, 42726.—They would not have bought land unless at a reasonable price, 42727.—Vendry project was a good one; not the Board's fault that it did not mature, 42728-9.

COMPLAINT AS TO OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

Board's letters did not come up to the mark placed before them by authorities of the county, 42732.—They should have allowed the money when called upon; county authorities and local authorities were already to saddle themselves with further responsibility in order to carry out necessary work; up to time of appointment of Sir T. Esmonde County Kerry might just as well have been cut away from Great Britain and Ireland, 42733.—Up to 1902 Board had expended more on Kerry than any other county for sea works, 42735.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fishing industry in Ireland most essential, and Board should make greater arrangements for developing it; safe landing places most necessary; owing to rents in Kerry being gauged broadly on Griffith's valuation it would be well to have a revaluation if possible; climate had greatly changed, and land worth 22 at that time was now not worth more than 15s., 42741.

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CONGESTION.

One-sixth of the congested districts in Ireland was in Kerry, and for a long time the county had been neglected; generally speaking the county was mountainous; there was extreme congestion, and there was practically no watered land to be divided, 42742.

LAND PURCHASE IN KERRY.

Something could be done by purchase of estates, improvement of the land and improvement of the

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home, 42743.—The Board had not purchased many estates in Kerry; they were always willing to do everything in their power, but landlords would not sell, 42770.—Ventry Estate was large and fairly congested; two or three alternative proposals for purchase had been made; one was to give such a price as, with the bonus, would amount to landlord's average net income, taken over any period he liked—ten or fifteen years; offer was also made to allow price to be fixed by Congested Districts Board, because it was impossible for individual tenants to purchase holdings so scattered, or holdings where five or six men were joint tenants on a valuation of £5, as in the Coome district, 42773-3.—Witness would do everything in his power to prevent estate being sold, except through Congested Districts Board; the old village community existed in parts of the district; houses were to be found clustered together; they were a hot-bed of disease, and it would be a scandal to allow estates to be sold in that condition, 42776-8.—Board had bought one estate at Killoeghlin, and were at work on another estate at Glenties; their work was excellent; in the worst part of Connaught it was scarcely possible to equal condition of people in Co. Wick, on the Ventry Estate; their houses were a disgrace to civilization; in Co. Wick Upper there were ninety-five holdings, population of 472, and valuation of £268, or £2. 10s. per head; in Killoeghlin Electoral Division there was a population of 1,697, and valuation of £591, or £3. 1s. per head, 42776.—In Donegal, Connaught and Kerry there was not a township to equal the condition of Co. Wick, 42778.—Board had bought the Ross Estate just outside Killoeghlin; they had done all they could, which was very little, as they were circumvented, 42777.—The Wynne Estate, in Glenties, had also been purchased by the Board, 42778.—Mishory Estate at Dooks was to be offered to the Board; it was near Co. Wick, and was in almost as bad a condition, 42779.—It was in ruins, and the tenants all owed arrears; the following prices for estates purchased showed the reductions made:—On the Deany Estate, purchased under the Ashbourne Act, one man's rent was £43, annuity £13; another, rent £50, annuity £14; reduction was generally from 70 to 75 per cent.; in other cases the rent was £23, annuity £7, and rent £14, annuity £3 10s.; the old rents were extremely high, and the present annuities were quite high enough, 42780-2.—The following were typical of replies from landlords:—One letter from Trinity College, signed by Dr. Trellie, said that the agent had full directions as to terms of sale, that the number of years' purchase did not concern the tenants, as they had no money wherewith to purchase; that all they were concerned with was the reduction in the present rents when they were changed into instalments to the State, a present being made to them of the fee-simple of their farms; that all offers must be within the zones prescribed by Act of 1903; that terms of purchase under former Acts were irrelevant, as no such terms were ever offered to tenants under these Acts as were offered under Mr. Wyndham's Act; the above was a specimen of the treatment tenants had met with, the difficulty being worse in congested than in other districts; Trinity College took about £10,000 out of Kerry; it was direct landlord of a considerable portion, and also leased land, with middle landlords intervening in other places; one case in which there were seven; witness could not say what proportion of the gross rents Trinity College took, 42783-80.—In Lord Ventry's case, his reply simply put the tenants aside, 42801.

## FAIR RENTS, ARREARS.

Rents on the Ventry Estate had not been lowered through operation of the Land Act of 1903; in remote districts tenants did not so readily go into court as in districts where they appreciated the value of Acts, and for a number of years Lord Ventry did not collect his rents hastily; while Captain De Moleyns was agent no threats as to arrears were used, and in many cases a gale's rent was accepted for a year's rent, with the result that many were still without any abatements under Act of 1903; at the present time 350 tenants had served notice to have fair rents fixed, because there was a different agent, and the year's rent would now be collected within the year, 42778.—It was doubtful if anybody knew

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under what system the rents had previously been collected; they would take anything they got; receipts such as the following were common:—"Received, October 12th, 1904, from representatives of Cornelius Brian and sons, out of holding at Logharry, the sum of £5 10s., being half year's rent due to Lord Ventry, up to and ending the 1st November, 1899; cash £4 10s. 6d., temporary allowance 10s. 4d.; the representative of tenant was aged 65; he had applied to have his own name put in, but the agent would not do it; witness did not know why; there was another receipt where six men had a holding of £5 10s. valuation; they got a joint receipt, 42779-81.—The following instance was an average one of rent compared with valuation:—John Trellon, poor law valuation £4 2s., rent £8 2s., and the rent before 1872 was £1 3s.; it was not a judicial rent, 42782-3.—Great majority of the Ventry tenants did not go into court; hundreds had become future tenants through operation of Act of 1897; arrears should not keep a man out of court; but the agent asked for arrears whenever a man was going into court; the tenant could not pay them, and, therefore, did not go into court, 42784.—The law allowed a tenant to have a fair rent fixed irrespective of what he owed as arrears, but if he wished to do so the landlord could sue for arrears; if the case was fought out these might perhaps be a stay of proceedings, 42785-6.—There were various ways in which a man's being in arrears would prevent him going into court; without any actual threat there was a heavy belief about that if a man went into court his arrears would be enforced, 42786.—Witness could give other instances where the valuation was about half the rent in the Congested Districts, 42787.—A temporary reduction of about 3s. in the £ was always given, though witness knew of cases where it had been withdrawn; in Congested Districts there was a case of four men being joint tenants of a holding; value of holdings in this district could be ascertained by number of milch cows they would carry; in case referred to, for eleven milch cows there was a rent of £55—£6 a cow—an impossible rent; in Cloughane also the rent was twice the valuation, 42788.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fishing industry, if properly developed, would be a great advantage to the county; Dingle Bay was excellent, so were Cahinchess and Dingle Harbours, and there were excellent fisheries all along the coast; the district included one-seventh of all the fishermen in Ireland, and one-seventh of the value of the fish; amount of fish caught by Irish boats and landed in Ireland was not half a million for the year, 42745-6.—In Scotland the value was about £2,500,000, but there boats and landing places were considerably better than those in Ireland; Congested Districts Board might give better facilities, either by loans or free grants, to men who were ready to take boats and work them; even in the Co. Wick district had got some boats, and were doing well; in Dingle the fishermen had got on exceedingly well; they were careful and hard-working, but the same might be said of all the men round the coast; if they were to get on it was by deriving some means whereby they could get boats, nets, training where necessary, and facilities for sending fish to market, 42746.

## QUESTION OF AN INLAND MARKET FOR FISH.

The Dingle fishermen desired to find a market inland for their fish; the Congested Districts Board said they were not able to provide it; possibly the reason for sending the fish away was that prices were higher than inland, 42747.—Witness doubted the fact of there being no inland markets; he saw tons of fish going from Ireland to England by the Rosslare route, almost every week; some of it went to Queens-town and Bantry, and witness believed that an industry could be developed in home markets, 42748-9.—There might be some central organization in a county like Kerry which would ensure a constant supply to dealers in Cork, Dublin, etc.; if that could be done there would be a considerable trade to inland towns, 42750-1.—Kerry institutions begged for Irish fish in their contracts; witness could not say as to the arrear, Dr. Mangan, the Chairman, would see to that, 42752-3.—The best of everything was exported;

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witness desired to enlarge the market in Ireland; there were young men ready and willing to work, and every encouragement and facility should be given them, 42755-8.

## BOATS.

Larger boats were needed; the Scotchmen and the Manxmen took the fish from their doors; witness had no objection to their coming, but he would rather that the Kerry men could take their own fish, 42759.—It was a question of money; say a boat cost £300, and it was possible to get £100 as a free grant and £200 as a loan, at a low rate of interest, many fishermen would avail of that scheme, 42760.—One hundred years ago Kerry was the scene of a big herring fishery, and the traditions were not lost, 42761.—It would be an advantage if the Board were to station a resident fishing superintendent on the Kerry coast, and it might also be possible to establish a boat-building industry in some part of Kerry, 42762.

## DECLINE IN FISHING.

Value of fish caught at present in Kerry seas was £50,000; if fishing were developed that figure would multiply by ten; the men could follow the fish if they had boats, 42763.—Decline in fishing was caused partly by fish coming to come, and partly by decrease in population; no county where population had decreased so much as in Kerry; in fifty years Dingle had lost 201,000, Mayo, 154,000, and Kerry 211,000; a great many of the fishermen had gone, 42764.—Witness did not know whether population would have gone if fishing had continued to pay; until recently the Kerry boats were canoes, and did not go far from shore, 42765.

## POOR RATES IN DINGLE.

Rates in Dingle varied from 8s. 11d. to 11s. 4d. for the town; there was a population of 2,000, and there was neither light nor water, nor sewage, 42765-7.—It took in a small part of the rural district, but it was not that that made the rate so high; the pauper statistics were even worse; all over the county an immense amount was paid for poor relief; it was the worst of the congested areas, 42768-9.

## HOUSING QUESTION—NEEDS OF SMALL OCCUPANTS.

Although many labourers' cottages had been built, there were still in Kerry 3,474 houses of the fourth, or worst, class; in Dingle Union there were twelve houses of one room, with seven in the room; in Kenmare Union there were ten such houses with seven in the room; in Tralee Union there were twenty-nine with eight, and twenty-three with nine in the room; in Killarney Union there were forty-eight with eight in the room; these houses should all be swept away, 42801.—Witness did not know, but thought that land was probably attached to the houses; there were hundreds of small farmers who paid rates who could not be relieved under the Labourers Acts, and it was a serious question for them if their houses could not be improved; it would be very useful if loans could be made at rates similar to those which apply in the cases of labourers' cottages, 42802.—Sanitary authority could declare the houses uninhabitable, but they would not do so as long as the people had nowhere else to go, 42803-5.—If facilities were given for building houses cheaply then one person should be appointed for County Kerry who should have special knowledge of the necessary proceedings; he should be an engineer, and his services should be available in the matter of plans and drawings; such a person could afterwards insist that the people should keep their places well, which could not be done at present, when they had such places to keep, 42806.—In the districts spoken of the small occupier did most of the labour, and there was not much of a distinct labouring class, therefore it would be fair to give the same advantages to these men as to labourers; less money would be required; none should be wasted on too much inspection and red tape, 42806-10.—The Belgians had built 100,000 houses for their people at 2½ per cent. interest; labourers' cottage schemes were carried out at 2½ per cent. interest, with 10s. sinking fund, which was charged as a rate on the district; the rate might be 1s. 3d. in

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the £ under the new Act, 42811-4.—Only men who had less than a quarter of an acre of land could get an allotment or improvement of houses; terms of Board of Works loans were impossible for small occupiers, 42815-6.—Also, under the Labourers Acts, 3s. per cent was remitted, and balance of expenditure was divided between occupier and local authority, 42816-8.—In Dingle Union, with a valuation of £23,000, 100 cottages could be built for a penny in the £, under the recent Act, 42820.—Not necessarily the same finance as in the Labourers Acts, but something similar should be applied to the small occupier; money should be lent at same rate of interest, 42821.—

## PARISH COMMITTEES.

The Parish Committee would not be sufficient by itself, 42824.—Parish Committees had done good work; Killarney had had one for three or four years; had had grants of £60 and £80, and was now getting £250; witness had tried to induce western districts to take up Parish Committees, but had not been so successful as he would like; tenants with arrears would not make improvements, because they might be turned out, but peasant proprietors, with a feeling of security, would take up Parish Committee schemes, 42824-5.

## MINES.

There was an old lead quarry near Castlemaine; a sample of rock had been assayed, and gave 90 per cent. of lead as result; quartz containing gold had also been found at the mouth of the River Laune; coal and iron mines were worked in Glencar about 150 years ago, 42827.

## LIME.

There was a great deal of limestone in Kerry, but not much in Dingle; when cities were purchased undeveloped limestone quarries should be secured and retained for benefit of the public; some large general scheme for getting lime in various parts of the country was one of the best things that could be done for the people, 42828-6.—Lime was essential for agricultural purposes; it was difficult to get it in some parts of Kerry; the land was perishing for want of it, 42828-9.—A scheme to supply lime to farmers at the cheapest possible price would be useful; the Board should make no profit, in fact should be prepared for a loss for two years; after that, when the people saw the advantage of it, the loss might be lessened, 42830-1.—Witness could undertake that farmers would buy a certain quantity at a fixed price for three years, if the lime were supplied under its value, 42832.—Price of lime at privately-owned quarries was 1s. 6d. a barrel; but the barrel was larger than other barrels, 42834.

## MOUNTAIN GRAZING.

On some of the mountains there was very good grazing right to the top; in the Rocks the grazing was not good; it was communal grazing; some parts of the mountain were valuable for grazing purposes, 42835-8.

## RE-AFFORESTATION.

Re-afforesting was a large question in Kerry; if the mountains were private property there might be some difficulty; witness did not think that there would be any difficulty as to the grazing; the western houses might affect the growth of the trees; no one in the neighbourhood was sufficiently expert to give an opinion, 42841-2.

## INDUSTRIES.

Congested Districts Board had not started or developed any industries, and it seemed necessary, seeing that there was no land for division; they should be associated with existing ones, and with the land, butter, bacon, eggs; in 1750 the town of Dingle exported linen to value of £50,000; there were hundreds of looms at work then, and the population was nearly three times what it is now; there were only a few of the old looms remaining; to revive the industry would be difficult, considering the lapse of time; the looms had disappeared owing to the introduction of shop stuff, but the linen industry had been killed by the Navigation Act and other laws since 1750; the laws



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had been there long enough to destroy the industry; it was a fallacy that Irishmen were not capable of development, and of becoming industrial experts; some of the finest brains and muscles were to be found in remote glens; but the brakes were going away, and were to be found all over America; the head of Armour's in Chicago was a Kerry man; in the old days flax was grown for all home purposes; witness was a farmer's son, and, as a child, had seen flax sown, weeded, etc., and had done the work himself; there were traces of cultivation all over the mountains, where no one would think of cultivating now; not only flax, but cultivation of various kinds; if there were no industries it would be found that it was owing to the treatment Ireland had received; if England would give bounties to make good the removal of brains and money; it would not be difficult to get a start even now, if Ireland had control of her own resources, 42842-54.

## SCHEDULING NON-SCHEDULED DIVISIONS.

There was a strong desire among the non-scheduled divisions to be scheduled as congested; there were two or three in witness's barony; District Council had passed a resolution, and had asked witness to present it, 42854.

O'FLAHERTY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 35-7.

## RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND.

One quarter of land in Dingle Rural District was approaching primitive state; by proper outlay on drainage, sub-soiling, and fencing it could be reclaimed and converted into homesteads; if only these improvements were carried into effect Dingle Rural District would be able to maintain double present population.

## POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION.

Population in Kerry in 1841 was 293,691, now reduced to 165,000, 42855.—Dingle Rural District comprised twenty electoral divisions, gross area of 135,459 statute acres, population of 18,376, and valuation of £23,811, average area 6.8 acres, and valuation £1.3 to each unit of population; four of the electoral divisions non-congested; only two susceptible of improvement; town of Dingle in 1821 had population of 4,536; now reduced to 1,736, 42854.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fleet of twelve boats in Castlegregory district in 1841; now not one boat there; people mostly lived by fishing then; they were not confined to very narrow strip of land; it was the most important fishing station of its day, and if it were encouraged the country would not be congested at all, 42854.—A district whose inhabitants depended to a great extent on fishing necessarily required facilities in the way of new piers, repairs to existing ones, suitable boats, and fishing gear to enable industry to be carried out with profit to those engaged in it, which in the absence of capital became an impossibility; State grants or loans at a low rate of interest become indispensable, 42853.

## AFForestation.

As regarded plantations, the district was in all but an absolute state of nudity; trunks of trees and remains of forests to be found beneath, and sometimes projecting above, the surface of bogs and on the coast line; owing to proximity of the Corkaguiny peninsula to the Atlantic, the exposure often caused injury to agricultural produce, if not total destruction, and, as a consequence, impoverishment of those engaged in it; thousands of acres of glens and mountains, at present of no practical value, could, by afforestation, be converted into sources of profit and also a powerful and universal sanitary agency, 42855.—Part of the land was now in pasturage; beyond line of pasturage there could be plantations which would afford necessary shelter; fuel was getting very scarce; trees would afford fuel; the people could not afford to buy coal, and would have to go thirty or forty miles away if there were no trees, 42857.—Bogs were running short, 42858.

O'FLAHERTY, Mr. TIMOTHY—continued.

## FLOODS.

Extensive localities within the peninsula rendered valueless by flooding from tides and rivers; one-third of Castlegregory townland submerged during spring tides; witness in his young days saw excellent crops of hay, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds produced where now only seaweed or sedge found a home; tenantry were able to temporarily ward off destructive agencies whilst they had cheap labour at their command, but, owing to high rate of wages arising from scarcity of day labourers, as result of emigration, temporary embankments had to be abandoned, etc., with consequence of periodical submerging of a productive tract of country; similar condition prevailed in other localities throughout barony, 42856.

## MATTERS REQUIRING IMPROVEMENT.

Tillage had of late years so alarmingly declined from scarcity of manual labour that localities were all matted over with moss and stunted grass.—Progress of the district was obstructed by law declaring illegal the making of roads to turlough or bogs, and to graveyards, as well as roads that came under designation of cut-de-see; law should be either radically altered or obliterated from Statute Book.—Bridges in many localities within Dingle Rural District had become absolutely indispensable, 42853.

## PARISH COMMITTEES.

Increase in grants and an extension of operations of these useful bodies became indispensable desiderata; funds allocated by Congested Districts Board in aid of improving dwellings of the poor as well as of the occupation of land could not be devoted to more worthy purposes; alteration for the better in condition and appearance of lowly homes in Castlegregory dispensary district, where grant had been availed of; productive of incalculable amount of good if grant in question had been extended to holdings of higher valuation than those to which it was at present restricted; village of Killeahary was more like an African village than anything else; grant in Castlegregory district was £175 a year from Congested Districts Board, and the tillage was now wholly renovated, 42859.

## LIMESTONE.

There was mountain limestone at Maghera which had never been turned to any use; if there were limekilns there it would afford enough lime for whole district; there was a good road leading to the place, and nothing was more necessary to improve marshy and boggy land than lime; if it were availed of it would not only be a source of profit to those on whose land it existed, but to farmers of the district who could make use of it, 42858.—Road had been made to enable people to get the lime, 42859.—Want of energy and lack of fuel prevented people from getting it, 42861.—Congested Districts Board had arranged to set up limekilns and get lime burned; it would benefit the whole country, 42862.—No men with capital in the locality, 42863.—Extensive trade had been carried on in 1821 with Spain, Portugal, and France in linen, cattle, hides, butter, fish, and eggs; Dingle imported wine, brandy, and tobacco, and exported linen to value of £60,000 in 1790; now linen industry was scarcely a matter of history even, 42864.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Congested Districts Board had done more good than all other Boards; witness would be very sorry to see powers limited in any way; he would rather see them extended; several improvements required; Congested Districts Board had been very liberal; they could have done more, but they could not be expected to do everything all at once, 42864.—There should be a member for Kerry elected on Congested Districts Board, 42865-6.—Could be nominated by the County Council; very practical people in Kerry, 42862.

O'FLAHERTY, Mr. TIMOTHY.—*continued.*

## IMPROVEMENT OF DINGLE PIER.

Pier in Dingle needed improvement badly; harbour shallow and getting silted, and required dredging very much; addition to pier would be of great value; too narrow, also rather short; double the business could be done if it were improved, 42866, 42873.—Harbour Board had charge of pier; they levied dues, 42870-1.—Dues in Dingle not heavy; the place was small, and unless they got aid they would not be able to make improvement themselves; no money left, 42872.

## WATER SUPPLY.

In an impoverished place like Dingle they could not afford to spend extra rates; if Congested Districts Board came to their aid with the charge that would be made for waterworks, which were absolutely necessary; not a drop of fresh water near town at Magheris; Congested Districts Board had been asked some time ago to send an expert to discover water, because there was a spring of fresh water oozing up on the beach; this water was covered at high tides; it was about a quarter of a mile from the village; population of which was about 230, and population of the Magheris about 600; desirable to discover source of spring water, 42873-4.

M'CARTHY, Mr. CHARLES J.

See pp. 37-42

## EXPERIENCE OF WITNESSES.

Witness was County Instructor for Kerry, and had been asked to give evidence on behalf of the Committee of Agriculture on the working of the agricultural scheme in the county; witness was appointed on October 1st, and spent first fortnight examining into the wants of each locality; his headquarters were in Tralee; he was a County Clerk man, and was appointed by Committee of Agriculture, subject to approval of Department of Agriculture; witness had had twelve years' experience working on his father's farm in Mid-Cork, then three years at the Royal College of Science in Dublin, 42877-80, 43053.—Witness was the first agricultural instructor for Kerry, 42868, 42895-7.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—LECTURES, DEMONSTRATION AND EXPERIMENT PLOTS.

Committee of Agriculture consisted of the whole County Council and some co-opted members, seventeen leading agriculturists who were not County officers; the scheme of instruction in agriculture included appointment of an instructor, whose duty it was, during the winter months, to deliver a series of lectures at night upon agricultural topics; during the daytime demonstrations were given on sowing, drainage, better methods of cultivation, fixing of plots, &c.; also plots were laid down, samples of seed taken and tested, and some of the lectures based on them, 42877.—Some people thought the lectures were of no use, and that too much time was spent on them; the lectures only lasted four months, and during the time demonstration and experiment plots were laid down, where seeds and manures could be tested the following year; a demonstration, properly carried out, had more effect than a great deal of talk, 42880.—There had been no agricultural classes at Dingle as yet; they were usually established a year or two after the instructor had come into a county, and the pioneer work was done, 42881.—It did not matter how bad the land was for a demonstration plot if it was of uniform quality, 42883.—There had been a variety of experiments with potatoes in the Magheris district, because there they depended almost exclusively on potatoes; there was a plot to test the relative quantities of seven different varieties in order to select the best for that district, 42884.—Work on experiments and demonstrations had been going on since 1st March 1907, 42885.—There were twenty experiment plots and ninety-four demonstration plots

M'CARTHY, Mr. CHARLES J.—*continued.*

throughout the county, fifty-six of them in congested districts, 42888.—The difference between a demonstration and an experiment plot was that in an experiment plot the ground must be accurately surveyed, the seeds or manures analysed, and the produce weighed and an exact account of it tabulated at the end of the year; it entailed a considerable amount of work, and witness could not have more than twenty experiment plots in the county because season was so short; the demonstration plot was managed according to instructor's methods, and was usually established near a chapel or some public place, where people could see it as they passed by; experiment plot had to be selected in places where there was an intelligent farmer who would help, 42889.—Experiment plot was for information of instructor, Department, and the country; demonstration plot was an example of what could be done by adopting some of the manual systems lectured about, 42890-1.—Witness had tried working demonstration plot through a small holder, but had not been in the district long enough to obtain results; as regards its being more effective than when worked by the instructor, plot was worked by witness and farmer together; it was always on the farmer's place, 42904-7.—The average attendance at witness's lectures for the whole county was 102; Dingle average attendance, 184-65; Kenmare, 110-33.—Lecture lasted forty minutes, and then there was a discussion of an hour and a half's duration, questions were asked during discussions, and the discussions were, perhaps, more valuable than the lectures; as a rule each lecture resulted in establishing either a demonstration or experiment plot, 42908-10.—Fifteen lectures were delivered in Dingle Rural District; no lectures were delivered in towns or big villages, 42911.—Dingle Rural District included practically the whole peninsula; there were five centres for lectures (held in National Schools): Ventry, Anasaul, Castlegregory, Claghane, and Lissello; three lectures were delivered at each centre, the same man came to each of the three lectures, and would come again in some places; there were six rural districts in the whole county; instructor had to spend three weeks on the lecturing tour in each district, 42912-7.

## WORK OF WITNESS'S ASSISTANTS.

Area under instructor was the whole of Kerry, and since 8th May he was also responsible for the congested districts of West Cork; witness had five assistants, and a sixth coming, 42922-3.—It would be desirable if someone were appointed in each peninsula specially for agricultural work; at present there was such a person in each rural district; the five assistants specially worked the congested districts; they did not lecture; they supplied good seeds, manures, lime, grass seed mixtures, &c., at less than half price, 42918-32.—The assistants were supplied this year, for the first time, by the Department, and all expenses were paid by the Department, 42930.—Witness would like to have assistants located in a centre in each peninsula to work all round that centre, one in Dingle, another in Cahirciveen, and another at Kenmare to work the Kenmare peninsula, 42933.—At present they were so arranged that their headquarters were in the places mentioned; the arrangement was similar to that in Mayo and in the poorer parts of Donegal; the instructors were not exactly itinerant instructors; they were provided by the Department, and this was the first year in which there had been a certain number of instructors resident in definite headquarters, 42930-41.—The assistants were at present devoting special attention to sowing, 42942-4.—They also gave general instruction in methods of cultivation, 42944.

## IMPROVED SEEDS.

There was a great want of good seeds in the western part of the county; about three-fourths of the demonstration plots were under seeds alone, so as to show the people the good effect of imported seeds as against home-grown seeds, 42893.—The people knew it, but did not know how to get the seeds, and could not afford it, 42944-5.—The advantage of the demonstration was that people could buy imported seeds one year, save the seed from that for the following year, and change about once in two years; that was not a common practice; generally the seed was taken

M'CARTHY, Mr. CHARLES J.—continued.

from the old potatoes year after year, 42966-3.—One of the assistants had sent to a seedman at a distance for good, reliable mixtures of seeds, and he got them far cheaper than they could be procured locally; up to that time the people did not know they could get seeds at that price or where they could get them, 42965-2.—A demonstration plot was needed, because in some of the western parts of the county people had given up sowing grass seed altogether owing to the badness of the seed; in Waterville district there were places going back to their original condition, 42968.

#### SCHEME FOR SUPPLYING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE, LIMERICK, &c.

There was a scheme in operation for supplying good seeds, manure, lime, grass seed mixtures, and other agricultural commodities at less than half price; the scheme was much availed of by the Kerry people, 42962.—Demonstration plots were laid down with these seeds side by side with what was bought locally, 3,307 plots altogether, 948 under potatoes, 671 under oats, 157 under turnips and mangels, 48 under clover, 207 under fertilisers, and 356 under lime, 42963.—These advantages for the congested districts were introduced this year for the first time, 42967.—Witness thought the scheme was formulated owing to the failure of the potato crop, and the Department had a feeling that it was time to do something for the congested districts, 42969.—The people understood that they were getting the seeds and other things below cost price, 42961.—If they had been supplied in a wholesale way there would be danger of grumbling when the price was raised, but the quantities given to each farmer were very small, with the special view of teaching the good effects of good seeds, 42965-3.—The expense was borne by the central body, and was not upon the county directly at all, 42961.—Three-fourths of the county was moorland and peaty, and lime was very important; Departments had put 135 tons of lime at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each half-ton over districts of Cahirciveen and Waterville, 42963.—It was all sold and more was asked for, but funds for the scheme became exhausted; it was sold at one-third the actual cost, 2s. 6d. for each half-ton, 42965-36.—The low price was arranged to show the people how necessary lime was, and also to give them some help, owing to the failure of the potato crop, 42961.—The people understood the importance of lime, but they could not get it; twenty of the demonstration plots showed the effect of being slag as a substitute for lime; it was heavier weight for weight, but it went much further, 42962-5.—It was under consideration at present whether the lime scheme should be continued; witness thought it should be extended for another year, 42966.—It would be an excellent thing if, after a couple of years the scheme could result in an organisation among the people themselves in the poorer districts, which would enable them to have the lime at cost price, 42966.—It might be worth a small loss per ton, 42966-8.

#### DISCRETION OF COUNTY COMMITTEE IN FRAMING OF SCHEME.

The County Committee had a certain discretion in the framing of their scheme; they could reject one part, and accept or amend the other part; they could not exceed the amount of money fixed, but it could be amended in other ways; the Department could accept or reject the amendment; their decision was final, 42944-9.

#### SPRAYING.

Spraying was the most urgent matter at the time witness gave evidence; his assistants were engaged in procuring spraying machines at reduced rates, supervising the spraying, mending old machines, giving demonstrations as to how to make the mixture, and how to apply it; 4,737 pounds of blue stone and 5,893 pounds of washing soda had been supplied to Cahirciveen; ninety new spraying machines had been supplied, and 700 or 800 farmers had benefited, 42962.—Special attention had been devoted to spraying since 9th May last; it was necessary to begin a little before the spraying season so as to be in time, 42963-4.—The local people generally obtained the spraying mixture in the local shops; witness would not go so far as to

M'CARTHY, Mr. CHARLES J.—continued.

say it was not much good, but most of it was inferior, and all prepared mixtures were doubtful; the best plan was to buy the blue stone and the washing soda, get a guarantee of their purity, and make up the mixture according to the Department's instructions; the Department had distributed about 1,000 leaflets and litmus-paper, and full instructions how to test with the litmus-paper, 42965-7.—There was a method of getting a guaranteed mixture, but farmers would not ask for it; local shopkeepers had the mixture; it was not stamped; but if they gave a guarantee of 95 per cent. they were liable to be prosecuted if it was not up to the standard, 42968-70.—The prepared mixture was usually sold in little bags, and might be sold with the guarantee that there was no injurious substance in it; if washing soda were adulterated with sodium sulphate or Glauber's salts it was injurious to the plant, 42973.—It was more profitable for the people to get the materials and make them up themselves; there had recently been a great change of opinion as to the value of pure material unprepared; it could be mixed very easily, and the faintest trace of impurity could be tested with the litmus-paper; in the mixture, even if the materials were pure, there might be some chemical action set up between the washing soda and the blue stone if mixed for some time, which would ultimately have a bad effect, 42974-9.—In the mixture it was not possible to tell whether the blue stone or the washing soda was pure, therefore it was better to buy the materials apart, so that each could be tested separately, 42965-1.—The materials were obtained from the shops; they would probably be purer if sold through the Parish Committee or the co-operatives, 42983-4.—The price of the best spraying machine was 30s.; they had been procured for people whose valuation did not exceed 28 s. 2d.; that was in a congested district, but if there was a deserving case the valuation was not adhered to too strictly; three or four farmers were asked to combine, and then it only cost 5s. or 6s. for each farmer, 42986-7.—The arrangement had been made this year for the first time, and had been made widely known, 42969-9.—Eighty new machines had been procured in that way, and thirty old ones had been repaired; also blue stone and washing soda had been procured for people who found it hard to obtain them in remote districts; there had not been much difficulty in supplying materials at cost price in remote districts, 42991-2.—Five hundred lots of the machines cost 27s. 6d. each; they were sold at a loss, 42993.—The demand for machines had been unprecedented this year, 42994.—Four samples of spraying material had been taken in the county, but witness did not yet know the result; it would hardly be made public, 42991-1.

#### BULLS.

There were 56 premium bulls in the county under three different schemes; there were 26 bulls under the County Scheme, under which the premiums were paid jointly by the Department and by the county; £450 was available for premiums; £15 premium was paid each year under the County Scheme; under the second scheme there were 15 bulls, and the premiums were paid wholly by the Department; it was a kind of grant-in-aid; the special wants of the county, and the capacity of the county to pay high rates being taken into consideration; this scheme was specially for districts where it was hard to obtain bulls; the point was taken into consideration in the first place; in congested districts bulls were given on special terms; Kerry bulls were bought for £22, and sold to farmers for £10, payable in three instalments—first year £3, second year £3, and third year 2s.; fifteen bulls were placed under those conditions, and there were more applicants than could be supplied; no premium was given, but the owner of the bull could charge what he liked for the service; usually about 2s.; in all the schemes the bulls had to be kept at the holder's own expense; under the premium schemes the bull was bought, and the holder got a premium of £15 each year on condition that the bull served thirty cows at 1s. per head, other than those held by the owner; the farmer attended a sale at which the inspectors had previously ticketed all bulls which were eligible for premiums; if a man bought one of these bulls and a premium bull were needed in his district, he was granted a premium; the reason

MCCARTHY, Mr. CHARLES J.—continued.

of the ticketing of the bulls before purchase was that farmers would not be willing to buy without being certain of getting a premium, 43094-43099.—The Department now admitted Kerry bulls; there were 14 out of the total of 55; 15 Aberdeen-Angus, 2 red polled, and 24 shorthorns; general rule was to get shorthorns in the valleys where the land was good, Aberdeen-Angus where the hills and the valleys met, and on the hillside the Kerrins; the Kerrins were pure-bred; the Department had not refused to give premiums to Kerrins during witness's time, 43099-32.—More bulls were needed, 43036-7.—In recent years there was an increase of about a dozen, 43017.

#### BOARS.

There were in all the county twenty-five premium boars, and of those seventeen premiums were paid jointly by Department and county, and eight premiums were paid directly out of Department funds; in congested districts boars were given on easy terms; if a suitable man applied, and paid £3 down, he was given a boar; at the end of a year he was eligible for a premium of £5, in lieu of the £3 he got back £3 paid at first as an instalment, and at the end of the season in the following year he got a premium of £3; the idea of paying the £2 was that the man would have an interest in keeping the boar, 43022-3.—The white York did best as a rule in Kerry, 43014.—There was an increase of six or eight in the number of premium boars, 43012.

#### STALLIONS.

There were two half-bred hunter stallions in the congested districts; they were owned by the Department; one was stationed at Chalmersville and another at Keemara; nominated mares were served free; farmers whose valuation did not exceed £50 were charged 5s., and farmers whose valuation lay between £10 and £50 paid 10s.; there was also a Welsh cob in Brosna district, 43032.—There should be more stallions, but half-bred hunter stallions were very hard to obtain, 43033.—The best horses, as a rule, were of the old Irish type; there were no stallions for that exact type at present; a good serviceable animal could be bred from half-bred hunter stallions with that class of mare; there were 124 nominations for mares; an inspection was held each spring; the best mares were called out of each group, and two or three were placed on the reserve list; £5 was allowed on the value of such nomination, but some farmers took agricultural stallions in preference to thoroughbreds, and the value of that premium was only £3; and then a few of those in the reserve list got nominations, 43034-7.—There was a healthy competition for the nominations; ten stallions Spanish asses in the congested districts of the county; they were the property of the Department, and, as a rule, the holders got 2s. a week to help them, 43038-9.—The schemes were working very well, but it would be a good thing if there were more funds available to extend existing schemes and enhance all the county; particular attention should be paid to the three western peninsulas; it was there that the people wanted a little help in supplying good seeds and manures; also cattle scheme should be extended, 43030, 43034-6.

#### INTEREST TAKEN BY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE IN THE WORK.

The Agricultural Committee took a warm interest in the work; several members had offered witness every facility to help in work of demonstration and experiment; members both of County Committee and of Rural District District Council all took an interest; as a rule there was more interest in the schemes in the congested districts, 43031-3.

#### QUESTION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Agricultural Committee met in the Courthouse, Tralee; it was difficult for representatives of congested areas to attend regularly; but, as a rule, they made a point of attending all quarterly meetings, 43043-6.—Witness would not approve of a local administration in each peninsula; it was necessary to work from some central body and coordinate the scheme for the whole county, 43043-32.

O'LEARY, Very Rev. CANON.

See pp. 42-3.

#### DINGLE.

Dingle district was all congested, except a portion called Mirard; not long ago Mirard had applied to be included in congested districts, but time had lapsed for extending congested area, and memorial was sent to Royal Commission, 43055.

#### SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

Holdings about Dingle were very small; a farmer with eight cows would consider himself pretty strong; average number of cows about six; no way of improving holdings by enlarging them; very little untenanted land; one little place out at the Glac taken from tenants by Lord Ventry some years ago and improved; they got compensation, and now when the place was being arranged they wanted to get it back in same proportion as they held it before; very little untenanted land to be divided, 43055.

#### DRAINAGE.

Drainage very necessary, large tracts at Ventry and other glens requiring drainage; Congested Districts Board's Inspector had said that it would immensely improve that part of the country if there was some means of drainage; no bogs, and even where there was a bit of bog the people were not able to save it; they had to go seven or eight miles for fuel, 43055.

#### SCARCITY OF FUEL.

There was a question of getting coal, but to many poor farmers if they had to buy coal their farms would be no good at all, 43056.

#### NECESSITY FOR BRIDGE.

Bridge had been applied for; there was a place near Ventry where river came on to the road; people from all the western part had to bring their gravel and sand, and all the place was worn away, horses up to their hips sometimes going through it; funerals also went through it; custom of the people for generations to go a certain way, and they would not divert from it; Board were willing to give half the cost of a bridge if Rural District Council gave the other half; Rural District Council difficulty was that rates were so high and they did not see their way clear to increase them, 43056.—They, however, undertook to bring all the materials and give the labour which would represent nearly half the cost; the great industry was fishing and the great want was dredging, 43057.

#### DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Some dredging operations carried on last year which cost £1,500 and Congested Districts Board contributed £800; much more to be done in order that boats could go in and out with perfect safety; application had been made again this year, with the usual reply that they had to postpone consideration of it on account of want of funds, 43052.

#### EXTENSION OF THE QUAY.

Boats could not come into present quay except at practically high water; if quay was extended 150 feet there would not be so much dredging; £5,000 would be required, but it would be an immense permanent improvement to fishing industry in the whole county, 43058-9.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

Great mackerel and trawling centre; trawling every day except during close season; there were 23 trawlers, 9 nobbies, and 3 or more buildings; 40 boats running, 43059.

#### RETIRES OF PARISH COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

There had been a Parish Committee; witness had set about starting another last year, but people thought advantage was not sufficient to induce them to adopt it; if a man intended to build a house it would be a great matter for him to get £5 or £10; but to give a man £5 or £10 would induce him to undertake an expenditure of £20, £50, or £100 which he had not made up his mind to expend already, as an inducement, but it was not sufficient inducement, 43061.—50 per cent. would be better, 43062.—

## O'LEARY, Very Rev. Canon—continued.

Witness had undertaken to revise the Parish Committee, and he would do so later on; people were beginning to change their minds after seeing the result in Castle Gregory, 43063.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Question as to whether there had been a proposal to buy through Congested Districts Board; arrangement made that Lord Cork should settle on amount to be paid at reduction of 5s. 6d. in the pound, but tenants wanted to purchase through Congested Districts Board; agent did not see any objection to it if it did not diminish in any way the amount Lord Cork was to receive, but afterwards came to conclusion that they would not on any account sell through Congested Districts Board; direct sale would be the alternative, 43064.—Witness negotiated the sale of the Douglas property when in Newtownards, and also had something to do with the negotiations of the Sandes property and Fitzgerald property; he also negotiated for the Blacker-Douglas property; except in one little townland, where valuation was very high, they got such a reduction that after purchase their instalments would not be very much more than £1 a cow, no one paying more than £1 10s.; if they had same reduction with regard to Lord Ventry's property it would not be sufficient; 5s. in the pound on Lord Cork's property—better than 10s. in the pound on Lord Ventry's property; it would not be sufficient with regard to purchase he made at Newtownards in North Kerry; very few paying more than £1 a cow after purchase; considered quite enough; if they only got 5s. in the pound they would have to pay over £3 a cow, 43065.—One acre of land in Meash would feed a cow it would take 5 or 6 acres in district under discussion; 3 acres would feed a cow on ordinary fair land, that is supplying hay and everything, 43066.

## MURPHY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 44-8.

## NEGLECT OF KERRY BY CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Kerry, and especially East Kerry, had been much neglected by Congested Districts Board, the county ought to be directly represented on Board, 43066, 43071.—Necessity for representation was well illustrated by what had happened in connection with two farms at Crigoe and Anderooma, farms had been bought by tenant purchasers under 1896 Act, 43125, 43127.—At too high a price, purchasers met with difficulties in both cases, and being unable to pay their first year's instalments, were evicted by Land Commission, 43081-3, 43114, 43129-31.—Owner who had sold property bought in farms, 43094-5.—And had them in his own hands for years, 43066.—During which time he made offers to tenant purchasers, 43067-100.—It was the landlord who took proceedings, he did not get all his purchase money under the 1896 Act, 43131.—Congested Districts Board then purchased the farms from owner after negotiation, 43150-2.—Which they would never have done if they had had full understanding of the local circumstances, 43068.—And if Kerry had had a representative, 43070-80, 43084, 43129-1.—Farms were purchased before witness knew of it, 43105.—Witness had never seen a representative of the Board, he met Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara in reference to the matter, and had been received with every kindness and consideration, but they were too remote from the district to have a clear understanding of the case, 43058.—And they received witness only as a private person, 43069.—There had been local consultation before purchase, 43065-6, 43067.—But not with the right people, 43067, 43118-9.—People in Dublin were wonderfully ignorant of local matters in Kerry, Mr. Doran was himself a Kerryman, and ought to know all about Kerry conditions, 43123.—Farms had remained on hands of Board for many years, and would so remain for many more, 43068, 43067.—Board purchased farms for purpose of migration, 43072, 43081.—But no tenant would go in face of claim of evicted tenants, 43072-8.—At present grazing was let to many people, 43069.—If Kerry had a

## MURPHY, Mr. JOHN—continued.

representative, or was directly in touch with Board, a satisfactory settlement could easily be effected, 43075, 43080.—Farms were about 100 acres in extent, 43076-7.—Witness was not speaking from point of view of relieving congestion, 43078.—There had been a complaint against Board in which witness joined for not buying land in Kerry, 43083.—Land was difficult to find, but difficulty had been exaggerated, 43083.—There was a strong feeling that evicted tenants had a right to their farms before all others, 43110-2.—Tenant purchasers should clearly understand that they could never hope to be treated as evicted tenants, but there were very special circumstances in those cases, 43113-4.—Congested Districts Board's offer of compensation to tenants proved that they had acted unreasonably and improperly to tenants, 43114-7.—Judicial rents had been fixed once, 43123-4.—Tenants had been in possession for generations, 43126.—Settlement could easily be arranged if an adequate and proper offer were made that could be discussed with the bishop of the diocese and parish priest; witness would be prepared to meet Mr. Doran and discuss matter with him, 43133-8.—Board might have done much more in the matter of roads in Kerry, 43160.

## KENNEMAN ESTATE.

In regard to sale of Earl of Kennemans estate, prices had been agreed on with tenants, but parts of the estate, such as Coolies and Coombs, being congested districts, it was desirable that sale should be made through Congested Districts Board instead of direct to tenants, but though sale had been proposed for a year, Board had taken no steps to use their power to improve condition of people, 43135-52, 43154-5.—It was not a fair cry that land-buying operations of Board had been seriously impeded since setting of present Commission, 43155.

## ESTATES NEEDING IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE SOLD THROUGH CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Where an estate was in need of improvement in a congested area it would be an advantage for the tenants that sale should take place through the Board, 43157.—It was ten times more difficult to effect improvements after sale to tenants, 43159-60.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PRICE OF LAND.

Purchase price of land was so important to ratepayers that County Council or some public body in every locality ought to have some power to influence price; generally speaking, tenants and many other people only considered extent of reduction, and never arrived at a result from the economic point of view at all, 43160.

## DEFINITION OF CONGESTION NEEDS AMENDMENT.

Present area of congestion most unsuitable; population was no test at all, especially in County Kerry, whereas there were poor tenants in Kerry or similar counties, Board should have power to relieve them without regard to population, 43160.

## TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS IN KERRY.

Tenants had reclaimed land altogether themselves, in some cases streams had prevented them from getting their rents fixed, in others Land Commission had put increased rent on tenants' own improvements, 43169.—In one case the County Court Valuer had put on a higher rent than landlord's own value, 43166.

## MOVING BOB DISEASE—DANGER OF RECURRENCE.

In regard to the disaster at Coombs some years ago, known as the "Moving Bog," there was a danger of its recurrence, and no preventive measures had been taken, though there was an outlet which would be a sufficient safeguard if it were cleared, 43160-2.—The same disaster had changed the course of some rivers

## MURPHY, Mr. JOHN—continued

and destroyed reclaimed land of many poor cultivators, very little expenditure would set the river courses right again, 43161.

## COMPULSORY POWERS IN MANY DIRECTIONS NEEDED FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Board ought to have compulsory powers in many directions, a large farm adjoining district of bog disaster had gone to private person, 43162.—And near Killarney a few farmers had been enlarging their holdings to the detriment of the community, Board should have compulsory powers in such cases, 43162.—Portions of some demesnes, such as Lord Kenmare's, could easily be secured for relief of congestion, 43162.—Board ought to have compulsory powers in reference to opening of limestone quarries; at Culla, near Killarney, people had neither turbarry nor limestone quarries, and land was too bad to produce anything without artificial aid, while adjoining district there was a property with splendid opportunities of opening quarries, 43162.—There ought to be powers to compel railway to bring lime at cheap rate, profits would be increased, not diminished, but Irish railways seemed to be always acting against the ideas of the people, 43163-3a.—One particular railway referred to ratepayers had to pay the guarantee, but they had no representative on the Board, 43164-5.—In case of the Dingle and Tralee Railway, County Council had nomination of Committee of Management, and thereby practical control, 43166-8.—Board might do something to improve breeds of cattle and other stock, and they ought to have power to provide up-to-date machinery to be leased or rented to small tenants, 43169.—A woollen industry might with advantage be started in Killarney, and a public department ought to take the initiative, 43169.—Fishermen much handicapped by existing laws and regulations, change could easily be effected if any public board were to make investigation, 43169.

## LACK OF HARMONY BETWEEN DEPARTMENT AND BOARD.

Department of Agriculture did not work in harmony with Board, Department expended a great deal of money for which there was nothing like a proper or reasonable return, 43169.—If technical instruction in stockery, &c. was given, primary education system should be utilised to carry out scheme, the schools would be made more comfortable, and funds provided for their improvements in every way, 43169-70.

## OSHEA, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 42.

## TURBARY AND LIMESTONE FOR COOKING.

There was no turbarry for division of Coillies, and on adjoining properties bogs were practically worn out, there was no limestone either except in Lord Kenmare's demesne, but there was an immense amount on Muckross property, and it would be a great advantage if Board had compulsory powers to obtain a portion of this demesne, 43170.

## ROAD NEEDED.

A road was needed, a part had already been made by Board of Works, and it could be completed and put in repair at small cost, 43177, 43187.—District Council in Killarney had spent so much money on roads that ratepayers were getting restless, 43180.—But public rate would keep road in repair once it was made, 43182.

## TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED TO GIVE SHELTER ON GRASSING LAND.

There was a great extent of rough grassing held in common, it was very bleak and open, and it would be a great boon for Congested Districts Board to plant part of it with trees, 43177, 43183.—Plantation would give both feed and shelter, 43182.

## RE-STRIPPING AND ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS NEEDED.

The agricultural portions needed re-stripping, 43177, 43179-82.—Only land available for enlargement of holdings was on Muckross side, 43178, 43186.—That

## OSHEA, Mr. JAMES—continued.

should be broken up and a few tenants transferred to it, 43184, 43186.—Their holdings being used to enlarge the others, 43187.—People had not sprayed much up to the present, but they meant to do so, 43188.

## LUCY, Mr. JEREMIAH.

See pp. 48-50.

## ROAD NEEDED ACROSS INTO RATHMORE.

Road needed across into Rathmore in the Glyddagh district, 43193, 43203.—Population about 400 and valuation 4628, there was no lime or limestone in the district, and without it nothing could be done to the land, if road were made people would only have to go nine miles instead of twenty-four round to Rathmore, 43194-5, 43203.—Number of small holdings very large, 846 only received from Congested Districts Board for making new road, 43196, 43198-9.—Nothing from Parish Committee, 43197.—People had applied for grant before, but Board gave no heed, 43200.—Locality would be willing to contribute something to road, 43201.—Length of road would be about 600 perches, and local authority would contribute a pound a perch, 43202.—District Council would give £200; about three years ago they purchased, and had applied to the Congested Districts Board, but they gave no heed; although this was a congested district, ratepayers in this part of Kerry did not know that Congested Districts Board existed, 43203.

## TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.

See pp. 50-2.

## ESTATES SOLD BY Mr. TRENCH.

Witness had sold or agreed to sell, with exception of one small property, eleven properties in Kerry and Limerick, covering 20,000 or 30,000 acres, with rental of £36,000, and 1,237 tenants (not counting about 300 tenants of middlemen), besides several other estates sold directly under earlier Acts, 43207-8.—Most of these properties were outside scheduled areas; some were inside, and had been sold to Congested Districts Board, 43212.

## DIRECT SALE NOT ADVISABLE WHERE PROGRESS WAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT.

Where a property was in great need of improvement direct sale was not a good method; some intervening body should improve it; there was no power at present to improve it when tenants had become tenant-purchasers, 43209-12.

## PROGRESS OF TRINITY COLLEGE IN IRELAND.

Report of Visiting Commission on properties in Ireland of Trinity College had been shelved in a most unbusinesslike way; very desirable that present Commission should take it up, 43216-7, 43225.—Report recommended compulsion and power to fix prices, and gave anyone who sold his net income, 43227.—Trinity College as head landlords took about 80 per cent of gross rent of their property, 43214.—As rent had been twice reduced in Land Courts there was now very little to spare, 43214.—Trinity College was not affected, but the middlemen and sub-middlemen suffered, being squeezed both ways, and they were getting out of it as fast as they could, 43215-6.—Mr. Blacker Douglas was a perpetuity tenant, with two and sometimes three middlemen under him; witnesses had one case where there were five interests, one over the other, 43216.—Trinity College did nothing for improvement of estates; Act of 1881 practically relieved them of all responsibility, leaving it entirely on their perpetuity tenants, 43219.—Except on portions held directly by College, on which they did do something, 43220.—The College had held these rents for ages, 43221.—Lands were granted to the College under Queen Elizabeth, 43223.—Five or six interests existed on Trinity College estates; tenants could not purchase, as compulsion, because sub-middleman feared to be unable to redeem his head rent, and so on, 43225, 43233.—The College had a great deal of property all over the country, a considerable portion in the scheduled area, 43228-30.—Scheduled area did not include worst parts; there should be power to get non-scheduled congested areas included, 43230-3.—The middlemen first came in, because when the grants

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—continued.

were made Trinity College could only let to Protestants; there were very few Protestants, so that the College had to let large areas to them, and they could let to anybody, 43304.9.—Tenant in perpetuity was not a landlord; he paid to the College a rent about two-thirds the actual value, 43305.0.—There were 567 agricultural tenants besides 110 village tenants in Ballynagard, 106 under 25 rent; area was 19,061 acres; there were twelve perpetuity tenants paying £3,736 a year; as parts of the College property College was direct landlord; only two townlands were congested, Ballynagard and Doonaha; Mr. Blacker Douglas was direct landlord of occupiers of greater part of property, 43305.—Many occupiers were practically inoperative, and wanted to get large sums from Mr. Douglas to lay them out, 43312.—1903 Act provided £5,000 a year as a first provision for the College to make up any deficiency in the event of sale, and that money was available, 43313.4.—Loss of the College was not likely to exceed £5,000 a year, 43315. During the famine many of the tenants broke down, and the holdings were taken up by the middlemen, 43311, 43317.9.—Witness did not know whether any compensation was given for tenant-right, 43320.—The State must carry on the work of the improving landlords, 43320.4.

## BLACKER-DOUGLAS FACTORY.

Mr. Blacker-Douglas was a tenant in perpetuity, 43311.—The late Mr. Blacker-Douglas had spent large sums on improvements, road-making, reclamation, cultivation, etc., and built mill and corn store, hospital and petty sessions house, 43311.—The present Mr. Douglas had agreed to pay the College 27 years' purchase for terminable and 25 years' purchase for perpetuity lease, and witness had agreed to sell all the lands to the occupiers, 43311.

## DUAL OWNERSHIP.

Triple and quadruple ownerships the worst form of Irish land tenure that ever existed; was in existence before 1881, 43322.4.—Dual ownership existed in Ulster long before it came South; the Act of 1881 legalised it in the South where it already existed, 43325.7.—Dual ownership existed wherever a property was owned by landlord and improved by tenant, 43327.—Where landlords had themselves done improvements they ought to be fairly treated, but the Act made no distinction, 43327, 43328.3.

## RECLAMATION OF FLOODED LAND.

County Council should have power to introduce schemes for improvement of large areas of flooded land, bringing them before Board of Works or Department, and getting a decision as to what body should execute schemes; the casting of the landlords made it necessary for some body to take up their work, 43329, 43333.—Mr. Doran had explained that on a certain river £10,000 had been lost for want of proper engineering, 43331.—Old schemes, no doubt, were sanctioned and approved by somebody; Drainage Board and Board of Works made the mistake in this case, 43335.9.—When witness asked Board of Works what works were being done in Kerry they sent a list of small things, but mentioning the great work in North Kerry, 43340.—There were also sloughs, some at Ardfert, where hundreds of acres could be reclaimed and used for enlargement, alluvial deposits being admirably suited for agriculture, 43340.

## PRICE OF UNIMPROVED LAND AND QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

In regard to purchase of land in landlord's hands, it was entirely a matter of price, and it ought to be frankly recognised that landlord had two interests to sell, 43340, 43345.—In this way compulsion could be long postponed, 43340.—Everything should be done to avoid compulsion, 43343.—Trinity College Commission recommended compulsion, but only in certain cases where there seemed to be absolutely no other way out of the tangle, 43343, 43303.—Witness did not want to reject power of compulsion altogether where it could be clearly shown that land could not be obtained on a voluntary basis, e.g., in case of stubborn and unreasonable landlords, State ought to have power to apply compulsion, 43344.6.—Price should be settled by Government arbitrator, as in case of labourers' lots, 43340.2.—Witness had offered to

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—continued.

Estates Commissioners part of a landlord's home farm to be planted with tenants at their discretion; it was good land on which large sums had been expended in improvements, well situated, with very little congestion near it; it had paid £507 a year up to 1881; grazing rent was £370 and upwards, and if rent had been twice fixed in Land Court it would be £264; for this the landlord should get £10,400, plus 2½ years' purchase for tenant-right, or a total of £11,672, 43346, 43346.6.—Witness believed £264 was the fair rent, 43342.—"Occupation right," not "tenant-right," was correct expression, 43347.8.—Dual interest consisted of the land and the improvements on the land, and when the dual interest was in one man he ought to be paid for it, 43349.56, 43355.60, 43355.6.—Question of tenancy was independent of improvements, 43361.4.—In case quoted poor law valuation on buildings which cost £2,000 was £34 10s., 43346, 43347.—Land Commission offered £5,500, 43355.—£11,672 was about 2½ years' purchase, which was the figure Mr. Finucane gave on the valuation, which ignored the buildings, 43357.72, 43370, 43370.83.—30 years' purchase of the valuation would be £5,500 or £7,400 with the bonus, 43377.2.—If the farm were divided up it would be difficult to get value for the plot on which were the buildings, 43373.3.—Farm had been offered to Department for an educational farm, and witness hoped that might be a way out of the controversy, 43379.—Mr. Finucane took no account of landlords' improvements; improving landlords were rare, and should be fairly dealt with, 43383.3.—There were men in the neighbourhood ready to pay more than enough to cover capital demanded and to pay fines as well for farm when cut up, though witness did not propose to take any fine, 43383.

## METHOD BY WHICH PRICE OF UNIMPROVED LAND COULD BE FIXED.

Mr. Finucane proposed to give 21 years' purchase of valuation for tenanted, 26 years for unimproved land; the five years' difference was quite arbitrary; a farm valued at £20 would bring in 17 years' purchase, one valued at £250 only four or five; there were numerous instances on the Blacker-Douglas and Lindsay Talbot-Crobie estates, 43383.—It seemed to be a rule that the larger the farm the smaller the tenant's interest, 43384.5.—Only way to ascertain a fair price for unimproved land was to take net income for a series of years and capitalise it at four per cent. in case of owner in fee, at 2½ per cent. for settled estates, 43387.43.—There need be no loss on resale, 43394.—If Government wanted to deal with congestion as a matter of philanthropy they must be prepared to lose money, 43395.

## CO-OPERATION AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

Co-operation was the proper medium for improving the lot of occupiers in congested districts; enlargement alone would not do much good, 43395.—Society should be formed, and should have power to introduce co-operative methods to hire or purchase land for common grazing, to introduce better breeds of animals, to instruct members in agriculture, and to borrow from Board of Works for improvements of a congested district; society should also establish a rural bank and a dairy, and undertake marketing of produce, 43392.

## RURAL BANKS.

Rural bank was the remedy for indebtedness to shopkeepers, and shopkeepers would gain by having no bad debts, 43395.—Bank at Abbeydorney had been most successful; it had lent out £840 to sixty borrowers since October, 1896, and had no loss, 43396.—It had a great educational effect; farmers met once a fortnight to discuss matters of common business interest, and thus acquired some knowledge of business habits, and learned to work in common, 43397.8.—Capital for banks was borrowed from joint stock banks at 4 per cent., rural bank charging six per cent.; every member of the bank was also a member of the creamery, and repayments were made by stopping the amount out of the monthly cheque that went to each man for his milk, 43391.4.—No loans had been paid as yet, but witness hoped it would come, 43393.—Every shareholder got five per cent. on his capital, and highest possible price for his milk, 43393.

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—continued.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION.

Altogether nearly 1,000 societies had been founded in Ireland, with 84,565 members; £288,500 capital mostly subscribed by farmers themselves, and a turnover of £2,165,000, 43328.—In Kerry there was no co-operation in 1894; now there were ten, 43328.

LOANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.—PROPOSAL THAT SOCIETY SHOULD PLEDGE ITS CREDIT TO ENABLE INDIVIDUALS TO GET SMALL LOANS FROM BOARD OF WORKS.

An committee wishing to borrow money for improvements could not borrow less than £100 from Board of Works, but the Society would guarantee a smaller loan, 43343-5.—Rural bank had never gone into the improvement of land; there was no reason why they should not; a large increase of capital would be needed, but that could be borrowed from joint stock bank, 43345-9.—Witness proposed to interpose credit of the Society on behalf of individual borrower, and so enable him to borrow small sums from Board of Works, on which interest would include a sinking fund, 43350-6, 43356-8.—Board of Works lent at 6½ per cent. for twenty-two years and 5 per cent. for 35 years, the sinking fund being covered in both cases, 43357-62.—It ought to be possible to get money much cheaper for improvement; it was absurd that a man should be able to buy his land at 3½ per cent., and have to pay double if he wanted to improve it, 43362-3.—In case of defaulters Board of Works would take action against Society, and the Society must have power as a friendly society to sue defaulter, 43366-0.—Anything over £100 should be borrowed at lower interest, 43370.—Scheme would have to be submitted to Board of Works, 43371.—Small borrowers would be punctual in repayment, 43372-3.

OBJECTIONS TO CREAMERIES UNFOUNDED.

Objections to creameries were unfounded; there was no need for calves to deteriorate owing to use of separated milk, and if the women of the farm had a little more leisure for recreation, etc., it was a very good thing, 43385-9.—If children suffered it was from want of humanity on part of parents; there was every facility for keeping back enough milk for the children, 43390-1.—Witness did not think that the decrease of tillage was due to creameries; it was more likely to be due to rise in wages, 43397-8.

WAGES.

Ordinary wages now were £20 a year with food and lodging, or 10s. to 12s. a week if labourer lived out, but that was rare, 43399-42.—Witness had known nothing under £1 since he was quite young, 43342-3.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

A great deal of work of a local character should be given to County Councils, and the Department of Agriculture should have an improvement branch; initiation must not be left to individual farmers; as to cost, there would be as funds to draw on the County Council's funds, the Co-operative Society State Loan Fund, and the State through the Board of Works; the Department should decide on which fund work should fall; Board of Works should continue to do the engineering, but must be co-ordinated, so as to work sympathetically with other bodies; capable and experienced inspectors would be needed for maintenance, etc.; no body of men would be more suitable as inspectors than present and former estate agents of improving landlords, 43373.—Tenants should pay for improvements; it was the only sound financial system, and if the tenant did not pay he would not care to maintain, 43375.—In Estates managed on the English system, that is, where landlord did substantial repairs, the Housing Clause inserted in Act of 1881 to protect such improvers, failed entirely, 43376-82.

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—continued.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S WORK AT VALENCIA ISLAND.

At Valencia Island in a congested district an agricultural society was doing good work, getting best material to put into the land, and marketing the produce, 43374-5.

THREE OPERATIONS NEEDED FOR RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

There should be three operations for relief of congestion instead of one—viz., enlargement of holdings, organisation of agriculture, and starting of industries and development of factories, 43375.

ARDBERT ARMY HOME FARM.

On Ardbert Abbey Home Farm there were forty hands in regular work; wages bill was £1,550 a year; labourers had grass parks for their cows, and garden plots attached to houses; average wages were 12s. a week; a short-handled hoe used to be maintained, and an auction of young bulls took place every year; this had greatly improved class of stock kept by farmers; land was disposed on death of late owner, but at that time Department began to make provision for short-handled hoes; in other respects system of farming still served for education purposes, all wheat being sold to farmers as seed, etc.; landlord spent about £45,000 on improvements, 43383.—Land Acts had put a stop to improvements by landlords by depriving them of all return for their outlay; rents on improved farms were much more heavily cut down than on unimproved farms, 43384-5.

HOUSES FOR ARTISANS—FURNISH PROVISION NEEDED.

There was a gap in laws as to provision for rural industries; labourers could get houses built at 3½ per cent.; artisans' houses could only be built by Board of Works' loans at 6½ per cent.; artisans did not come under Labourers Acts, because they worked by the job, 43394-5.

TAKING OVER OF VILLAGES BY THE LAND COMMISSIONER.

Land Commission was making every possible objection to taking over villages on ground that they were not good security; but Commissioners need not lose if they only paid for ground rent and gardens, leaving landlord to charge rent or interest for buildings; some legislation would be required, but the village should be treated as a vital component part of an estate, and developed by co-operative societies, cheap houses, places and means of recreation, and by libraries and lectures, 43385.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SHOPKEEPERS.

Farmers were terribly in debt to shopkeepers; witness had sometimes been able to arrange a composition; all the debtors in list presented by witness were purchases, but in all cases purchase diminished, not increased obligation to landlord, 43385-93.—Indebtedness was very general; Estates Commissioners when selling land to a tenant should require a statement as to debt, and assist in bringing about a composition, 43394.—It could not pay shopkeepers to go on giving credit; sometimes it was due to carelessness, but sometimes it was due to the desire to have a hold on farmer, and secure his produce, 43395-7.—Any farmer who bought on credit had to pay a higher price, so that original price included interest, 43396.—Co-operative societies had rather avoided the idea of going into trade, 43399.—If a co-operative store were started it would have to begin by advancing money to get members clear out of the shops, 43400.—The store would have a fair chance of success, 43401.—There were no co-operative stores in the country at present, 43402.—Cost of living had gone up universally, and there had not been an increase of prosperity to justify the higher standard of living.



TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—continued.

43405-8.—The standard was too low before, but the increased cost was met by running up debts at the shops, 43409.

#### CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD QUICKER AND BETTER THAN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS.

In regard to machinery for sale of land Congested Districts Board was more expeditious and satisfactory than Estate Commissioners; it was absurd everything should be stopped for three months in the summer while officials kept holidays; there was no such break in the work of any other Department; witness did not blame the Commissioners; it was the system that was bad; out of fifty millions of money required for work actually done only seventeen millions had been paid out, and there was a great amount of work in the office not examined yet, 43409-10, 43415-6.—Congested part of Ireland should be handed over bodily either to Congested Districts Board or to a Connaught and Munster Eas's Commission, sitting alternately in Cork and Galway, and the Estate Commission should be doubled from top to bottom, the list of any two Commissioners to be sufficient to authorize each transaction, 43410.—Sales through Estate Commissioners were necessarily slower than through Board, since every holding had to be mapped out, checked by surveyor, and inspected, whereas with the Board the maps were merely sectional, there was no checking of boundaries, and the estate was only inspected as a whole, the Board dealing afterwards with the individual tenant, 43417-20.—Payment had been made in seven months after a sale to the Board, whereas the Talbot-Croftie Estate was not yet paid for after three years in Estate Commissioners' Office; on the Collicott Estate the agreement was signed in June, 1904, and the funds not allocated till July, 1906, and in the case of Mr. L. Talbot-Croftie's Estate when the question of adding arrears was raised Judge Meredith took five months to consider his judgment, 43430-2.

#### Documents put in by Mr. Geo. F. Trench.

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|--|-------------|
| A.—Sales of Tenants' Interests on two typical Estates in County Kerry, | Page 200    |
| B.—Agricultural and Co-operative Statistics,                           | 209         |
| C.—Map showing extent of co-operative system in Ireland in 1901,       | to face 200 |

MORIARTY, Mr. DAVID.

See pp. 49-52.

#### INDUSTRIES IN KERRY.

Question of grass lands and emigration did not apply in Kerry, but there were other grievances; industries in Kerry and over a great part of Ireland were dead; Ireland was practically in the position of a new country so far as industries were concerned, and a great many authorities and advocates of the theory of laissez faire, such as John Stuart Mill had acknowledged that in a new country protection would be justified in holding out a helping hand to revive these industries, 43420.—Ireland had a claim that no new country would have, its industries had been legislated away, what the English Government ought to do in the future depended a great deal on what they had done in the past, 43427.—Witness would like to see Irish industries started and put in a self-supporting condition, 43428, 43442.—No wasteful man would be in favour of Government help keeping on an industry year by year unless there was general protection in the country; in Ireland as long as Free Trade principles remained it would be absurd; industries such as woollen industry, and cabinet-making would be self-supporting once they were started and people had been taught how to use proper apparatus, 43428.—Industries were flourishing before the terrific imports were put on, 43429-30.—Extremely difficult to establish a new industry in any district; reason akin to that of a Sheffield manufacturer who on being asked why he did not start bicycle-making in Sheffield replied, "They began in Coventry and Birmingham, they have the trade atmosphere there, and skilled hands, and there is no use trying in Sheffield now," 43430.—A population who had practically no learn a trade could not expect to get same remuneration as skilled people, 43431.—Remuneration in Ireland should be lower than

MORIARTY, Mr. DAVID.—continued.

in corresponding trades in England, and cheaper labour ought to give Ireland a great pull in some of these poorer districts; cheaper labour would be quite justified and it would take generations before that labour would reach same scale of perfection as English labour, therefore it would not be so cheap as it looked; a carpenter in America was paid higher wages than in England, because American carpenter did his work quicker than an English one; a bricklayer in America would lay 4,000 bricks in a day, and in Ireland 400, 43432.—If he did not do them he would have to go; Government help would still have to be obtained to supplement want of skill and training, 43433.—Witness called protection and subsidies the same, 43434, 43437.—Plainer industries such as hand looms would derive benefit from cheap labour, they did not require any high degree of skill; cheap labour would give an advantage, and financial help from Government need not be very large and would only be wanted for a certain time, 43436.—People would not ask for a tariff, 43436.—Subsidy was a very different thing from a tariff, if there was protection it would shut out any articles from other countries and give people in Ireland an opportunity to make such articles though of inferior quality to begin with, 43439-40.—Under witness's system of giving subsidy to trade undertakings of this kind, there would be nothing in the sense of protection, and they would compete freely with articles from England and Scotland, 43441.—Witness's idea was to revive old industries, such as the linen industry, as Dingle, raw material of linens and woollens was got from Belgium and manufactured in Scotland and north of Queensland as Scotch and Irish, 43443.—It would be hopeless to attempt to revive in congested districts without Government help, 43444-5.—But an industry that flourished before would flourish now, taking altered circumstances into consideration; woollen industry was specially suited to congested districts and had never quite died out in Kerry it would assist agriculture by providing employment for persons who must otherwise emigrate, 43445-7.—Work of Congested Districts Board showed the people had skill and commercial aptitude but industries could only be revived by financial help and strong stimulus, 43448-51.—Instructors were numerous but the stimulus and example provided by the existence of industries themselves was the only form of instruction worth anything in congested districts elsewhere, 43452-3.—Instruction, so far as regarded the poorer people in congested districts had produced nothing but expenditure, 43454-5, 43462.—Success of Forfard industry was due to inspection, financial help and skilled division, 43456-8.—The Iveragh industry in Cahoonree would have succeeded with the same advantage, 43459.—Fair success could be obtained with direction by an ordinary person of good business habits and fair commercial aptitude, 43460.—Congested districts could be greatly improved by the starting of model farms here and there, which need not be expensive, 43460.—Witness could see no value in Department's experiments, agricultural work had not been more successful in non-congested than in congested districts, though in the former people might be supposed to have more money and intelligence, 43461-4.—Whether improvement would result from district instructors remaining in congested districts would depend on the way they worked, the teaching must be practical, 43465.—Model farms would be of great use for purpose of testing theory, 43466.

#### SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR BOYS WOULD BE USEFUL.

A system of agricultural training for boys in central National schools would be useful, but the model farms would be needed as well, the old people wanted education as well as the young, 43467.—When the Board began spraying they could scarcely get people to do it; now every farmer in the district could do the litmus paper test, 43467-78.—Spraying was very successful when done twice and when care was taken to do it again if rain washed it off, 43477.

#### INDEBTEDNESS TO SHOPKEEPERS.

In regard to Mr. Trench's evidence as to indebtedness to shopkeepers witness thought instances given were exceptional, it was only a few large merchants as Tralee who could give certain amount of credit, and farmers of the district were prudent and thrifty on the whole, 43477-9.

## FLEMING, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 63-3.

## NECESSITY FOR LIME.

Great necessity for lime in Kilmunin district, also drainage; district was entirely composed of small occupancies, and was very congested, 43431, 43499, 43502.—It was all reclaimed land, and had gone back very much in quality within last thirty years; reclaimed land went back very much when not attended to properly, 43481, 43483, 43494.—Only one limestone quarry in the district; it was not working at present, it had been closed since March, 43482-3, 43487.—Witness did not know the reason Lord Kenmare did not employ the man, 43494.—Plenty of demand for lime in winter, and for sixteen miles round there was no other limestone quarry, 43485.—Quarry belonged to Lord Kenmare, and he would not allow any man to interfere, 43485.—He charged 2s. a barrel for lime, 43487.—No difficulty as to fuel, plenty of turbarry all round, thousands of acres of bog, 43488.—Quarrying always stopped in harvest time, also in March when crops were down, 43489.—Perhaps quarry would open again in the winter, but the real time for it to be open was March, April and May, 43490.

## WANT OF BYRES AND STALLIONS.

Good bulls were wanted in the district, there were none, also good stallions, the ones they had being of the worst class, 43490.—There was a farmer in the district who could buy a bull, but he would keep it to himself and he would not lend bull unless to a few people, 43491.—Fair way would be to give price of bull to a man or two and let them give security for price, 43492.—Department's premises would do very well, no high class cattle wanted, from 25s to 31s was sufficient, 43493.—People were so poor that it would be a great benefit if they had a stallion, 43494.—Witness had two stags himself, 43507-8.—His neighbours all had horses 43509.—People got stallions for 7s. 6d., and instead of going to a good horse they would have good foals, 43510.

## LAND PURCHASE.

District now under sale by Lord Kenmare, people not getting any advantage beyond districts all round where there was good natural land, 43494.—They would only fall in with the rest of the district in the purchase; good thing if money were advanced to people at low interest; many were short of cattle, and great many wanted to improve their farms, 43495-6.—Place had been originally called "the rashy mountain," 43496.—It should not be compared with places with naturally good land, it was only third or fourth rate land, 43497-8.—No advantage derived from Congested Districts Board over districts that were not congested, there were a few roads, 43500.—There was no Parish Committee, 43501.

## MIGRATION.

People on uneconomic holdings would migrate if they could get land outside Kerry; there was no labour and people had gone to Limerick, or Waterford, or even to America, employers were not able to pay, 43503-4.—They would go to the next county, or the county beyond it, where they go now to America or Australia, 43505.—Only one farm in the vicinity for emigration of holdings, and the family were not living in the division, there was another farm of 400 or 500 acres of bog and mixed land, 43506.

## THE MACGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS.

See pp. 63-4.

## EFFECT OF HAVING NO TRANSIT FACILITIES ON SUPPLY OF LIME.

Lime was the great need of these districts, where bog predominated, 43511, 43514.—Lime implied dry land, drainage, and means of communication; in many places in Kerry it had fallen into disuse because distances were too great, and railway rates too high though the carriage of lime and sea-sand was primary reason for building railways in Dingle, Cahersiveen, and Kenmare peninsulas under guarantee for which

## THE MACGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS—CON.

people were heavily taxed, 43511, 43517-8.—Delivery was very difficult, witness, if he had quarries of his own, would get motor cars, but that would entail much expenditure in strengthening bridges, 43520.—Some delivery might be done by boat, but it was rather dangerous work, 43524.—Nearest points at which lime could be got for western end of the three peninsulas were Castlemaine, Kenmare, and Killybeggin, the peninsulas were all congested, and their total area was nearly half the county; there was a very fine quarry near the boundary with Cork with an immense deposit of fuel close to it; difficulties arose when quarry owners neither worked quarries themselves nor permitted other people to do so; whatever agency bought estates should take quarries into their own hands and work them on modern methods, as at Islandmagee in Wales with rock drill and Hoffman kilns, if that were done the forty-two gallon barrel could be given at 6d., 43511-2.—Local men might combine to work a quarry and supply the neighbourhood but they would need the right to work it, and the machinery, 43511.—Farmers would be willing to pay a reasonable price for it, 43517.—Anyone would give 1s. a barrel, but it was imperative that they should wrestle farmers from the power of mortgage, 43517.

## SEA-SAND USED IN PLACE OF LIME.

Sea-sand was used instead of lime; it was inferior to lime but had many good qualities, 43517-8.—Lime or sand was necessary for clay as well as bog, 43521-2.—It would be useless to look for limestone deeper down than the outcrop, 43523-4.—It was absurd to compare England and Ireland in regard to the need for Government help because for 300 years Irish wealth in shape of rents had been going across the water, 43513.

## DIFFICULTIES IN REGARD TO SALE OF KENMARE ESTATE.

Difficulties in regard to sale of Kenmare Estate were due, not to Lord Kenmare, but to a hardly justifiable rise in rents twenty-five years ago, and then the management, by a proctor, Maurice Leonard, whose practices were described by a county court judge as thoroughly unjustifiable, 43515-6.—Witness in his endeavour to sell to tenants had been tripped up again and again by mortgages; men who wanted to work for their country should be released from the power of mortgages, 43517.

## TOURIST DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

County beyond Killarney ought to be opened up for middle class tourists as Switzerland and Northern Italy had been by the peasant proprietors building simple, clean, small boarding-houses where people could be put up for, say, 30s. a week; the proprietor would get a market for his goods on the spot, saving middleman's profit and costs of transport, 43525-6, 43528-9, 43531.—Charges in existing hotels were prohibitive except to very few, 43529-30.—One or two people, Mr. John Guane of the Black Valley, Mr. David Doran, at Caragh Lake, etc., were already taking tourists, it was beginning slowly, 43527, 43531.

## ROADS NEEDED.

Road would have to be improved and extended to make it easy to drive from Killarney to Waterville; the road had been passed unanimously at road sessions in 1835, and was thrown out by Lord Kenmare's agent on a technical mistake, 43532.—There were two bits of road needed, Derryvenny to Garrygreen and Black Valley to Glencar, another road from Caragh Lake was nearly built but required to be finished, 43531.

## CO-OPERATION AS APPLIED TO FISHERIES.

Fisheries, coast and inland, were of foremost importance, and people were robbed in every direction by the middleman; Mr. Burdett-Coutts had broken down owing to Bellinghoo ring, 43534.—Co-operation was the natural system in Ireland, English Joint

THE MACGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS—*con.*

Stock concerns took their framework and organisation from the old Irish tribal system; witness determined to apply co-operation, and he and a friend embodied their views in a little pamphlet which was the framework of all Sir H. Plunkett's work; if Congested Districts Board wanted to be of as much use as possible they must encourage co-operation; witness had gone through the bankruptcy court in order to keep his people out of it and men who had done this had some right to be heard with respect, 43533.

## EXTENT AND SITUATION OF WITNESS'S ESTATE.

Witness's estate was 17,600 acres in extent, about 1,000 acres close to Killybeg, 300 round the Reeks, 5,000 or 6,000 round Carragh Lake; it was all confiscated in time of Charles I., and Charles II. regranted all that was not passed in patent to Cromwellian settlers, 43536-7.

## TENDENCY TO OVERLOAD A SUCCESSFUL MAN WITH WORK.

One mischievous thing in Ireland was the tendency whenever a man was successful, a land agent for instance, for everyone to go to him till he was so overburdened with work that he could do nothing at all, 43537.

Document put in by *The MacGilluddy of the Reeks*.

Pamphlet on *Kerry Fishermen's Association*, 1890.

## O'RIGORDAN, VERY REV. CANON HUMPHREY.

See pp. 57-72.

## CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

Position of Congested Districts Board was anomalous, congestion being local, whilst the country as a whole was lacking in population; the western seaboard was over-populated, the population being greater in the poor counties of Mayo and Donegal than in rich lands of Meath and Kildare, 43539-40. Few places were so thickly populated in proportion to valuation as Cahirciveen, 43540.—The cause was that people were driven from the counties round Dublin and the central counties to the fastnesses of the west, 43538.—Even though the surplus population be now removed congestion would recur within twenty or thirty years by natural increase, 43539, 43541, 43543.

## AMALGAMATION OF HOLDINGS AND MIGRATION ONLY REMEDIES FOR CONGESTION.

The only permanent remedy lay in the amalgamation of holdings to a minimum limit of £10 or £15 valuation, 43542-4, 43545-6, 43556, 43558.—And transplantation of at least one-third of people to rich counties of the Pale from which their forefathers were driven, 43542-40, 43544, 43562, 43560-61, 43567.—Amalgamation of holdings could only take place by removal of holders; there was no spare land in Kerry, 43549-50, 43555-6.—People would go to Meath or Kildare rather than to New York, if sent in groups to the same neighbourhood, not otherwise, 43545, 43549, 43561-2.—Young sons and daughters of present occupiers would go first, 43545-7, 43553, 43563.—The old, the actual holders, would follow if they heard the young were comfortable, 43545, 43554, 43562.—Old men would go to mind the cows, 43557, 43568.—Some holdings would be amalgamated by consent, 43554.—If a young man, who was to succeed his father, were moved to a better holding in Kildare or Meath, both could be easily made to sign an agreement to part with the holding in Kerry, 43562-3, 43570-71.—Additional holdings, five or six for every six or eight holders suggested, would be created thus in Ireland, but not in that district, 43566-8.—In case of holding occupied by old couple whose son did the work, the old should be obliged to go with the son if he were given a holding elsewhere, 43572.—Young and old alike should migrate, 43574.—Witness did not wish to disturb the young men of Kildare, but the greater who lived in Dublin and had hundreds of acres on which only cattle and a herd to mind them should be looked to, 43573, 43575.—Young sons of Kildare,

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some of whom also emigrated, would not have equal claim to those coming from Kerry, whose congestion was so great, as they would bring their old people, 43575, 43577.—There were 1,023 holdings in Galway-Union of £5 valuation and under, and 1,290 under £10, 43562.—There were hardly any labourers, all being small farmers, 43563.—To set out a living on a holding of £5 valuation would be equal to penal servitude to many, 43570.—English who had caused the mischief should undo it and pay the cost, 43560, 43573, 43574.—There had been a Parliament in Ireland, but it was one of English settlers, 43578-80.—Witness was conscious that his scheme might seem bold and visionary, but the root of the evil must be attacked; if this were impracticable he would suggest no remedies for congestion, but the improvement of holdings and of the condition of the people, 43559-60, 43572, 43580.

## LAND PURCHASE.

First and foremost Congested Districts Board should purchase land from the two or three large landlords of the district, preferably by free purchase, but if necessary by compulsion, becoming the landlord for about ten years, developing land, showing people how to do so, and then passing it on to the tenant; there were the huge estates of Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne, with whom the poor could not negotiate direct, both should be made to sell and the Board should intervene; where they did so they were real fathers to the people, 43580-4.—Only one estate, the Burns-Hartopp, had been bought in the district, 43580.—Trinity College the head landlord; not a bad one, but the land should be given to the people on fair terms, 43581-3.

## ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

If the estates were purchased by the Board, before selling to the tenants it should, before all, undertake arterial drainage which could not be done by farmers of £5 to £10 valuation, and should be the duty of a public authority; in that parish and the neighbouring one they were swamped with water; there were thousands of acres of bog, through which the Board should make canals and great arterial drains into them; the small holder would drain into these, 43583, 43585-8, 43591.—The great drains should be four or five feet below and ten feet above, and should be kept in repair by Government, as the dykes in Holland, 43585.—The large landlords—Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne—did nothing since the Land Act came into force but take the rent; many smaller landlords followed their example, and the tenants in their place would be as exasperated, 43594.—In present condition of land people lived from hand to mouth; they would improve inside of their houses where landlord could not see, but outside they did nothing lest they should be thought prosperous, this being thought dangerous in the past, 43587.

## LIME.

Lime was scarce, but it was useless to mention it before drainage; facilities for obtaining it should be granted, 43593, 43591.—Supply of lime was not so far away—Kilbeggin or Keshmarr; there should be a siding at Kells, at Mountain Slieve and Glisheigh, so that waggons could be put up for the use of tenants, instead of drawing lime up nine or ten miles from Cahirciveen, 43583-4.—The lime was part of the main system of Great Southern line; there was a guarantee for a smaller portion, built a short time ago from Farnham to Kilbeggin, but much more might be done, 43589-90.—Best lime for agricultural use was that of Kilbeggin, 43595.—Present price, at Cahirciveen, of lime for any purpose was 5s. 6d. a barrel, which was same as an ordinary bag; this was not an economic price; formerly the price was 3s., 43593, 43595, 43594.—At the time it was selling at 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. a barrel, 43597.—But in large quantities it would be obtainable at a reduced price, 43597, 43598.—It should be landed at station and sold for 1s. at most, its intrinsic value, 43598, 43599.—Board should help by subsidy paid direct to farmer to extent of a quarter of price, and give it to people at 1s. a barrel, a sum the people could afford

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continued.

to give, 43593, 43593-8, 43609-10.—Cost of cartage would be unappreciable; it cost 25 or 27 to bring a wagon of lime from Killoeglin, a rate of a penny a barrel, 43609.—The difference in price from present cost was owing to middleman's profit, 43609-2.—Best lime for building purposes, such as that used for church came from Kinnaree, and bought in great quantities by witness almost at cost price, came to about 25 10s. or 26 10s. a wagon of six or seven tons, or about 2s. a barrel; much cheaper than the other rate, this being for best building lime and from Kinnaree, 43605, 43609-6.—Co-operative purchase by farmers associating to get a large quantity by train from Killoeglin was a capital idea, but they were not so advanced; here lay the advantage of education, 43607.—Supposing a public body gave a temporary subsidy of 2s. or 4s. a barrel, such co-operation should be found amongst them in two or three years, dispensing with further subsidy, especially if the Board were the landlord, 43610-2.—The people should be taught the use of lime, which they never had and knew nothing about; they had but a little sand, 43613.

#### PARISH COMMITTEE GRANT AND WORK.

Grant for Cahirciveen was a miserable deal, 4318 was the sum, but owing to red tape they were only able to obtain 240 that year; it should be made at least 2500 to encourage work, 43613-4.—Many little houses were hardly fit to live in, 43614.—Respecting present work of Committee, removal of manure from near houses was being insisted on, new pits were being made, houses improved and roofed, 43615.

#### FISHERIES.

More should be done by Board for local fisheries; much good had been done in Donegal and Mayo, but since 1852 Kerry had received only £25,000 out of a total expenditure of a million and a quarter; its due proportion was £200,000, 43615.—Witness admitted that a large part of the total sum was spent on purchase of estates, one being bought at Coonara in Cahirciveen parish, on which £4,400 was spent, and the pier built there on a sandy foundation was doing very well, 43617-20, 43624.

#### SLIPS.

+ Coonara, north of Reenard, was sadly neglected; there was a colony of about 150 hardy, industrious fishermen, the most deserving on the seaboard, who should be encouraged; they needed a small pier, or better still, one with a slip at the end; when Mr. Byrne, the late Chief Secretary, came down a year previous he promised help in answer to a petition, but nothing had been done since, 43630, 43633, 43635.—An officer under the Board came a month ago, took bearings, but no more had been heard since, although the Board's grant under Marine Act was £2,500; the department responsible should carry out the work, 43635-6.—The cost would only be about £1,500, there being a rocky foundation, 43634.—Slips were greatly needed at Reenard, where the pilots were, at Vinnit's Island, 43635.—A slip was needed at the mouth of Valentia Harbour, outside the lighthouse, near which an accident happened some time ago in the North Channel, several lives being lost, 43635-31.—Slips were put in wrong places; local people should be consulted by the Board's officers, 43630, 43633.—Nothing was more urgently needed than a slip at Glencasta; that should be granted if all else were refused; the fishermen, a scattering set of men, were at present obliged to go by the dangerous channel of Eglisnoe Island, 43635.

#### STEAMER TRAFFIC.

Pier accommodation was very defective and should be extended; steamer traffic should compete with railway, which now had monopoly; until a few years past a steamer plied round the coast, 43637.—Lime should come from Kinnaree by boat, 43638.

#### INSTRUCTION IN HERRING CURING.

An instructor in herring curing was needed for Reenard, where it was desired to introduce that industry; there were herrings off the coast, but the fishermen did not know how to cure them, although they knew well how to cure mackerel, 43634-6, 43635.

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continued.

#### IMPROVEMENTS FOR FISH AND BOATS.

Witness was also instructed on behalf of Reenard to ask for a steriliser for fish, as used at Birkenhead; this would be a great boon, keeping the fish sound for days until it could be cured, 43632-2.—Steriliser should be provided by Board free of charge, 43633.—Better boats, coar boats were required, instead of the long open boats now used; sails were sometimes used, and the men went out eight or ten miles, 43631-3.

#### LEASES FOR HOUSES IN TOWN.

Restrictions on building were so many that there was very little inducement to build; it should be possible to obtain leases for houses and building plots in the town from Trinity College, the owner of the town and all about it; one enterprising man, whose house was burned down, very foolishly spent £1,000 on re-building without a lease; as a tenant-at-will he could be turned out, the house being built before Town Tenants Act; he had wished to build a modest place, but added another story on advice from witnesses, who ignored that there was no lease; one for 99 years was required, but Trinity College would date it from 1877, 43635-44.

#### CATTLE.

Respecting the breed of cattle, foreign breeds should not be imported into Kerry; the native Kerry cow was a very good milker and the best for the place, the only one that would live and thrive there; the Board should also send native Irish horses, like the excellent breed in County Cork, not half races, 43644-5.—Witness knew that class of work was now under the Department, 43646.

#### WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

Board should introduce and foster industries; the making of woollen stuffs should be encouraged, and to some extent subsidised; there was plenty of sheep and a quantity of wool, 43646, 43651-2, 43656.—The only factory in the district was in the Convent, and they had received little encouragement, but the Department was responsible for that, not the Board; the nuns and witness had bought a house and expended almost £100 on machinery and equipment, and thinking the Department might fairly pay for the latter, sent them the invoice, but met with a stern refusal; witness went to the County Council at Tralee, which works with the Department, and the Council were willing to help, but an official from the Department interfered, and from that day to the present the money for the machinery had not been obtained, 43646-8.—The factory had not been subsidised by the Board, 43655.—But industry was coming on; it was the only one of its kind in the district; they were making history and lace of good quality, and employed fifty-eight girls in the factory, and twenty in their homes, 43649-51.—A small trader in the town, named O'Shea, produced home-spun, employing farmers' wives in the country to spin wool and make thread, which was worked on old primitive looms; he employed seven or eight women, but if encouraged this would develop into a thriving industry; O'Shea should be encouraged and given some capital, 43646, 43649-2, 43655-7.—This subsidy would enable him to pay the women and to sell the woollens a little cheaper and set the industry on its feet, 43657.—These old women worked for very little, but they and the weaver should be paid, 43658.—It would be an advantage if the people had improved looms and an instructor were sent down, and if an inspector were to classify and mark the webs, and a connection were obtained with the industries in Dublin and London, 43653, 43659-61.—Witness had met Mr. Walker, an officer of the Board, once; he had done some good, and was about to obtain a position for one of the local workers under the Board, 43653-4.

#### BUTTER INDUSTRY.

Butter industry, which was still more important, was ruined for want of a trade mark and the want of any system of grading, 43653-3, 43652, 43654.—There was no standard or distinction as to classes of butter, the farmers' wives got no better price for the good butter than the bad; several local gentlemen

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bought all the butter on the side of the roads, so that the women scarcely came into the markets; the butter was all mixed together and was getting a bad name, 43661-69, 43672.—There were no co-operators, there were only a few gallons of milk in each house, 43668.—Without encouragement there would not be so good butter, 43664.—There should be an inspector to visit the market and other districts and put the markets on a proper footing; there should be a weighbridge, an inspector, and a market for the district; the inspector, officially appointed, should grade the butter and mark it first, second, and third, in three qualities, in Cahirciveen, Dingle and Kenmare, and let the buyers give the price according to the quality, 43664-5, 43670-3.—The inspector appointed could visit five or six towns a week and grade the butter, and the local buyers could price it then, 43673.

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See pp. 72-6.

#### POSITION OF WITNESSES.

Former member of the Agricultural Council, living at Valentia Island, a landowner and farmer, engaged in the fishing industry and timber import trade, and owner of steam sawmills, nominated by County Council, 43674-8.

#### LAND PURCHASES.

It was of utmost importance that tenants be assisted in purchase of their holdings, 43674, 43676.—To achieve this the Board should either simultaneously buy every estate offered them in any one district, or none at all; all the estates in the congested districts required improving, and all should be dealt with alike, 43678-84.—When the Board purchased one estate in each congested district, whilst the adjoining one had no prospect of enlargement of holdings or erection of new houses, the impression was strengthened that the Board was an institution for the dispensation of patronage, and the operation of wider policy of Imperial Parliament was retarded; purchase of Dillan Estate in Mayo created immense difficulties, and purchase of Harlepp and Butler Estates in Kerry put a stop to proceeding between landlord and tenant direct, and led tenants to ask their landlords to sell to Board instead, 43676, 43687.—If no land were allowed to pass from landlord to tenant, Board should be given compulsory power providing for purchase at a reasonable price, 43686.—Witness had not considered number of inspectors or amount of capital necessary to effect this, 43688-9.—In Valentia the Board had bought a farm from a gentleman who wished to sell, ostensibly as a site for houses and allotments for fishermen, after five years nothing had been done beyond putting a caretaker in charge, though the farm was sufficiently large to give allotments, 43687-8.—In 1903, when the Land Act was passed, witness offered a small property to Board without naming price, simply on Land Conference terms, which he understood to be a reduction of 4s. on second term rents and 5s. on first term rents, and then to sell to tenants on that basis; Board took two years to consider it, and then declined, 43703-6, 43749.—No land was sold in the district, 43745.—Witness did not know what prices were paid throughout Kerry, 43747-8.

#### FAILURE OF SCHEMES OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Unequal treatment strengthened impression that Board, striving after popularity, also took the maximum of credit to itself on all occasions, even when actual harm had been done to the community, 43687, 43689.—Several of the Board's schemes were dismal failures, 43692, 43707, 43712, 43717, 43737.—Witness attributed failure in connection with live stock schemes to the pressure in higher offices of Board of too strong a Scottish element, basing their action on what was done in Scotland, 43710.—Respecting the difficulty of reaching the proper authority for any scheme, who should give assistance, and who spent the money, witness proceeded to give instances, 43697-98.

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER—continued.

#### CHANNEL IN CAHIRCIVEEN BAR PROPOSAL.

A memorial was sent to Congested Districts Board praying for the erection of a pier at end of Cahirciveen bar to mark channel for fishing and other vessels; the memorialists were referred by Board to Irish Lights Commissioners, from them to Board of Trade, and by latter to local authority, probably on the assumption that there was a Harbour Board in Cahirciveen; finally, the master of a steamer frequenting the river erected a barrel on a strong staff embedded in concrete; on a subsequent visit of a high official of the Congested Districts Board the latter took credit for what had been done, but when it was made known that the work was not due to the Board, the captain was reported to the Board of Trade for his action, 43687, 43689, 43693-4.

#### HARBOUR BOARD.

There was no Harbour Board, tolls would not justify constituting one, as this would entail upkeep and the salary of harbour officials, a serious matter in a poor district; the County Council made arrangements through local members and provided for a caretaker of pier for a couple of pounds a year, but this was a very different matter, 43690-3.

#### VALENTIA HARBOUR STATION—PIER SCHEME.

When Board was memorialised for a pier at Valentia Harbour Station to enable fish to be landed, Board said it was the duty of the railway company to build it, company said it was duty of Board of Works, the latter said it was that of District Council, and District Council that of County Council, and County Council had not funds for so large a work, 43694-6.—Co-operation between County Council and Board was no simple matter; the Board were willing to contribute £7,000, 43696.—It was previous to Marine Act; late Chief Secretary had promised that money would be available under Marine Works Act, three Lords Lieutenant, three Chief Secretaries, and Sir Antony MacDonnell all agreed on necessity for work, but nothing had been done; the work was not ordered, an engineer referred to by Canon O'Rordan had gone without doing anything, 43697-8.

#### PIER AT TRAGANANE.

A memorial was sent for the erection of a pier at Traganane; there were two local schemes, either of which would have been good, but the Congested Districts Board adopted one of their own, which they carried out at a cost of £2,000, and was perfectly useless; the disaster which occurred some time ago in Valentia Harbour was largely due to this mistake, 43698.—The parish priest consulted was also in favour of scheme advocated by witness, one man only favoured that of Congested Districts Board, 43703-4.—The engineer, witness did not know who he was, Douglas made what he thought the best selection after consulting local people, but advice was useless unless he consulted and acted on that of the people best qualified; fishermen knew by experience "where the shoe pinched," 43699-703.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY SCHEMES.

Board's schemes for development of fishing industry were a dismal failure; instead of utilising every new method found profitable, the Board furnished most primitive appliances to begin operations with, such as the "sail" type of boat, which witness knew, and the people found an utter failure in co-operation with modern type, known as the "steam-drifter"; other types supplied were the "Yawl" and even the "carrack," now all discarded by other people, 43713-13a., 43717-19.—Witness was surprised to hear £3,000 mentioned as the cost of the "steam-drifter," putting it down to half that sum, but though a large sum it would equip the men to earn larger; there was no local capital to build such boats, which had been found profitable for private enterprise, and the Board should give loans to help; this would enable them to compete with others, 43714-5, 43723.—The "steam-drifter" would be used by local men for herring and mackerel fishing, not in the surrounding sea, but wherever herring could be taken; around the Scotch coast

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER—continued.

if necessary, 43720-24.—They would not know at present how to manage, as they had none but the most primitive methods, 43725.

## COLD STORAGE FOR FISH.

Witness agreed with Canon O'Riordan that the Board should provide, at a reasonable rent, cold storage where fish could be kept in times of glut until it could be dealt with, 43725.—Board should exercise supervision over transportation of fish at North Wall and Holyhead, and send some one to visit the larger markets during the season, reporting to the members who got bad prices why the prices were reduced, 43725.

## SCIENTIFIC FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS.

Locally they were not at all satisfied that the scientific investigations into the habits of fish was proceeding on proper lines to advance the interests of the fishing industry, rather than for the benefit of the scientific engaged, and they were surprised that every little bit of information gleaned was not published, 43725.—Witness did not know that the researches had been going on for some years as international investigations and that the matter had no direct reference to the Board, 43726-5.

## BOARD'S STEAMER.

Board had a steamer, the *Greenwill*, which was kept toying round coast as a half-yacht, and used sometimes to bring a cargo of slaves to coopers to justify her existence; she could be made some use of in conveying lime from Galway to Kerry, which would enable Board to sell lime to farmers in congested districts at a reasonable rate; this would not prevent her being generally employed on the coast; in witness's experience a steamer of the kind could do a lot of work, 43725, 43732-2, 43737.

## FISH CURING.

Respecting witness's personal experience of working of Congested Districts Board, having seen in New York, in February, 1905, a lot of fish that could not be sold owing to careless handling in Ireland, and concluding that the appliances and methods of curing were not sufficiently up-to-date, witness wrote to the Board for plans of a really up-to-date fish-curing factory, proposing to build one; on the reply that a plain shed with a partitioned portion for the storage of salt was in use, witness applied to the Department of Agriculture for a loan to build a proper factory; Congested Districts Board sent two engineers in October, 1905, to examine the site, of which they approved, explaining that they had the administration of the Reproduction Loans Act in the congested district, and asked for a plan, which was prepared; the owner of a house, the garden of which adjoined witness's premises, made a fuss about his intentions and the purpose of the money, inquiring whether they could obtain any for the protection of their lawn from the encroachment of the sea; on December 8th, witness received a communication from Board declining his application; without stating reasons, and allowing him to suppose refusal due to his neighbor's objection to site being used for fish factory, 43732-3.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

Board did nothing whatever to develop mineral resources of country; when a member of the Council of Agriculture, witness had brought forward a motion, which was unanimously carried, that money should be spent in searching for and developing the mineral resources, suggesting at the same time that the diamond borer should be lent free to those willing to use it; a Mr. Ede made an important discovery of copper on the estate bought by the Board from Mr. Harrope, but the Board would not give him a mining concession to commence operations there, owing to some legal difficulty, which they had not troubled to remedy; meantime the best labourers were leaving the country, and capital, if found, could effect nothing without labour, 43719-2.

## LIVE STOCK SCHOEMES.

Board's live stock schemes had been in some cases positively harmful, as in case of introduction of

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER—continued.

hackney sire, etc., the introduction of Galloway bull, instead of careful selection in Kerry, where a true breed of cattle existed; the Royal Dublin Society had also closed its Kerry herd-book against outside entries, and would not take any entries now except of the offspring of stock already registered, to the exclusion of cattle of truer type; Board should have attempted to prevent this, or opened a Kerry herd-book for small breeders of good stock, 43707-8.—For the past two years the work was handed over by Board to Department of Agriculture, but there was no difference in conduct of things, 43709-10.

## LIME.

Throughout Kerry the lime question was a very important one, the Board might spend part of its endowments in giving lime at a reduced price, bringing it from Galway to Cahirciveen and Kenmare in their steamer; lime could probably be burned in district as labour was cheap, reducing cost to probably less than 1s. 6d. a barrel, and enabling Board to supply it at about 1s., and give employment in unloading and burning, 43721, 43732-3, 43737.—Witness, who had not bought lime at Kilborgan, but at Kenmare, and put some on his land, thought Canon O'Riordan mistaken in carriage rate for lime being a penny a barrel; witness paid 1s. 6d. a barrel at the kiln, and 5d. a barrel transport from Kenmare, 43729-30.—The farmers were so poor that they were perhaps not in a position to organize and provide for the supply of lime when the subsidy ceased, it would depend on the undoubted benefit to be derived from the lime to the lands, 43734-5.

## EARLY POTATO CULTURE.

The action of Board in inducing several local people to carry out experiments in early potato culture under the guidance of "experts" sent for that purpose, instead of Board doing so on their own land in Valentia, had resulted in putting back prospect of early culture in district for at least ten years; in accordance with agreement with Mr. Porter, in August, 1902, witness undertook to plant 12 cwt. of early potato seed, to be delivered early in November with the manure; owing to some small advance in market prices they were not sent until mid-December; no information was given as to sowing until too late; in January, 1903, the ground being ploughed and harrowed, action to that effect was sent to Board, with request for manure promised, and instructor for planting, according to agreement; in reply, Board stated its inability to supply manure agreed upon, but promised a substitute, and not until 28th March, 1903, in response to two further appeals, did the expert come, bringing a substitute for the manure promised, and arriving in witness's absence, gave five minutes' supervision only to the workmen; the time of year being so late, the potatoes were nevertheless put down, and subsequent instructions from an inspector of Board as to hoeing the ground and dressing with nitrate of soda carried out; after a frost in May had done great damage, the inspector suggested lighting fires every evening as a preventive; a letter to Board for packages, promised in agreement, for sending potatoes to market was met by request that witness should provide them, as they had none; a sample box of 16 lbs. of potatoes sent to a salesman, whose name was given by Board, selling at 1s. 10d. the 16 lbs., left witness 4d. out of which the cost of the box was to be provided; this was a sample lot, witness had not reckoned what expenses would be on large transactions, 43737-42.

FITZGERALD, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 76-7.

## STORIES IN HANDS OF WITNESS'S PREDECESSORS.

Managed estates owned by his father, and his grandfather before him, in Valentia, 43774-5.—Witness had offered to give evidence with the view of showing what had been done by his father to relieve congestion, whilst Mr. Baxton, father of present Postmaster-General, before Land Act of 1870, had placed all small tenants of two townlands near Dingle into one

FITZGERALD, Mr. ROBERT—continued.

farm in Corobeg, 43751.—Witness's grandfather having unfortunately spent too much money in Parliament, witness's father bought back Valentia in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1853 with money left by an uncle, 43772, 43775.

## MR. FITZGERALD'S ACTION IN RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

In townland of Corobeg, a portion of Valentia, several holdings were held jointly by two or more tenants, 43751, 43756-7.—To relieve congestion, about 1855 witness's father fenced in a considerable portion of land in his possession, adjoining the mountains, about a quarter of a mile to a mile from the original holdings, built substantial houses thereon, and insisted on lots being drawn as to which of the tenants should be assigned, 43754, 43755-6.—As far as possible the holdings were striped; when an old tenant drew a lot and went to a new holding his former holding was amalgamated, or was given, to the other joint holder, 43763, 43755-7.—Tenants always objected to leave original holdings; drawing lots was because of his reluctance, 43759, 43765-6.—There was more land on the new holdings, but it was poorer, not so good as on holdings about; the houses were very good, better than former ones, 43766, 43768.—All the land relinquished was left to the other tenants, 43763-4.—The rent was apportioned; where there had been two joint tenants the man remaining paid the whole rent, but no fine, 43766-70.—Witness was satisfied that the course followed was the right one and that holdings were now better and the people in better circumstances, 43772.—From the point of view of the proprietor it was not a profitable transaction; on one holding of about seven acres £40 was spent on a house and £14 on fences; the total landward rent being afterwards fixed at £1 10s.; the landlord, witness's brother, was at a loss, 43751, 43771.—Witness produced a map of Ballyhearny showing the patchwork manner in which lands were held in 1875, when the middleman's lease expired; at that time and for many years previous the rental was £265, and although a new house had been built for almost every tenant and much fencing done, present rental was only £208; the agricultural rental of Valentia Estate, including townland of Corobeg, when purchased in 1853 was £1,064, and although between £11,000 and £15,000 had been spent by witness's father on houses, making roads, drains, fences, &c., present agricultural rents were only about £265, 43772-3.—As instance of hardships invariably attributed to landlords, one grievance against witness's father was his endeavour to compel tenants to cut weeds on their farms, another, that he exacted a nominal yearly charge to preserve his rights to sand, 43773.—Witness handed in form of certificate customarily given long before Land Act of 1879 to any tenant effecting an improvement, 43773.

## PIERS.

Witness called attention to fact that the sums of £1,000 and £1,300 respectively spent on piers at Valentia and Mooneaghahane, the latter outside the district, which were of very little value, would have been far better spent by Board on pier at Breenard, on which every inhabitant of Valentia had to land before coming to the island, and was of the greatest importance to the fishermen; at times the number of fish-boats heaped up almost prevented landing, 43776-80.—From local information derived from fishermen Valentia pier was in right place, 43779.

## MIGRATION.

Witness had experience of other parts of Kerry; he had not heard Canon O'Riordan's evidence as to the population, but though loth to differ from him, knowing the great reluctance of tenants to leave their original holdings, he scarcely thought that if tenants were migrated in colonies to better holdings elsewhere the old people would follow, 43781-3.—If the plan was acted upon it would be an injury to Kerry and to the cattle trade which depended largely, so cattle jobbers informed witness, on their buying cattle for large grazing farms in the centre of Ireland, 43785.

FOLEY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 77-8.

## CONDITION OF DISTRICT.

Holder of 50 acres at Kea, Glencar, 43786.—All estates in district were congested; mostly small holdings which could not be enlarged for want of available unencumbered land; several hundred acres of waste land could be turned into productive land if properly drained and lined, and there was also great scope for improvement of dwellings, road-making, 43790.

## SALE OF ESTATES.

Sixteen years ago Lord Lansdowne had offered to sell Glencar portion of his estate to tenants at 16 years' purchase; he now refused to sell on any terms, 43785-81.—Negotiations were also pending for past two years between General Denmy and his tenants, about forty in number; 24 years' purchase was demanded by landlord, although as future tenants they had never had a reduction and were deterred from going into Land Court to have fair rent fixed; estate was subsequently offered to Congested Districts Board, but landlord refused Board's terms and later offered it to tenants on 20 years' purchase; tenants refused, preferring purchase through Board; immediately after refusal proceedings were instituted, hanging sale inserted in all cases, all tenants being served with civil bills and ejectments, as was the general rule with landlords in district when tenants refused their offer; poor tenants led into bad bargains, 43791-2.

## CONGESTION OF FIELDS.

Farmers in district, to a great extent, depended on remittances from America and other countries to pay their rent; if they had to depend on land for a living they could hardly pay any rent, and in many cases, especially when potato crop failed, barely support themselves and their families, 43792.

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M'D.

See pp. 78-9.

## PIER AT COOSMAGRA.

Wished to draw attention to need of a pier at Coosmagra; several attempts had been made by County Council to get one, and seven years ago they had asked the Congested Districts Board to contribute; the estimate of £3,400 for an ordinary pier made by County Surveyor at Board's request was referred back as too great an amount for district, and an estimate for pier asked for instead by Board was rejected as too small, Board promising to send their own engineer; since engineer's visit nothing more had been heard of Board's intentions; there were about 100 fishermen, with about forty small open boats, which there was very great difficulty in landing; it was a shelving beach, with a north or west-north wind, it was rather dangerous, and boats were often broken; large boats would be safe if the pier were made, new ones would be there, 43793-6.—Coosmagra was probably suffering from lack of proposal being in competition with that for Coonahanna, about four miles distant, whose pier was built at latter place, 43795-8.

## COONAHANNA PIER.

At Coonahanna a mistake was made, and a site condemned by two or three coastguard officers was chosen in preference to one on a plateau of rock suggested by local people; owing to position of pier on sandy bottom and its direction straight on the motion of the tide the original cost of about £1,400 had been greatly exceeded; repairs owing to damage from the sea having been necessary twice in fifteen years, besides ordinary repairs, 43796-801.

## PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR GRANTS.

As to procedure adopted at Coonahanna seventeen years ago witness could not say; since then County Councils had been established, which worked with the

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M.D.—continued.

Congested Districts Board and the Department; plans now had to be approved both by Council and Board, as a rule, probably no other plan was submitted than that of engineers; the fact of expenditure at Coomacoma remained, however, 43322, 43310-14.—At Coomacoma, to witness's personal knowledge, Congested Districts Board promised a grant at the time if plans were approved of, and when plan asked for was placed before them, disapproved of it and gave no grant, 43303-9.

## ESSEVED PIERS AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

When the County Council agreed to the amalgamation scheme of Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Railway Companies it was stipulated that the Great Southern and Western Company should bring in a Bill to build a pier at Esseved, opposition in Cahirciveen to the amalgamation being chiefly withdrawn on that ground; the Bill was passed, but to the present day no more had been heard of it, 43323.

## STEAMER TRAFFIC.

The Clyde Shipping Company then had steamers plying there, and the railway rates to Cork and Dublin from Cahirciveen being, in some instances, 25 per cent dearer, one of the best actions of the Board was its subsidy to the shipping company; the service continued two years, but owing to want of local support the steamer was now taken off, 43323-8.—Their trade had fallen off lately owing to railway competition, 43330.

## CAHIRCIVEEN PIER AND CHANNEL.

The enlargement of pier at Cahirciveen was very necessary to keep the port open, as without shipping traffic the railway company would have the monopoly; the channel needed dredging and a few rocks should be removed, 43330.

## POVERTY OF UNION.

Witness believed Cahirciveen Union to be the poorest in the county; speaking from memory of the Board's reports, though Kerry contained one-eighth of the congested districts of Ireland, up to 1903 it had only received about one-fourth of the money expended by Board, 43334-5.—The chief remedial measures needed were to do everything possible to aid the fishing industry, and on the other hand to encourage local weaving, 43330.

## CONVENT INDUSTRIES.

As regards industries, Canon O'Riordan in speaking of the most deserving convent industry had omitted to state that the same applied to the County Council for a grant of £30 for equipment; the resolution was passed by Council, and no less than three times it asked leave to hand over the amount to the convent; the convent expended the money on the assumption that they would obtain the grant, but the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction refused to sanction it, 43313.

## WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

As regards local weaving, witness had attempted some time previous to start a little local industry, keeping two weavers at work for about nine years, but starting with only about £60, and unable to advertise the wares, the industry collapsed for want of capital, the weaver being paid 12s. a week, 43318-9.—Local weavers should be encouraged; there was an abundance of wool, there was always a market, especially in England, for home-spuns, and by combination and attention to one or two small points the industry might be made fairly remunerative; in 1901 there was, roughly speaking, about seventeen weavers who could work, if they had work, between Glenbeigh and Cahirciveen, and only about four or six were getting employment; advertising was needed, 43320, 43328.—No instruction in weaving had been given, but witness had been in correspondence with Mr. Walker, who had not given them much encouragement, 43321-2.—One of the great complaints was that the staff

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M.D.—continued.

was too narrow; local weavers got into the habit of making flannel of narrow width, as, employed locally by local people they had to put up the warp as they got it from the women who worked the stuff, this sold locally in the market was generally common flannel and the warp generally only 22 inches wide, although a 28-inch wide piece could be made in the loom; to make it wider the women, in the first instance, would have to be induced to alter the warp; they would do so if convinced it would pay them, and witness admitted the agency of the Parish Committee might be used for the purpose, 43322-8.—To a certain extent it had been made wider for the last two years, 43328.—Another complaint was too much sameness of pattern and want of design; improved looms should be adopted and designs sent to the weavers; this was the case at present with stuff made under Mr. O'Shea, 43322.

## CATTL.

With regard to cattle, witness agreed with Canon O'Riordan's recommendation of Kermes, but the Board should guard against inter-breeding of cattle, especially as in Glenacree district cattle were rather deteriorating; inspectors should visit the district occasionally and to prevent worthless animals spoiling the breed would probably have to be given powers by an Act of Parliament to have had stock castrated, 43315-6.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

In reference to the diamond-bearing, a man present in court found surface coal on three miles of the district forty years ago; no effort had been made to find whether the veins were valuable, although it would be worth while looking into the matter, 43330-2.

KERIN, Rev. H.

See pp. 30-3.

## CONGESTION.

Prior parish, containing coast line of about thirty miles, was practically one large congested area, consisting of three portenae and containing divisions of Enlough, Ballinskelligs, St. Finian's, Teemacoreagh, and Manan; on the seven miles of coast line of Portmagee district there were 251 holdings, 175 of which were under £5 valuation (map produced), 43334-6.—In Prior parish, a peninsula with coast line of about fifteen miles, there were 210 holdings under £5 and 400 fishermen, 43380, 43382-3.

## PIERS AND SLIPS.

Board had done very little around coast of that part of Kerry with reference to expenditure on piers and for fishing in Portmagee district, 43336, 43368, 43381-3.—In Portmagee district, from the Owsagar River there were 220 fishermen, the only pier, a small one at Aghada, was built by Trinity College, not for fishing purposes, but for landing sand and seaweed, and was in very bad repair; the Board offered some time ago to do something further on towards Portmagee, and County Council had promised help, but the amount of work necessary when engineer came could not be carried out for promised sum, 43365-8.—A little slip added to Aghada pier would make it very useful, 43365.—In St. Finian's, the next section, the Board was building a slip, still unfinished, work had been resumed last year, the weather became bad and all the work had been swept away; up to March, 1905, £1,446 had been spent on it; when finished it would satisfy immediate demand, 43379-81.—For another little slip at Poll-an-láin, the Board was giving some little help and work would be resumed when St. Finian's slip was finished, 43382-3.—These small boat-slips were very useful, fish was plentiful, there was a large number of boats, but greater facilities for landing were required, 43382-30.—A little slip was greatly needed on coast of Prior peninsula, one built by Board of Works at Ballinskelligs, near coastguard station, was useless except at very high tide, and if a slip were built somewhere near it would be a great advantage to Ballinskelligs;



KERIN, Rev. H.—continued.

the boats were nearer the good fishing grounds about Bull rock, they could have a curing station, and it would be far easier to bring the fish in to the town at Valentia Harbour; the erection of a pier would make fishing a success where it was not so before, 43864-7.

## DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES.

Development of fisheries and sale of all congested areas to the Board were greatest needs of district and would greatly improve condition of people, 43823-2.—Fishing was a great industry along the coast and its effects were felt about two miles inland, there were no many townlands in the whole parish not dabbling in fishing in some way, or living by it, 43851-2, 43826-31.—There was a market and a curing station for fish at Portmagee, where Manchester and other companies had agents on the spot who cured the fish and sent it to the American market; the fish caught was sent to catch the train at Valentia Harbour, and the fresh herrings and mackerel got on the Ballinacallige side were sent to Cahirciveen, 43835, 43826, 43835-6.—Because of the small boats in use, witness desired to call attention to fact that not merely steam trawlers but sailing trawlers should be kept further out to sea, 43890.

## LAND PURCHASE.

The other great need for development of districts was the purchase of the whole seaboard by Congested Districts Board, witness would prefer state to direct purchase by tenants, as these could not help themselves so well, and they would get more help from Board in reference to improvements and fishing than in any other way, 43844, 43852, 43855-6, 43875-8, 43821-2, 43825.—Witness would advise a tenant to become owner of his holding no matter what rent was, 43875.—But he would strongly advise people to wait until Board could purchase and improve land rather than become tenants with unimproved holdings, 43853-4, 43877.—There was disinclination on part of the landlords to sell their properties to the Board, witness had written to every landlord and agent in the parish to know whether they would do and had not received one sympathetic answer; they did not see their way to sell, 43838, 43838a, 43845.—In fact the landlords expected to drive a harder bargain with tenants than with the Board, 43838a.—Some negotiations were going on, an arrangement had been almost come to with Sir Morgan O'Donnell to sell to tenants, but not to Board, 43893.—Sir Morgan O'Donnell had considerable property, he and Trinity College were the most important landlords and there were three or four smaller ones, 43829, 43841-2.—Three townlands had been purchased, Lord Lansdowne had sold one estate to tenants under Ashbourne Act, and Mr. Charles O'Donnell another to tenants direct, 43845, 43894.—Tenants were much better off on purchased Lansdowne property than before, and than those who had not purchased, and improvements had been carried out, 43846, 43894.—The reduction in rent, which, on one of the numerous holdings of 29 10s., a year's rent, amounted to only 12s. 6d. yearly, meant much to poor people, 43847-50.—The land was no better tilled, the people wanted more work of bread by fishing, they were all fishermen when they could get fish, they had both things, but depended rather on fishing than on the land they had; under these conditions the small difference in rental would not make so much difference to their condition, 43851-2.—Anxiety of people to purchase 52 lbs. holdings through Board was because of impression that Board would help them, 43856.—Anxiety to purchase such holdings direct from landlord was caused by two chief reasons, want of realisation that they have security of tenure, and fear of arrears to obtain temporary relief from which, unfortunate poor people consented to sign terms of purchase which were onerous; the fear acted as a lever to force up prices, an instance of this being given, 43857, 43865, 43874.—Witness thoroughly agreed that there was a feeling among these farmers in Ireland that if a farm were left desolate almost, and unimproved, it would fare better when there was an inspection of the Assistant-Commissioners for estimating fair rent than on an improved farm, but did not blame them for trying

KERIN, Rev. H.—continued.

to get some reduction if the land had been overtaxed already; if, however, a man did it for twelve or thirteen years, giving up a certain preference of his land for a hypothetical reduction at the end of fifteen years, it was an absurd method, 43855-8.—For the better class of land Sir Francis Mowatt's explanation would hold good, that the man for the first ten or twelve years made the most of his farm and did the best he could; for the last two or three years he thought it worth while to let the farm die down so that it might be valued below its value when the time of valuation came; and at the beginning of the fifteen years the farm was probably not a bargain, 43860, 43870.—If the land in that part of the country were let go beyond three or four years it would be very hard to make anything out of it, 43869, 43872.—If the land were got the question would arise whether farms were to be greatly improved by reclamation or not, 43871-2.—The fact that a man knew the Sub-Commissioners would come and inspect the land might have a very deterrent effect, 43873.—Taking holdings towards Ballinacallige, witness had been without any appearance of cultivation, the land was capable of being improved provided the people got some help; people would be very slow to leave these places, and with a little help would rather improve their holdings and stay; much of the land had already been purchased and a great many improvements carried out, 43894-5, 43922.—In former times they could not improve without being overtaxed, but holders would set about improvements with better heart if they were the owners, 43885-6.—Congested Districts Board should be able to help them although expenditure of labour and money might be enormous before they could be made prosperous, 43895-7.

## KILN.

No help was made, they depended a great deal on seaweed for manuring, 43896.

## LIME.

There were two lime-kilns in parish, about one and a half miles from Waterville, which could turn out about 500 barrels of lime, but had not been worked for forty years, they were built sixty years ago by Lord Lansdowne, who brought limestone in boats from Kinnaree, close to him, burnt it, and sold it to tenants at 1s. 10d. a barrel and to outsiders at 2s. 6d., 43893-5, 43899, 43905.—When kilns were working tenants were paid for working and burning, 43904.—Limestone rather than burnt lime was brought presumably because more profitable, and with idea of giving employment; also fuel was very abundant at the time, 43903-5.—Working was probably discontinued because unprofitable, 43896.—Price of lime from Cahirciveen was now 2s. a barrel in Waterville, 43860, 43902.—At Cahirciveen it was sometimes 2s. 6d., sometimes 2s., 43901.—Lime for district came from Kinnaree but might be bought at Cahirciveen from Killogeen, 43903.—There was no quarry nearer than Kinnaree, where limestone was brought in rude state; witness could not tell price of burnt lime at Kinnaree kiln, 43895, 43898-10, 43913.—At Killogeen price was once 1s. 2d., then 1s. 4d., now 1s. 6d., 43910.—It would not work well to bring shipload of lime from Killogeen or Kinnaree, price of lime would go up in Killogeen if Waterville were supplied thence, and question had presumably been considered before kilns were built, 43912-14.—Every one admitted need of lime in district, quantity being needed for lime-washing of houses and it would be great boon if Board would take up and work the kiln, selling the lime to poor of congested area; at the end of two or three years the work might be self-supporting, but even at a loss to Board witness would wish experiment tried, 43893, 43895-8.—As Mr. Doran said, Board should be placed in position to risk public money on well-considered schemes, 43915-6.—People of country greatly lacked initiative, 43917.—If land were bought by Board, or similar body, before selling to tenants, institution of well-considered scheme of lime-burning would be very useful, 43892.—There was no Parish Committee, and difficulty of procuring lime was in itself an obstacle to working one, 43923-3.

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See pp. 33-9.

## VALUATION OF DROMED PARISH.

Valuation of Dromed Parish in 1901 was 24,767 17s., and since then there was depreciation of 6700; valuation was, however, no true criterion of value of land, since railway connection was non-existent at time of valuation, latter was often unequal, and one landless at least had requested valuers to value lightly for rating purposes, 43941-2.

## CHARACTER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

Average holding in Dromed parish would be from 30 to 36 acres, or what was known as a six-cow holding or glenside, 43942, 43976.—This size was quite sufficient for class of land in locality; average amount of tillage, but not meadow, would be about five acres, or nearer still, four acres, 43960, 44126.—There would be no rough mountainous grazing on these farms; some such farms called glensides had 200 acres of mountain, but were valued, not by acreage, but by grass of six cows, and included bog, some bottom, and some reclaimed bog, 43977-8.

## SPADE LABOUR v. PLOUGH.

If holdings were larger they could not be kept in rotation, and land would deteriorate owing to large amount of spade labour necessary on peaty land, 43943-4.—Some of land, such as reclaimed bog, was easy enough to work with spade labour; it was impossible to plough, as horses would sink, 43960, 43964.—If the bog top were first drained horses might plough it, but in some cases not for years, 43965-6.—Some of the land would be strong and stiff, and extremely hard to plough, 43964.—Where the plough could be used there would not be an increase in man, because in most holdings there were certainly some acres of reclaimed bog, and the man must do his part, 43962.—If the better land were ploughed and spade labour used for the same portion as before it might be rather too much tillage; it would not pay a man of that class, 43963.—Increase of size would not prevent emigration to America, 43964.—There was no untaken land to be bought up, 43944.—People with their own sons to help them were far better off than others, 43945, 44014.—Tillage had not decreased to market extent during last fifteen years, 43943.

## LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.

Many people were emigrating in recent years, 43943.—Enlargement of holdings would not affect this; there was plenty of work for sons on 36-acre holding; young men got 2s. or 2s. 6d., but when one son came into the holding majority of others would have to emigrate, 43944, 43946.—It was not altogether a question of wages, 43961.—It would take a long time to check emigration; there seemed a craze for going, friends in America urging people to go out, 43948.—Some did very well; about one per cent. came back and bought land, 43949-51, 43963-4.—Many of them were not successful, and the majority never came back, 43949-50.—One heard of the few successes, seldom of the hundreds of failures, 43963.—Witness agreed that there must always be a surplus population seeking employment in any district, for whom it was impossible permanently to provide land, even by present redistribution; it was difficult to imagine such development of fisheries as to give work to all the young men; there was nothing, therefore, but emigration or an added demand for labour such as to counteract the price of labour in other parts; this could only be effected by prices of agricultural produce raised by tillage being in some way enhanced, 43953-9.—Mrs., except in few instances, could not do better at home than by emigration, but girls could, 43962.

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES AND OCCUPATION.

Except for work round Waterville, very little labour was employed on land, most farmers doing work themselves; no labourers' cottages were built in locality so far, but some were to be built, 44007.—Labourers were getting an acre of land, hence demand for cottages; there was great danger of establishment of number of uneconomic holdings by encouraging people who were not, and could not be,

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farmers, to continue in district, 44008-10.—Best remedy would be to establish industry such as post industry, 44010.—Possibility was under discussion of giving road-making to labourers direct from County Council, instead of to contractor who employed his own sons, as was always case at present, 44010-12.—Where number of small occupiers was large they took place of labouring class; many in that country who had not holdings large enough for their families were glad of work for their sons, and if the work were given to labourers resident contractors might become unemployed, but the majority were farmers; sons made a good deal of money, and all must live, 44013-4.

## GIRLS' DOMESTIC SERVICE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There was no difficulty for girls in getting 212 a year in the district; there was, on the contrary, an immense demand for domestic servants to do ordinary work, washing and milking, in Tralee, Cahirciveen, and Dromed parishes, 43940, 43945-68, 43970.—Fifteen years ago a girl of that class could be had for 26 a year, 43966.—The scarcity now was owing not so much to number of servants employed by some people and tourists, but to objection of girls to do rough work, especially milking; they preferred for less money places where there were no cows, and farmers blamed Waterville for this, 43968-70.—Training for domestic service in primary schools, through fitting them for after life and enabling them to command far better wages elsewhere, would probably increase tendency to emigrate; very few in parish wanted such trained servants, 43970-2.—Majority of girls could do as well at home; the experience of a girl formerly in witness's employ at wage of £12 a year, who had been in America some years, was that £12 in Ireland was equal to 250 a year or anything they might earn in America, 43948, 43962, 43963.—Girls could not put away much in America; with high wages they had tremendous expenses, instance being given of one with 250 a year who found it very hard to save at all; girls would do better to stay, 43973-5.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION AND EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

Practical agricultural instruction would be of the greatest benefit; people had never heard of Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department until last couple of years, when Board purchased an estate in next parish; the instructor sent to Tralee this year had given lectures in Waterville on three occasions, but the majority of people were not educated enough to understand lectures, and experimental plots would be far better, 43972.—Model farms would be too expensive; the Department's representatives should have compulsory powers to buy one or more experimental plots in every parish, and use as many each year as he thought fit in demonstrating best means of growing crops, 43960, 44118.—It would be better to work this through the Department's representatives than by selection of the best farmer on an existing farm, and teaching him through medium of instructor to avoid jealousy as to choice, 43981-2.—However, it certainly would be a striking illustration if farmer under instruction were enabled by scientific treatment to double his receipts; others would then see what one of their own class could do, 43983-4.—Plots should be from a quarter of an acre to an acre in size, 43985.—Experimental plot tried by Department's representative on witness's land that year, with object of showing advantage of sowing whole potatoes instead of cut ones, was unsuccessful, although preparations and planting had been carefully carried out; about half were sound, and no better than witness's own; the rest seemed to have failed and without apparent cause; the kind of potatoes was same, but not of same seed; but the experiment turned out well witness was prepared to set whole potatoes; now he doubted, 43985-90.

## POSSIBLE CURE FOR MEREING.

Method of planting potatoes in big ridges was peculiar to all the poorer parts of Ireland; the chief reason was not to carry off surface water, but because there was not so much waste of ground; potatoes apparently did better in ridges than in drills; there was plenty of room for them, as much as in the drill;

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there was 34 inches clear between every pole, and measured across a foot between each, and no holes between, 43997-4003.—Compulsory spraying was desirable, 44008.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Use of plough might be advantageous to owners of small farms, and it would be great advantage if ploughing and mowing machines could be hired out to farmers for the season; this would be better than using banks to enable people to buy mowing machines, and if there were a Parish Committee the agency would be a good one to have a stock of agricultural implements for hire at reasonable terms, 43996, 44005-7, 44008.

## BUTTER INDUSTRY.

Decline of salt butter industry had been terrible loss to country; till within last twenty years every man used to keep his butter till he had two or three drins, and sell it for a lump sum in the town, the drin being the measure in use; now the butter was taken in small quantities, and the temptation to spend the price led to its being frittered away; a country started three years previous was not so successful as desirable, but they were getting more milk, and it was believed people would take it up in time, 44003-4.

## AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

There were two agricultural banks in the parish, one doing very well, the other not so well, owing probably to difference among the Committee, 44004.

## SALE OF ESTATES.

Two large estates had been sold in district in last five years, and negotiations were pending for others; there was but one estate sold to Congested Districts Board, Lord Lansdowne's estate in neighbouring parish having been sold direct to tenants under Ashbourne Act, 44033-4.—Hartopp and Lansdowne estates were about same value as property, and were sold practically for same price, twenty years' purchase, 44055-56.—There was great difference in soil of two estates, a great deal of bog on one, and none, or very little, on Hartopp estate, 44034.—Board had made road at very great expense to top of mountains in order to get at some bog, 44054, 44055.—People on Burns-Hartopp estate were very short of turf; it was necessary to provide people with fuel, and turf was abundant in parish, although not on that estate, if there were means of communication, but in the opinion of one who knew locality well, road made at immense expense would never repay cost, the bog being rather inferior, 44055, 44058-60.—Witness had seen some of works carried out by Board on Burns-Hartopp estate; greater improvement than he had ever seen made by any landlord in locality; some would do a great deal of good; in some cases money had been expended foolishly for fences, the only advantage of which was to keep cattle off road, which had cost much to build; but the fences being entirely built of sods it would no doubt be of no use as a few years, owing to sheep jumping over it, and knocking down sods, and to the temptation to people short of turf to take from the fence; of the stone portion of fence some was very good, some very bad, 44056, 44062.—People on the property might be got to associate for preservation of improvements, but it was greatly to be doubted; they were unused to associate thus, 44057.

## SALE OF ESTATES THROUGH CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD V. DIRECT SALES.

Witness could not agree with Father Kerin's evidence respecting letters written to induce sale of land to Congested Districts Board; Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., sent round circular asking priests to write to landlords and agents to ascertain their willingness to sell to Board; witness, who was agent for a very small property in Father Kerin's parish, and had just been negotiating with tenants as to terms, received a letter from Father Kerin, and in reply stated that the terms given tenants were the

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best that could be given; it therefore seemed useless to sell to the Board unless they were prepared to give same terms, 44061.—Witness very much doubted that landlords would have any objection to agreeing on price with tenants and selling through medium of Board instead of through Estates Commission, 44062-3.—Impression that a lower price would be had by selling to Board than by sale direct to tenants had arisen through just idea that no man, or Inspector, however capable, was so good a judge of land as the one bred in locality, whether landlord or tenant, provided he were an unbiased fair-minded man; an island of 100 acres in Derrymore, some of best land in whole parish, on which cattle thrived almost incredibly, would not be valued by a stranger, who could not know this, at a shilling an acre, 44063-7.—Political views sometimes influenced personal interests; witnesses held none, 44067-9.—Power should be conferred on Board to buy at public auction, if they thought necessary, for the extension of holdings, any farms that might from time to time be for sale; the prices fetched at auction in that locality being very high, Board might not, however, be prepared to pay the price, 44118-9.—Estates in congested districts should have precedence of others as regards payment, 44119.—This was only fair; object of Act of 1903 having been to benefit poorer landlords in poorer districts, and enable them to sell, as they could not do so otherwise; the richer landlords had, however, taken up all the money, 44072, 44119-22.—It had never been said in Parliament that Act was for benefit of landlords, but was ultimately mentioned, witness agreed; Act was carried on policy of improving conditions of small holdings in congested districts, 44123-4.—First big landlord to sell was Duke of Leinster, 44120.

## TERMS OF PAYMENT.

When there was willingness in that locality to sell to tenants at 5s. to 6s. in the £ on second term rents, compulsory powers could not be necessary in district, 44058.—5s. to 6s. in the £ would represent about twenty-five years' purchase, or a little more, i.e., respectively, 25s and 31s on second term rents, very few of which were sold before 1905 Act, 44070-2.—This Act would not have been required had it been possible to sell all land under Ashbourne Act; its object was, however, to benefit poorer landlords, 44072.—There was certainly bonus as inducement to landlords to sell, and advantage of paying off mortgages, but delay in payment, rather than the price, prevented sale; in many instances landlords were poor men who could not possibly afford to wait five or six years for their money, as would now be the case; it might mean ruin to them; if there could be a guarantee for payment in twelve months all land would be sold directly, 44073-5.—Depreciated money market made chance of getting money thus almost impossible, 44076.—Prompt payment would be advantage as allowing good re-investment, but landlords in some parts would be less affected; the poorer the district the poorer the landlord, 44077.—Landlords would scarcely be willing to follow precedent set by sale of Burns-Hartopp Estate to Board at twenty years' purchase, or 7s. in the £ in case of second term rents fixed by Land Court, 44078-80.—Witness would be very glad to accept twenty years' purchase and have bonus, on condition of immediate payment, but he could not answer for others, 44082.—On rents fixed by arrangement 5s. 6s. or 6s. would be excellent terms, as in majority of local parishes where tenants had obtained two reductions their rents had been cut down one-half; if a man paying £10 in 1880 now paid £5, and if he got 6s. in the £ it would greatly cut this down, even though reduction would be on smaller sum of £7 10s. instead of £10, 44080-1.

## MIDDLEMEN LANDLORDS.

Witness was unable to sell to his tenants, 44069.—Middlemen landlords in Kerry, such as witness, who was middleman under Mrs. Trist Shington, were being squeezed out of existence, having to bear brunt of all reductions and being obliged to pay half rent as though there had never been a reduction, 44088-9.—Further, witness was deterred from selling through Act of 1903, his lease not being for sixty years absolute, although fully equivalent, being sixty-one years after present Knight of Kerry's life; this was

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a great hardship, 44009, 44083, 44088, 44095-6.—Under Act of 1903 middlemen could not sell with less than sixty years' lease, 44033, 44038, 44095-6.—A recent witness had stated he considered tenure under middlemen the worst imaginable in his district; witness himself could not see how rents of tenants had been affected, but it affected unfortunate middlemen very much, 44086.—He took up all functions of landlords towards tenants, who could only purchase from him, 44094-5.—Head landlord could not negotiate sale to tenants, and middleman could only do so by first redeeming head interest; this implied head landlord's consent to middleman's purchase of head rent so as to become owner in fee, and meant payment in cash, whilst being obliged to wait for money if selling to tenants, 44094, 44087, 44090.—Witness had obtained permission of Mrs. Trent Strongton, but necessary cash payment of £8,000 to redeem head rent would be absolutely impossible for him, 44063, 44009-9.—If it could be redeemed from purchase money plan would be feasible, 44094.—If absolutely certain of getting purchase money in twelve months there would be no difficulty in borrowing, but if payment were spread over five years, interest on £8,000 would mean ruin, 44060.—In either case the price to be given by witness would be matter of negotiation with head landlord; had the lease been of more than sixty years, the price, in case of disagreement, would be fixed by Land Court, 44060.—Witness could not obtain public money under Act of 1903 to buy; he would have to redeem lease, Act not applying in case of head rent under less than sixty years, 44094-5.—Head landlord could not be paid out of purchase money; witness had counsel's opinion, and knew his case to be correct, 44093.—Witness's negotiations with landlord were begun three years previous, necessity of cash payment ending all, 44097.—No negotiations were begun by him with tenants, head landlord having laid down fixed price, which witness was obliged to agree to, and willingly accept, for power of sale to tenant, considering possible intervention of middlemen most undesirable, 44098.—As remedial measure, witness suggested that head landlords and Government charges, such as those of Board of Works, should suffer pro rata with loss incurred by middleman on sale of property, 44124.

## CATTLE.

Good breed of cattle should be introduced; bulls sent by Board during last fifteen years, or possibly by Department in last two years, were very inferior; it was apparently supposed that none but Kerry bulls were suitable, 44111, 44117.—Witness's short horns did not sell very well, 44112.—They had Galloway bulls, very good cattle, but which did not grow and sell well as two-year olds; this breed was best introduction ever made in country; two cattle dealers visiting fairs last year to purchase Galloways could not get them, supply being far below demand, 44112-4, 44118.—Fleisch Angus were best for locality, for, though not so good as yearlings, they turned out well afterwards, 44111, 44113.—No other breed raised in district should be kept there, or there would never be a good milking breed; a good strain should be introduced from another part; although a dairy country, so little attention was paid to breeding or anything else, that some of the milk scarcely deserved the name, 44115-6.

## BASIC SLAG &amp; LIME.

Supply of best basic slag should be sent by steamer and sold at cost price; beneficial effects of lime were known; witness's experience was that basic slag containing 30 to 40 per cent. of phosphate of lime was far better, ton for ton, both for bog and earth, 44068, 44105, 44108.—Basic slag acted very suitably on boggy land, and was of far more benefit to it than to clay; it disintegrated the bog, and, if introduced, would help tillage, 44090-102.—Department of Agriculture and their representatives bought best basic slag in Trieste at £2 15s. a ton, probably because there was the impression they would purchase largely; general price was about £3, lime being £3 or a little more

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per ton, 44105, 44105-7.—There was no native basic slag in Ireland, but witness thought the very best quality could be obtained, 44104-6.

## SEA FISHERIES.

Decreed Parish was not affected as other parishes were by fisheries, there being not a single sea fisherman in it; but a ship was greatly needed to accommodate the fresh-water fishermen, who could not fish for salmon and trout in winter, and could fish in the season; there would be sea fisheries if there were a ship, 44014-9, 44022, 44024.—In reality the ship would be great convenience to sea fishermen of other parishes, men who suffered much from want of proper boats and from depredations of foreign trawlers, 44014, 44023-3.—Calendish fishermen, when carrying a large catch of mackerel from fishing ground between Scariff Island and Derrynane, about two-and-a-half miles from Waterville, and taking it to Cahirciveen, had to go all way round to Derrynane Harbour to land it, 44022, 44024, 44029, 44033.—There was very good fishing; banks of thousands of mackerel were regular thing in spring and autumn, 44030-2.—There was no statistics of catches of salmon or mackerel, but these varied immensely; three boats at Ballinacallig about three months previous had brought in a large haul, but very little since, 44034.—A good centre for ship might be on a line with Protestant church, 44026.—If ship were built, Waterville fishermen would have immense advantage in being nearer their destination in returning home with their catch; only advantage of Calendish now over them was nearness to fishing grounds, 44025-8.

## STEAMER TRAFFIC.

Quite apart from fishing, a pier would be of immense advantage at Waterville in enabling boats and steamers to come up, 44034-5.—Ballinacallig Bay was not unsafe for steamers; in majority of cases they could run in easily, and without danger to vessel, in lying alongside, from strong westerly winds; bay had not a sandy bottom, 44028-30.—Growing importance of Waterville would make it well worth while for steamer to ply, 44036.—Steamer of Clyde Shipping Company running from Cork used to come to Cahirciveen and Derrynane, and back, and service paid, 44035, 44044, 44057.—It was not subsidised, 44046.—Service allotted to had been given up about three years previous owing to some difference, reason of which witness could not recall, 44036, 44041-2, 44052.—When steamer called at Derrynane it was not of least service to Waterville, 44037.—Connection was certainly tremendous loss, as railway rates were very high, and cost almost prohibitive for goods from a distance, 44054-5, 44041, 44043, 44057.—Witness would not like to state that railway rates had gone up since steamer stopped running; but the places were affected in another way, as steamer's rates were naturally always far less than the railway company's, and might have affected the latter if continued long enough, 44058-59.—As an instance, carriage of two dinner-pots from Wales was exactly equal to cost of one of them; had there been a steamer running from Cork, cost would have been less, 44059.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

Inland fish in immediate neighbourhood was fairly protected in spawning, although some of similar streams in spawning district were neglected; protection was as good as in most parts of the country, 44058-3.

## PARISH NURSES.

Every parish should have, if possible, one of Lady Dudley's nurses; besides the actual nursing, the educational influence that could be exerted by them in the want of this, in a case of typhus some years previous the household drank the disinfectants taken to them, 44125.

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See pp. 90-5.

## LAND AVAILABILITY FOR ENGLANDING MIGRANTS.

There was in County Kerry very little land in owner's occupation available for enlarging small holdings, or to migrate occupiers from congested districts, 44132-1, 44133, 44139.—What land there was was chiefly rough mountain, entirely unsuited for tillage, and only suitable for young cattle during summer and autumn months, 44130, 44143, 44146.—There was but a limited quantity, as nearly all mountain grazing was held as undivided easement by tenants at foot of mountain in proportion to lowland take or part suitable for tillage held separately, 44130-1.—Much of land in district was reclaimed bog, requiring to be tilled from time to time to prevent return to original condition, 44147-9.

## MIGRATION.

No holding of reasonable value less than £3 to £10 would be sufficient in itself to support a small farmer and his family, 44131.—Introduction of strangers from a distance was not practicable in Kerry, but in any case would always create jealousy, and in some districts, such as eastern parts of Galway, it would lead even to physical opposition, 44131-2.—In many different counties there was land which could be readily acquired if fair price were offered by Board; but introduction of strangers during negotiations for sale of estate in County Leitrim, for example, for purpose of dividing it up among migrants from Kerry, not only unconcerned holders in Leitrim but the larger holders would feel aggrieved; the jealousy was expressing itself very strongly in grass lands with reference to cattle, 44139-53.—Migration of occupiers from congested districts to any extent would be exceedingly difficult and costly, the sentimental feeling against going to other and distant counties was very strong and inducements would have to be made very tempting, 44135-4, 44149.—From twenty-five to thirty years' experience in Kerry, witness thought Kerry men could scarcely be induced by offer of holding and greater comfort in another county to transplant themselves; if a few were induced to go their example would affect others, but it would take many years, 44132, 44140, 44142.—There was not same disinclination for emigration, almost everyone having friends in America, whether whole townlands had migrated in former years, 44141.—It would be absolutely necessary that migrants should be taken where they could carry on the system of farming to which they were accustomed; those from congested districts in Kerry to some but pastoral districts, dairying and raising of young cattle being their chief business, and hardly any crops being raised beyond what was necessary for home consumption; if placed on land suitable for tillage it would take a couple of generations to educate them, and learn fresh system, and meanwhile their new holdings would be seriously run out by system of mowing or con-acre, 44143-4, 44152, 44154.—Witness had not personally followed career of people already migrated by Board, except from hearsay, but farms he had seen were being run out by system just mentioned, 44150-2.—The first years were always very difficult in such cases, and although it did not follow that mowing and con-acre would be resorted to in after years, unless capital were provided for migrants as the outset, their only means of living was to run out the farm and then affect themselves for years after, 44153-4.—In almost every case homesteads, out-offices and fencing would have to be provided, and in a great many cases assistance would have to be given towards sinking new holding; tenant's interest in old holding might be set against interest acquired in the new, though interest on latter would be larger, 44149, 44154.—Loan system burdened a man, but a loan of ready money in first instance, repayable in five or six years, would meet difficulty as far as stocking of land was concerned, 44155-7.—Witness could quite imagine migrants paying a little on surrendering holding towards value of improved tenant-right on larger holding, 44152.

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## GRASS LANDS AND CATTLE TRADE.

Witness had reason to suppose that demand for more grass lands by big men would be supported; the breaking up of any land which would carry good permanent grass was, in his opinion, most undesirable; the cattle trade of the country being its most valuable asset, and the breaking up of large grass farms in grazing counties would damage trade in young cattle, on which tenants in congested districts of South mainly relied for ready money; roughly speaking, the practice in trade was as follows:—Calves bred and reared from 1½ to 2 years were sold to dealers, who passed them on to better grass lands in midland and home counties, whence they again passed on to fattening lands of stall-feeders, 44154.—In management of large farm on Butler estate (Waterford) witness bought young stores of 1½ years at local fairs at 24 to 24 15s. per head, or bred them himself; when about 2 years old they were sent to another farm in King's County, and when fit for fattening, after six or eight months, they were sold for 60 to 65, to be finished by men who made practice of stall-feeding or for fattening lands in Meath or Kildare, 44154-5, 44158.—If grazing lands in Queen's County, King's County, and Roscommon were divided into holdings of thirty acres each the system would be hopelessly disorganised; carrying power of 100 statute acres of medium grass land would be about 30 head of two-year-old stores, divided into three farms, the acreage necessary for tillage, mowing, home and office on each would reduce carrying power of land for cattle by at least 30 per cent., 44156-7.—Most of the lands to which cattle were sent to be finished in Kildare were tillage, producing the stall-feeding material; both in Meath and Kildare there was much land that would be better in tillage than in grass, 44159-72.—If the second-class land were broken up into 30-acre farms, the occupier could not feed more than six or seven head of cattle in the year, and he could not do so to same advantage as man with 40 or 50 head of cattle in the house, 44173-4.—The demand for cattle might be increased if some of the second-class and third-class land were tilled for green crops sufficient for stall-feeding, and but though first-class land were spared, this would disorganise the system, as cattle were taken direct from congested districts, 44175-8.—There were two ways of fattening; there was land that would of itself fatten cattle, and others produce fattening stuff; the latter might somewhat increase demand for cattle, but you must have second-class land intact to keep cattle fit for fattening, 44178.—It was pure nonsense, in witness's opinion, to suggest that the grazier of medium lands—the middleman—should be done away with and the small farmer fatten his own cattle; he could only keep 40 per cent. of present number, probably had not land suitable for necessary fattening crops, and to buy artificial feeding would be ruinous, 44182.—Intermixed stock and tillage and fattening by small men would cause keeping cattle for a longer time, a decided disadvantage, 44179.—A man disposed to fatten cattle in Meath or Kildare could not take them direct from congested districts, as they would not be sufficiently advanced to fatten, 44183.—An animal should be fully grown before it could be fattened, and one could not get same class of beef from animal of two as from one of two and a half or three years, 44184, 44188.—Witness had not heard that experts considered it a loss to allow full growth before fattening had begun, or that veal was superior beef; as far as his experience went back in Waterford district, they were bound to get rid of cattle after a year and a half or two years old; he had no knowledge of any system other than present system in Ireland, so could not compare it with that of any other country, 44186-7, 44191, 44195-4.

## IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Character of stock exerted great influence, 44182.—Board had adopted very best possible method for improving breed of domestic animals by introduction of thoroughly good and suitable breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry; anyone acquainted with districts about Cahirciveen and about Kenmare would be struck by extraordinary difference in class of cattle raised; in former, Knights of Kerry and Butlers of Waterford had for many years kept up a very pure strain of Kerry cattle; in Kenmare district, where no one

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had introduced good stock, cattle was miserable; in Dingle and Ventry districts Lord Ventry and Mr. George Hobbs had long maintained very good class of sheep with excellent result to sheep of district; much more might be done, and Board should have larger command of funds, 44285, 44287.—Trinity College authorities had done nothing except providing sheep in Valentia Island, 44281.

#### DUAL INTEREST IN LAND.

It was very difficult to arrive at fair price of dual interest of land in owner's occupation, suitable for purpose of Board; occupation right of tenant was that of occupying a certain farm at certain rent, of enjoying improvements made by him or his predecessor and selling same in open market; that this interest was a very valuable commodity was clear by price tenant could obtain; landlord in selling was paid for right to receive income of estate and exercising all other appurtenant rights; both parties had commodity to sell, and if landlord was in position of both landlord and tenant he had both rights to dispose of, 44215.—The question of dual interest as a security had been most lamentably lost sight of by Estates Commissioners in fixing amount of security a holding represented; they had apparently entirely ignored existence of tenant's interest in estimating security offered which often exceeds that of landlord, 44255.—Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wrench in their evidence estimated dual interest roughly at 1½ more for unencumbered than tenanted land; the figure was somewhat low, but Mr. Boyd's suggestion that valuation and one-third be taken as minimum value, and that it should be open to landlord to prove that his income derived from lands in his own occupation was greater, and that the price be fixed accordingly, would give fair basis for ascertaining value of dual interest, 44215.—Occupier's interest, as Mr. Boyd suggested, might be reckoned at one-third, or, as Mr. Fitzmaurice proposed, might be shown by landlord's books, giving fair occupation value of holding, 44251-2.—There was a difference between 1½ valuation, and second-term rent and one-third valuation, and it was worth solving, 442545.—Second-term rent in Kerry were at or a little beyond the valuation; but it varied greatly in other counties, 44253.

#### BALE OF LAND AND COMPULSION.

Judging from witness's experience on thirty-five or forty estates he had managed in that and other parts of Ireland, Board would be able to purchase all the land required without any compulsion, 44215-17, 44240.—Witness had never heard of a landlord absolutely refusing to sell, in no case within his experience had an owner refused a fair price, 44219, 44240-1, 44247.—Were there such a case, witness would prefer remedy of leaving men who refused alone, and buying all other land; very few would hold out, 44220-1.—No one had right to compel another to give up his land; the principle of compulsion existed it was true for purpose of light railways and small holdings, but price was considerable, 44224-5.—Witness had bought land, and found that when you wanted land particularly you paid an extra price for it, 44242-3.—Assuming that land was absolutely essential for enlargement of holdings, assuming that land could not be obtained by other means, in an extreme case, such as absolute refusal by absentee not requiring land for his income, or refusal of reasonable terms offering purchasing authority like Board to go further advice, witness would recognize necessity for compulsion, but only as very last resource, 44219, 44221, 44227-32, 44236, 44250.—If there were such necessity it would be in Kerry, and extreme case in another county must be met in same way, 44226, 44230.—That length had not however been reached or negotiations exhausted, 44232-3, 44236.—Where landlord fixed a price, Board having to buy and sell afterwards without repayment, would be justified in refusing if price were too high, 44244.—Instead of dropping negotiations, splitting the difference, as was done at fairs, would be best, 44245-6.—Much depended on original difference between them, 44247.—Were compulsion adopted, a tribunal would have to be created for fixation of fair price, as in the

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case of price to be given by a tenant, 44245-6.—Only way to arrive at fair value of unencumbered land would be for some independent person to make valuation as to letting value, adding occupier's interest in that, and landlord's interest in that, 44251.

#### FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Financial part of land legislation of past years presented extraordinary anomalies; legislation first proceeded by reduction of rents and giving tenants practically forty of tenure, to reduce owner's interest to lowest possible point; the authority then came forward as money-lender, with depreciated value as security; they fixed limit above which price might not go, and limited possible purchaser to then occupier of land; all this resulted in exactly half the working capital of country being taken out and invested elsewhere, 44256.

#### LOANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

On almost every estate with which witness had been connected, money had been borrowed by landlords from Board of Works for making roads, drains, reclamation and other improvements; in no case within witness's knowledge had tenants been required to pay, either directly or indirectly, any part of these loans or interest on them, 44253-6.—When rents were fixed in Court, evidence on landlord's side as to expenditure was sometimes given, and would have tended to help re-sale of estate, or that indirectly, by fixation of rent, the tenants would pay something, unfortunately not the smallest attention was paid to this, 44257-8.—Witness had schedule showing former conditions of eighteen or twenty estates which had been in his management, and present condition as to number of tenants, yearly rent, present arrears, and average yearly receipts, 44259-60.—Trinity College estate in Waterville district alone was 1,300 acres altogether, and was held immediately from College by compulsion, 44263-4.—On other estates there was but one middleman in the district, 44255.—College authorities gave from time to time small grants to tenants for building houses, for helping drains, making fences and improving roads, and these were continued in fixing fair rent, 44260-7.

#### LEASE.

With reference to price of lime, it was in Keshmarr 1s. 8d. or 1s. 6d. per barrel of 33 gallons; in Killybeg, for barrel of only 30 gallons, last price witness had heard was 1s. 2d., 44194-5.—Trinity College had many tenants round there, and it had been once suggested by witness that lime might be imported from Keshmarr in a ship and sold at some central station like Cahirciveen at a lower price than could now be done, but the College authorities found a difficulty in undertaking what they then considered a trading operation, 44197-8.

#### KERRY.

There was an abundant supply of kelp along coast of Kerry in all directions; for many years there was kelp burning, which paid well, and almost the same conditions might now obtain; witness suggested that Galway and Sligo districts be requisitioned to teach kelp-making in Kerry, 44213-4.

#### RE-APPROPRIATION.

Before all available land for purpose passed out of the market re-appropriation should be undertaken seriously by Government owing to increased shortage of timber from outside sources; in planting trees near seaboard it was absolutely necessary that they should be in a position completely sheltered from direct force of Atlantic gales; the storms came laden with spray, and during winter all previous season's growth exposed to them was killed;

DELAPE, Mr. WILLIAM J.—continued.

glass lying away from sea would grow larch and spruce very well indeed, as indicated by some plantations made by witness opposite Kilgarran; it was very difficult lately to get young trees in the country, 44214.

#### BUILDING STONE.

There were unlimited quantities of finest sorts of building stones in almost all the congested districts, and with capital available a profitable industry might be carried on by their working, 44218.—There was an immense extent of old red sandstone at Dunlop, 44226.—Waterville Hotel had been built of concrete because lime was not conveniently obtainable, and building with cement was much easier, and concrete the readiest means of using cement, this accounted for its extended use in district; though expensive, a little went a long way, 44227-9.—Capital could not always be found in Ireland for any industry which had prospects of succeeding; this was owing to insecurity of property before Act of 1881, and still further back, 44210-12.

#### SLATE QUARRY AT VALENTIA.

For number of years slate quarry at Valentia was worked with great success; old machinery became worn out and company having no capital to buy new machinery, undertaking was killed, 44260.—Company seemed not to have been able to obtain money from bank, 44261.—Irish slates were always slighter, and Valentia slate did not split thin; it required timber or a pointed roof, and was not suitable for roofing except for a small district, 44262-5.

#### SUITABLE BOATS.

Fishing industry round the coast had been very greatly aided and developed by Congested Districts Board, both by introduction of better boats and better landing facilities and system of fishing generally, 44266, 44267, 44271, 44273.—In early years of Board's work, Rev. Mr. Green brought boats, nets and men from Valentia district to neighbourhood of Clifden and Cleggan, in County Galway, to teach the people system of mackerel fishing by means of seine nets, with best results, 44215.—Nearly all fishermen in Cahergreen district were half farmers, and would not spend the night away from home sea sleep on board, as professional fishermen did, 44267, 44270.—They would never be fishermen altogether, but part of the year they had little else but fishing to do, and in some few places they could possibly be educated to become professional fishermen, 44268-70, 44275-7.—After the famine in 1821 boats were given to the men free of all charge, and they asked to be paid for hanging the nets, and never fished the boats now, 44267.—Board had improved boats in Kerry by grants for building and equipping them, and Mr. Green had given practical hints as to building and shape of boats, 44271-2, 44273.—Witness saw no objection to sein boats supplied, 44273-4.—Only way to induce the men to become professional fishermen would be by inducing them to provide themselves with half-dozen boats of fourteen tons' class, 44274-5.—Witness did not believe in steam-drifters; it would be necessary to remodel harbours, landing-stage and all else; steamers could not be brought alongside many of the small coasts in district, 44277.

#### CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

In witness's opinion, Congested Districts Board had done excellent work throughout districts with which he was acquainted; numerous mistakes had been made, but they had profited by experience, and any curtailment of their powers or transfer to another Department would be a grave mistake to the congested districts; no Government Department had done so much before for country, and it would be well that Board should be given larger command of funds for purpose of improving breeds of domestic animals and developing fishing and other industries, 44287, 44298.

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See pp. 95-7.

#### PIER OR SLIP ACCOMMODATION NEEDED AT WATERVILLE.

Congested Districts Board had recognized need for pier or slip at Waterville, and offered a grant, provided that County Council voted a certain amount; people of district were too poor to contribute, and the whole thing fell through, 44282-3.—Board ought to give a grant unconditionally, and engineering difficulties ought not to prevent it; Board should have sufficient money to carry out all duties imposed on them, 44283.—It took six or eight men, who might have to get wet to the waist, to get a boat afloat at Waterville, and to beach it safely was even more difficult, 44284.—People themselves could not make a pier, a day's work would be washed away by the tide, 44285-8.—Fishermen were anxious to ask if they could get facilities, and were sober, honest, and industrious, 44289, 44292.—Witness was not opposed to a local contribution which people could afford to pay, 44291-2.

#### INLAND FISHERIES.

Total amount given by Board for improvement of inland fisheries was £10 towards a small hatchery; Conservators had to rely entirely on revenues derived from sale of licenses, and if that fell off fisheries would suffer for lack of protection, 44293-3, 44297.—Fisheries were open to anyone who had a license (£1 for a rod, £3 for seine nets, £10 for weirs), which could be taken out elsewhere, just as licenses taken out locally could be used elsewhere, 44294-303, 44315-7.—The two hotels had purchased rights of two rivers from Sir Morgan O'Connell and Lord Lansdowne; the landlords had the rights of the Caneageh; the hotels had to contribute largely to cost of water bailiffs, and were, to a certain extent, in position of landlords; but the rights were leased yearly—not bought out, 44318-25.—Lord Lansdowne contributed £3 last year being rent he got from the fishing; Sir M. O'Connell gave use of a lodge for police in winter time, 44325-9.—Rights of fishing in the lake had been free from time immemorial, 44329-31.—Burns-Barlogg tenants would not be allowed to form an association for fishing the lake; with indiscriminate fishing, in two years there would be no fish, 44332-5.

#### CLAIM OF INLAND FISHERIES ON THE BOARD.

Inland fisheries of a congested district were as much entitled to Board's fostering care as maritime fisheries, 44304, 44303.—Amount derived from inland fisheries was considerable, 44343.—Small farmers of district were interested in fisheries, because visitors employed them as boatmen, and enabled them to sell eggs and fowls to a small extent, 44305-9.—About thirty men were engaged solely in inland fisheries, 44310.—About forty water bailiffs were employed in winter; fifteen or twenty in summer, and paid from £6 down, 44311-3.—Inland fishermen were honest, sober, and industrious, 44314.—Witness did not ask for an exorbitant grant, nor that it should be made over an extended period; he asked £60 or £70 yearly for five or six years, 44314.—Board of Conservators was elected every three years by licensed fishermen, 44341-2.

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#### PIERS AND SLIPS WOODEN BUILT OR BUILT BY UNSTABLE PLACES.

As regards marine works, witness complained that works of little merit had been done, while works of greater merit had been left undone, 44345.—No slip should be made in any place where the open sea had full force, because no slip could stand the strength of the Atlantic Ocean; a slip had been built by the Congested Districts Board at Butt Cove, in St. Finian's Bay, and almost £1,400 was spent upon it; there was no anchor from the fury of the sea, and the slip was too upright; there was terrible labour in pulling up a boat; it took two or three crews; the lower part of the pier had been taken away, and a timber structure

O'CONNELL, Mr. A. G.—continued.

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was put up in its place; it was all swept away by the first storm, 44345-81.—A ship might be made by going to low water and excavating to about a foot; then make a ship twenty feet wide, and going up above high water; the sea would have no effect upon such a ship; a concrete fence should be built across the top of the ship, with a base of about three feet; it should be 5 feet high, and in the centre a gateway to pull the boats through for safety; the ship could be made in the same place where it was at present, 44353-4.—Norok of Valencia there was a ship that was of no use; it was built on the wrong side, and was so alight it was half standing; £1,200 was spent on it, and a small steved was always in use instead of pulling up the boats on the large ship, 44356-8.

## PIER EXTENSION AT PORTMAGEE.

There was a good pier in a land-locked harbour at Portmagee; extension of the pier was desired, in order that steamers might come alongside at any time of the tide; a memorial had been sent to Congested Districts Board when it started, and they approved of the work; it was surveyed by the Board of Works Engineer, and by Mr. Keating; the cost was estimated at £1,250; no local donation was forthcoming, and Trinity College would not contribute; the pier did not belong to Trinity College, though it was on their property; but it was for the use of their tenants, 44358-61.—Witness persuaded the County Council to subscribe £200, but the Congested Districts Board engineer destroyed the whole thing by estimating the cost of the work at £3,000, 44362.—The County Council was at present considering a contribution of £600; there did not seem to be a chance of getting anything from Trinity College, 44365-6.

## PORTMAGEE WATER SUPPLY.

Portmagee was entirely a fishing village; and there were sometimes 300 men going out fishing, besides numerous boats from other places coming ashore for water; the water-supply was short, and the water was unwholesome; Congested Districts Board had contributed £250, and Trinity College gave £250; the total cost was nearly £700, and the necessary money had been raised on the security of Portmagee Electoral Division, the valuation of which was only £700, and the extra rate put on in consequence of the water-works was 10d. in the £; the people were wretchedly poor, and it was thought that, as the supply was so much for fishermen from all directions, the Congested Districts Board might give an extra donation, 44366-7.—Provision of a water-supply was a necessity of fishing development, and in that way the matter could be brought within the purview of Congested Districts Board, 44368-71.—The guardians were the statutory water body, but they would not levy the charge on the rates, 44372-3.—No charge was made for the water supplied to the fishing boats; that would necessitate appointment of a man with a salary which would monopolize a great part of the revenues derived from the boats, 44374-5.—The moiety of the expenditure levied on the electoral division had been paid to the contractor, and it was desired there should be some remission to the ratepayers, 44376-7.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE OF PORTMAGEE PROPERTY.

Negotiations were at present going on with Trinity College for the sale of the Portmagee property; they had refused to sell to the Congested Districts Board under any circumstances, but they would sell direct, provided that Cahirciveen joined in the sale; no terms had been mentioned, 44384-5.

## PIER NEEDED AT BALLINAKILLIG.

At Ballinakillig Bay there were 60 boats, and no landing-place of any kind; there was a sheltered cove at Ballinakillig Castle, where there were about fifteen feet of water at low tide, and a timber structure would do, 44384-5.—A pier would be needed; witness contemplated decked and half-decked vessels, and the yew had no place to land their fish, 44386-8.

## NECESSITY FOR A MOTOR SERVICE FOR TRANSPORT OF FISH.

A motor service was necessary; a tremendous quantity of fish was killed in the bay; three or four boats would take 20,000 fish on some days, 44388-90.—Autumn was the principal time; the fish were carried to Cahirciveen, and were so shaken in the common carts that they were seriously injured; a motor would not do more injury than the cart, and it would go quicker; there were about 250 barrels of mackerel at Portmagee in the season, and 1,575 barrels of cured fish were sent from Ballinakillig to the American market, 44390-4.

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See p. 90.

## PIER AT REMON.

Witness appeared in support of a new pier beyond a place called Remon Point, in Ballinakillig Bay; there were seventy fishermen in Remon, and there were three seine boats, each manned by eighteen men; there were also fifteen or sixteen small boats fishing lobsters; they had no way of landing at all; when the boats came in people went out to bring in the fish from the waves; landing at night they could not go out again; it took five or six men to pull up a boat, 44395-7.—If a pier were built at Ballinakillig Castle it would serve Remon, but it would be rather far away, 44398.—A pier could not be placed in front of every little collection of houses, but it would be well if there was a good pier somewhere between Remon and Waterville, 44399-400.—It was nine miles from Remon to Ballinakillig, 44401.—Mr. Green and Remon was the most suitable place round the coast for the pier; there was any amount of fish in the bay, but they could not get them; witness had often seen the men go out; they got all wet getting into their boats, 44402.—The people were very poor, but they would certainly give some little local contribution if they were asked, 44403.—Representations had been made to an inspector of the Congested Districts Board, but no steps had been taken, 44404.—The people would be only too glad to contribute the labour; no estimate had been made of the cost, 44405-6.

## BRIDGE NEEDED AT TORRIS.

There was a river crossing a road about eight miles from where the Commission was sitting, and there was no bridge; the district on the other side was called Torriss, and there were six families there who were obliged to cross the river on a plank, and could not cross at all except when the water was very shallow, 44406.—Witness thought the place was on the Burna-Harrapp Estate, but was not sure, 44407-8.—There were other families in the village beyond Torriss; the road should be extended to the village, 44409.—The matter had been placed before the Board's inspector, but they did not seem to move, 44410-1.—There was a road to the site proposed for the Remon pier, 44412.

HAREN, Mr. P.

See p. 90.

## PIER NEEDED AT BALLINAKILLIG.

A pier was much needed at Ballinakillig, and there had been some idea of closing the Board, the late landlord had made efforts in the direction of closing the Board, and witness had taken soundings, but the cost was too great; Mr. Green had visited the place; there was deep water at the telegraph station, and one side of the reef of rocks was a natural pier already; engineers had been sent down on different occasions, and witness had taken soundings; but when the matter went before the Board nothing more was heard of it; thirty or forty memorials had been sent to the Lord Lieutenant and the House of Commons; there were about fifty boats in Ballinakillig, and boats came from all parts of the United Kingdom; they all complained that if there were a pier there would be facilities for fishing; witness would sooner press for the making of the pier than for the closing of the Board; another necessity was a large curing-house, 44414.



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See pp. 100-5.

## CONGESTION IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KENMARE.

Parishes of Kenmare, Bonmahon, and Tossan, and large part of Kilgarvan were scheduled, excepting only electoral division of Cappagh; land was reclaimed from bogs, etc., and was of very poor quality; it required tilling and manuring every six or eight years; 272 holdings in district were under £5, 1,109 cows; average valuation was 25 lbs.; majority of farmers were in debt to shopkeepers; if non-residents were received from America they could not submit and pay taxes and rent; Congested Districts Board had done very little; there was no Parish Committee in Kenmare, as Board had only offered £25, which was inadequate; landlord was Marquis of Lansdowne. There was very little untenanted land; Lord Lansdowne held about 100 acres, which he let for grazing on eleven months' system; that might be acquired by Estates Commissioners for enlargement of holdings; entire district should be scheduled, and larger grants made to Parish Committee; tithery was exhausted in some places, and people had to go far into mountains for it; grants should be made for roads to such places, 44415.—Inadequacy of farmers to shopkeepers was due to depression of the times, 44456-7.—Parish Committee had not been started, because of inadequacy of grant of £35; secretary and clerk of works would be required, and they would have to be paid; that would leave only £25 to spend, which, though better than nothing, was wholly inadequate; Board might increase grant afterwards if scheme proved a success, 44435-42, 44544-55.—The demesne land, which was let as grazing land, and therefore was not, strictly speaking, demesne land, should be taken for labourers' allotments; only about 100 acres of Lord Lansdowne's land were available, 44594-503.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Lord Lansdowne had been approached on two occasions since passing of Act of 1903 regarding sale of estate to tenants; first time he said that he did not intend to sell Glenamagh Estate; in 1906 he refused to meet delegation of tenants to discuss terms of sale; later, in reply to Ven. Archbishop O'Leary, he submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first term rents and twenty-three years' purchase of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in landlord, and excluding from sale about seventy holdings; tenants offered seventeen years' purchase of first term rents, twenty years purchase of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in tenants, and included holdings to be excluded; or, as an alternative, purchase through Estates Commissioners; Lord Lansdowne refused to accept either, 44415.—Farms in district which Estates Commissioners had refused to sanction sale of in 1900, as they considered security insufficient for advance, were now being sold at six to ten years' purchase higher than prices offered under previous Acts; there was no warrant for this, as prices of produce had decreased, while labour had become dearer owing to emigration; enhanced price was due to operation of zone system, and abolition of inspection for security; also fear of relief from arrears; this was serious for both tenant and sub-tenant; remedy was compulsory purchase at fair price, abolition of zones, and inspection for security; all sales to be made through Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44415.—Tenants wanted sporting rights to use for themselves, and to prevent gamekeepers coming on their lands at any time they liked, 44453-5.—Game would continue to exist, as it would be to interests of people to preserve it, as it was an asset of value, 44456-7.—Committee of tenants for protecting game and leasing to somebody would probably be best way of preserving game, 44439.—Mr. Doran lived on property where game had been left to tenants, and there was still as much game as ever; what tenants objected to was constant interference of bailiffs, etc., 44450-2.—In former times, before passing of Act of 1881, there had been much miscegenation of justice, as gamekeepers brought people before magistrates for no reason at all, and magistrates

SULLIVAN, Mr. DENIS—continued.

set aside evidence of all witnesses except gamekeepers or water-bailiffs; people got very little justice, 44453-73.—Landlords asked high prices for land, and tenants were willing to pay them, an fact of getting rid of arrears was a present relief, 44474-7.—Only remedy was compulsory purchase at a fair price; fair prices being those current under Ashbourne Act—forties or fifties to seventeen years' purchase, 44478-8.—In former days tenants' organisation was stronger than now, and were able to make better terms than at present on that account, 44384-6.—Land was different from ordinary commodities, and could not be bought and sold on same principles, as accepted in Ireland had interest equal to the landlords', 44467-93.—Only remedy for high purchase prices was compulsory purchase by either Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44493.—Lord Lansdowne had refused to sell a large number of holdings on his estate; these were let to tenants; tenants had refused to purchase at his prices, but had said that, three months, 44504-11.—The estate purchased in 1890, at fifteen years' purchase, was on first term rents; that would be equal to seventeen or eighteen years' purchase of second term rents, 44512-3.—Land on Lord Lansdowne's property was very poor, and reclamation was going on still; reams were put up as soon as land was reclaimed, and there was no redress after 1881 for rent charged on reclamations, 44587-35.—As witness had said, farms which in 1890 Estates Commissioners had refused to advance fourteen years' purchase on had sold under Act of 1903 for twenty years' purchase; this was proof that land was selling much higher under Act of 1903, 44536-43.—Regarding sporting rights, best thing would be for committee of tenant farmers to look after game; they did not so much want game for themselves as to have complete control of farms after purchasing them, 44597.—Ownership of everything on the land should pass to tenants, 44570.—It was great hardship that gamekeepers should have right to go over land, 44573.—Association of tenants might lease land to sportsman for advantage to themselves; or right of shooting might be subject to having to pay bird money to tenants; but landlord should not have right to send bailiffs, etc., on the land whenever he pleased, 44574-7.—Gladstone's Act of 1881 had emancipated the tenants, 44595.—Petty Sessions Bench had improved recently, and had now more members in whom the people had confidence, 44587-8.—Witness did not know of any case where land was held by one proprietor and shooting rights upon it by another, though landlords had tried to make such agreements, 44594-5.—Accounts given in papers of sales did not state whether sporting rights were retained, 44595-99.—Warren Estate in Kerry had been sold under such circumstances, but witness had never heard of it under Ashbourne Acts, 44600-4.—Game rights should not even be reserved for vendor's life-time, 44615.—Witness had purchased farm in 1890 at fifteen to seventeen years' purchase; his rent then was £20, his present instalment was £12, which he considered a fair price in that district, 44595-11.—If Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board fixed price witness would be satisfied with it, whatever price they fixed, 44612-4.

## CATTLE AND SHEEP-BREEDING.

Breed of cattle and sheep should be improved, especially cattle which were of very inferior quality and had to be kept until they were three or four years old; in times of depression they were almost unsaleable, 44415.—Nothing had been done by Congested Districts Board to improve breed of cattle or sheep in Kenmare Parish, 44423.—New Agriculture Department had control of work, and county councils had remedy in their own hands, as Department worked through them, 44430-5.—Conditions in this part of Kerry were different from those in other parts, and cattle had here to be kept for three or four years if anything was to be made by them, 44503-3, 44532-32.—Beasts were not fattened in Kerry, but bought by graziers, who kept them about a year before selling them, 44523-5.—In poorer parts of Kerry people had no regular system of sale of cattle at a certain age; all depended on the demand; sometimes they had to be kept on mountains and fattened before they left district, 44589-93.

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## AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

Indebtedness of farmers to shopkeepers was due to depression of times, and fall in prices of agricultural produce, 44516-9.—Witness argued that price of butter was lower, though Agricultural Department's lists showed general increase; this increase, he said, was only in price of best butter, 44520-3.—Price of cattle was very uncertain, though price of best did not vary much; cattle sometimes sold well, but at other times demand was very slack; depression in cattle trade told heavily against farmers in Kerry, as their cattle were of such very poor quality, 44524-4.

## AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.

People were not satisfied with agricultural and livestock schemes as farmers were not getting the class of help they wanted, 44535-8.—Some more useful system might be devised, 44539.—Horse was stationed in Kerry when schemes were under Considered Districts Board, 44550.—Also a bull, 44561.—Bee-keeping would be a good industry to spread throughout the country, 44555.

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See pp. 195-8.

## CONGESTION.

Parish of Keshmone was portion of Barony of Glenamoy, property of Marquis of Lansdowne; number of holdings were 300 to 400, and average valuation about £5; as soil was unproductive reclaimed mountain soil, to be of any use it has to be manured and tilled every six or eight years; potato was principal crop on which people subsisted; bread and tea was used; meat only at festival times, and then it would be an old cow; very little corn was sent to market, though a good deal was purchased for seed and feeding purposes; manual labour had to be employed in cultivating all crops, as plough and harrow could seldom be used; people had to carry manure on their backs; about three-fourths of the holdings were uneconomic; liabilities could not be met were it not for remittances from children in America and elsewhere; most of the young men and women emigrated; fishing used to assist, but it had greatly declined; there were about a dozen hand-loom weavers in the parish, who made shawls and towels; Congested Districts Board ought to assist them and obtain markets for their goods, as now they had to sell to speculators; there was no means of enlarging holdings, as landlord was planting lands that came into his possession; he claimed right of pre-emption when tenant was selling interest; there were three evicted tenants, who ought to get land equivalent in value out of farms in landlord's hands; principal means of improving condition of people would be compulsory purchase, abolishing zones, and giving Estates Commissioners power to fix number of years' purchase, 44617.—If this were done estates would be lower than rent, and people would have more energy to till farms properly, 44650.—Reductions in rent were very little on Lansdowne Estate for last twenty years, 44661.—Money should be advanced at low rate of interest for improvement of un-economic farms, 44722.—There was no land available for migration, 44725.—People would probably be willing to migrate to Kildare, Meath, Roscommon, or King's County, 44735-6.—If one in three were migrated, that would do much to relieve congestion, 44730.—A man could probably manage forty or fifty acres of land, for out of that there would only be six or ten acres of arable land, 44731.—There was no available labour in the county, 44733-4.—People would not like to migrate to the North of Ireland, 44736.—Witness was not in favour of planting arable land of a tenant when it came into landlord's possession, but it would be a great benefit to the mountain side of the country, 44737-8.—Co-operative village might be adopted to increase production of farm; it was already adopted to some extent, 44741-2.—If farm were enough for one man he would not have time to help his neighbors, but horses and ploughs could be lent if land were fit for ploughing, 44743-5.—People should be given employment on reproductive works on their farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., 44617, 44658.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. TIMOTHY J.—continued.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Landlord had at first refused to sell estate, but recently he offered abatement of 5s. and 7s. in the pound on first and second term rents respectively, but wanted to reserve sporting rights, charge high interest, and exclude large number of tenants from purchase; tenants had offered to purchase at 7s. and 5s., or, as an alternative, to purchase through Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board; this landlord had refused to consider; arrears were not allowed to accumulate; before Act of 1881 tenants were evicted for very trifling causes, 44617.—When landlord claimed right of pre-emption holding was not put up for auction; he offered a certain price, and it was settled privately, 44637-9.—The 5s. and 7s. abatement offered by Lord Lansdowne was not a substantial reduction, 44662-4.—He should not receive more than his net income, which would not come to more than 60 or 70 per cent of rental, after deducting expenses of collection, 44665.—Land Conference, before Act of 1893, had decided that 10 per cent. was fair amount to allow for cost of collection, but with large estate like Lord Lansdowne's there had to be much greater allowance; books would be only reliable guide, but they could not be got at, 44666-72.—If income were proved, fair price to buy at would be sum of money which would give that income, 44673.—Tenants would be satisfied with such arrangement, or they would agree to leave decision to Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44674.—It would not be fair to take away a man's property and leave him worse off than before, 44677.—As things were now, people were afraid that if they improved their farms Land Commission would not give them proper reduction, 44685.—Rate of interest which landlord had wanted to charge was 3½ per cent., which was too high, 44697.

## CATTLE AND SHEEP-REARING.

Good bulls and rams should be introduced for improvement of cattle and sheep; cattle raised were of such inferior quality that they could seldom be sold to advantage; witness had himself purchased two and three year olds at £3 during last year; if Canadian stores were introduced it would kill cattle industry, 44617.—Prices of good bulls were prohibitive to small farmers, 44678.—Agricultural Department was responsible, not Congested Districts Board; they had not provided Friesian Angus bulls nor Scotch rams, but if they did, on reasonable terms, it would be a great benefit, 44679-80.—Work should not be transferred to Congested Districts Board; principle of its being in hands of Agricultural Department was best, to be worked through local bodies such as County Council, 44683-4.—Though a representative of latter body had great difficulty in improving matters under existing law, 44685.

## ROADS.

New roads through districts where they were badly needed would be of great utility, and would give needed employment to small farmers and their sons; in absence of roads people had to draw loads on their backs, sometimes over a mile, 44617, 44668.

## CORN.

Potato this year was a good crop; there was scarcely any sign of blight, owing to cold weather; warm, foggy weather would have brought blight, 44513-25.—Corn bought in market was all American flour and Indian corn, 44624.—Excessive damp of climate in South of Ireland prevented its being grown successfully, 44625.—Foreign wheat could be bought much cheaper than home-grown wheat, 44627.

## FISHING.

Fishing had declined greatly in recent years, probably owing to trawling, 44622.—Law was that trawlers should not come within three miles of the shore, but they often broke it, 44551-4.—Trawlers came from France and Isle of Man, 44635.—Trawling allowed by Irish fishery bye-law had injurious effect on fish, as it frightened them away, 44637-8.—Fishermen had not means to get boats and cure fish, to travel themselves, 44645.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. TIMOTHY J.—continued.

## INDUSTRY.

Congested Districts Board might provide wool for hand-loom weaving, and Inspector might find customers in England and Scotland, as that would give people 20 or 30 per cent. more for their goods than present arrangement, 44611-4.—It would also be great advantage if weavers were sent from Scotland to give instruction to home weavers so that goods might be improved, 44645-7.—Looms were very primitive, and could be improved; hand-loom was used, 44648-9, 44652.—There were fourteen or fifteen hand-loom weavers, 44650, 44657.—Shopkeepers who bought goods were speculators, 44653-4.—It would be a good thing to provide improved looms on loan system if Inspector was sent down to give instruction, 44650-99.—Congested Districts Board instructor had not been in the districts, 44702.

## EVICTIORS.

Before Act of 1861 people were evicted for very trifling reasons; witness knew one man who had been evicted by agent for having dirty turnips, 44701-2.—It would have been better to give prize for well-kept turnips, 44704.

## AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.

Poorer districts would be in much greater need of assistance under agricultural schemes than better-off districts, 44707-10.—Rich districts were able to avail themselves of advantage of Department because they were able to get bulls and pay for them, 44711.—Help should be given to poorer districts so that they could avail themselves of it, 44713.

## PARISH COMMITTEE.

Parish Committee was doing very well for short time it had been in existence; dwelling-houses had been much improved in cleanliness and sanitary decency, 44714-5.

## MANURE.

There was no lime nearer than Kenmare, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles by road, 44716-8.—No scheme had been formulated to provide lime on a large scale; coal sand was used as a substitute, but it was difficult to obtain, as labour was so scarce; the young people all emigrated to America, and only able-bodied men could dredge it, 44719-21.

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 109-15.

## CONGESTION.

In Kerry very little land was available for redistribution or migration; congested districts produce large numbers of store cattle, which were sold in large grazing districts; this practice had been going on from time immemorial, as shown by quotation from "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," published in 1837, which proved that same process was going on then as now; if this system were suddenly stopped, the congested districts, instead of improving, would become suddenly worse; if grazing ranches were purchased and distributed, they should be planted with emigrants from within the district; witness did not think that migrants would become purchasers of store cattle if planted on grazing land, as they would have to make their income by sale of their own store cattle; congestion was chiefly caused by sub-division of land, and unless that were stopped all attempts at relief would be useless; reference, again, to "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture" for 1837 showed that this evil was as great then as now; growth of population in congested districts was rapid; all could not be provided for on the land; as the country could not be enlarged, there must be emigration, it was a safety valve; Mahony Estate was only estate in Kenmare Union which was not classed as congested; owner had fought against sub-division for half a century, and between 1861 and 1881 had spent

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT—continued.

£20,000 on improvements, such as roads, farm-houses, drainage, plantation, farm fences, bridges; there was not an evicted farm on estate; Congested Districts Board had done good work, but some better arrangements should be made if heavy operations contemplated were to be carried out; rents were fairly well paid by smaller tenants, who were honest and industrious, though they sometimes lacked perseverance, 44747.—Personal of Congested Districts Board should not in any way be interfered with, but there ought to be some additional authority to control it, with assistance and advice, 44933-5.

## MIGRATION.

Witness did not think migration could be extensively carried out with the consent of the people, and expenditure would be very high, as houses, offices, etc., would have to be provided, and that would cost at least £200 for each migrant; if large scheme were adopted plans should be very carefully considered; Mr. Commissioner Finucane's scheme seemed best plan and accompanied with less expense and risk; work could not be accomplished within next quarter of a century, 44747.—Witness did not know that 300 migrants had already been moved by Congested Districts Board at a cost of £70 per migrant, and, on the whole, men had succeeded in new holdings, 44750-4.—If whole could be done at that price cost was not prohibitive, 44755.—If migration scheme were adopted, people must be carefully selected, with view to future success, 44756.—Mr. Commissioner Finucane's policy was one that had been already adopted, 44757.—There had been no trial of it in Kerry, 44758.—If grass land was acquired all local claimants should first be satisfied, and then, if there were any surplus, migrants could be brought from a distance, 44762-3.

## DRAINAGE.

Low lands could be greatly improved by drainage, which would give large increase in area of each small holding; for this purpose small holders should be able to obtain small loans, not less than £15, from Board of Works, at reasonable interest for short periods; at present small loans were not allowed, 44757.—If such improvements were carried out, someone ought to be appointed to see that they were maintained, 44761-2.—There was more stimulus to owners to keep things in order than to tenants, but even they often forgot, 44763-5.—If good system of arterial drainage were carried out and maintained by Government, small holders would look after their own drains, 44768-69.—If agricultural instructor were appointed in connection with schools he might also look after drains, 44847.

## LOANS FROM BOARD OF WORKS.

Small loans from Board of Works should be granted for improvements, drainage, etc.; present arrangements were prohibitive, 44747, 44767, 44815.—There was no doubt that the loans would be repaid, 44816.—The present £100 limit was beyond reach of small holder, but if he could borrow £10 at a reasonable rate he could conduct his improvements, and if it was good policy for State to encourage purchase, it was good policy for them to encourage improvements, 44817-9.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Agricultural instruction should be improved; if instructor selected holdings occupied by intelligent men and instructed them in best system to adopt and rewarded them for success, that would be a good object lesson to neighbours and more effective than casual lectures; national education should be so improved as to afford practical knowledge of agriculture being imparted to scholars, 44747.—Reason for failure of agricultural instruction in schools, so far, had been that teacher was expected to give instruction, whereas there ought to be proper instructor, 44778-81.—This was only true way to improve Irish agricultural conditions, 44820-2.

M'CLORE, Mr. ROBERT—continued.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Fishing would be a great help to congests, but they were not availing themselves of it, through lack of knowledge and resources. 44737.—Congested Districts Board should encourage planting trees; many strong mountain slopes produce excellent timber, which gives good return in time, 44737.

MIXED HOLDINGS.

Re-arrangement of mixed holdings presented great difficulties; if it was to be carried out, absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme should be given; afterwards supervision and compulsory power to maintain improvements must be continuous, 44737, 44732-3.—Good time for re-arrangement was when estate was passing from landlord to tenant, 44734.—It was much more difficult to re-arrange afterwards, 44735.—Congested Districts Board would be good agency for this, as they had already successfully striped Dillon Estate and Clare Island, 44735-8.—Estate where there were a great many holdings in rural districts should only be sold through medium of improving authority, not direct from landlord to tenant, 44739-90.

COMPULSION.

Witness thought that compulsion would be unnecessary, and, if adopted, would prove mischievous; if fair, full value was offered for land there would not be any difficulty in getting it, 44747, 44806.—If adopted it would create distrust and damage capitalist's ideas of safety of investments in Ireland, 44806-8.—It had not done this in England, but it was different from Ireland, 44809.—If a cranky man had to be dealt with, who would not come to terms at all, compulsion ought to be applied to him, provided he got fair price for his land, 44810-13.—Arbitration would probably be a satisfactory substitute for compulsion, 44850.—Judge of High Court might act as arbitrator and settle price, 44854, 44859.—Judge might deal with several cases at same time to save costs, etc., 44862-3.—Lawyers should be kept out of it altogether, 44864-7.

LAND PURCHASE.

Witness had, before passing of Act of 1903 sold land valued at £500 by dividing it into several lots suitable for small farmers, fixing rent on each lot and inviting tenders to purchase lots, purchasers to pay cash down in lump sum; there had been many applications from adjoining tenants; witness thought if compulsion had to be adopted seven to ten years should be added to price of second term rent for land in owner's hands; poor low valuation was not fair guide in Kerry; high prices had been paid for tenants' interests on Lord Ventry's Estate; Estates Commissioners sold land to congests at reduction as low as 15 per cent., or 3s. in the pound; owners were selling to congests at 35 per cent. on first term and 25 per cent. on second term rents; migrants congests limit their own terms, and largely contributed to building of their houses, 44747.—In 1904 witness had wanted to sell an estate to the Congested Districts Board, and had made all preliminary arrangements, such as filling forms, etc., but after many months' delay only answer he got was that it would not suit them, though no inspection had been made, 44823-4.—There was no unoccupied land on estate, and witness had concluded that that was reason for their not buying; in another case tenant had applied directly to Board to buy estate; Board had applied to witness to know whether owner would sell, and, when reply was made in affirmative, estate had been surveyed at cost of 250 to owner, but Board had finally replied that they would buy no more estates pending decision of Commission, 44825.—Board was anxious to buy land in Kerry, but witness did not know why they had refused to buy first estate offered; possibly price was too high or they wanted another land, 44828-30.—When witness sold 600 acres he first split them up and then fixed fair rent, which was from five to ten per cent. increase on rents they were used to paying; in some cases tenants bought; competition, 44835-46.—In sale of 600 acres land had not been put up to auction, but witness had fixed price, and if one man did not want it at that price he offered it to another, 44844-6.—In some cases tenants give tremendous prices for land adjoining their

M'CLORE, Mr. ROBERT—continued.

holdings; witness knew of one case where forty years' purchase had been given for a very poor piece of land; such transactions were very foolish, and it was a good thing that Act of 1881 provided for right of pre-emption for landlords, 44841-3.

COMPENSATION FOR DISTURBANCE.

If landlords in Ireland were given sum of money for land which, when invested in good 2½ per cent. security, brought in net income, transfer to such good security would be, in itself, compensation for disturbance, 44814.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration was safety valve for country; if surplus population were transferred to ranches population would still grow, and sub-division would again take place, thus bringing on again state which was being remedied now; if sub-division were prevented, surplus population would still have to emigrate, as they could not marry and settle down in the country, 44855-6.

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HARRINGTON, Rev. T., GLENHARTY.

See pp. 115-8.

CONGESTION.

Best land in parish of Glenagriff was partly irrigated by rivers flowing through Glen, but greater portion of that was demesne land in possession of landlord, Mr. Leigh White; bulk of people had to eke out existence on patches of soil between rocks on seaboard; population was 1,600, valuation 2954 2s., on average of 12s. 3d. per head; even if land were free of rent it would not be able to support the population; as it was they could only live by help of remittances from America, or by what they themselves earned as labourers in Wales, where many went for several months of the year; remote villages of parish suffered from disadvantage of being far from fairs; people had often to lose best part of two days if they attended them, and then they preferred to sell cattle at a loss rather than have trouble and risk of bringing them home; people of Connemara would be much benefited if £50 were spent in deepening bed of river; this would add thirty acres of good land to holdings; their population was 100, valuation only 240; £50 would redeem forty acres in Comeragh; the people of latter place also suffered from want of a bridge, as approach roads to one that had been built had never been finished; County Council could not finish it, as road leading to village was private; Mr. Leigh White had been approached about it, but his statement was that he had agreed to make bridge if tenants would make road; tenants denied having made such agreement; to north of demesne fifty-four families had, until quite recently, been cut off from public road, and in Derreenagerry there were four families whose access to public road was blocked by wall of demesne; a petition had been made for gate through wall, but it had been refused; on seaboard there were four townlands with fifty-five families; they supplemented incomes by fishing; people of two of them—Mackera and Boscarna—had got some boats from Congested Districts Board, but they had proved useless for want of landing place, though they had hoped that slip would be constructed at Boscarna; money promised for that was being applied to Glenagriff pier, which would not help fishing, though it would be useful for hotel, tourists, and village traders; coming station was also required; at Derreenagerry, whose population was 65 and valuation £18, fishing industry was a failure, in spite of slip, because there was no road from village to slip, 44848, 44857-900.—Witness did not suggest that land of demesne should be acquired and parcelled out into holdings, 44871-3.

CATTLE.

Cattle were of poorest kind, and improvement of breed was another which Congested Districts Board should take up; owing to exceptional poverty of people, bulls should be delivered on earlier terms than in wealthier districts, 44866.

HARRINGTON, REV. E.—continued.

## PARISH COMMITTEE.

Parish Committee had been established in Glengarriff four years ago, and was doing good work; larger grants, however, were required for improvement of dwelling-houses of very poor, 44868.

## RE-ASSURANCE.

Planting of clumps of trees should be undertaken to improve climate; weed-up bog, peat, rocky land, etc., would be suitable for the purpose, as they could not be used for cultivation, 44868.

## COMPULSION.

People of Benane wished for compulsory purchase; Lord Lansdowne had offered twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents; tenants had offered twenty-one and eighteen, which had been refused, so deadlock was created, which should be terminated by compulsory powers being given to Estates Commissioners, 44869.—Land could not be acquired under voluntary system, as it was too expensive, 44870-1.—If compulsion were adopted price would be lower than at present, 44872.—Fair price would be one that would give tenants a fair chance of living decently, and would allow landlord his net income, 44876-7.—Witness's definition of net income would be what a man paid income-tax on; even if books were produced, and it were shown that cost of collection of rents was only 10 per cent., he would adhere to that definition, 44882-7.—Witness said that terms offered by tenants to Lord Lansdowne were generous, because they were higher than those for which neighbouring properties had been sold, 44889-90.

## DRAINAGE.

Drainage might be greatly improved in Crostree and Comestown with small outlay; at present lowlands were ruined by periodic floods, 44892-3.—If money were given by Congested Districts Board work could be done by corrupting themselves, 44894.—Owner of fishing rights would probably not object, 44895.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Bad debts should not be included in consideration of income when fixing price which would give landlord net income; witness would not agree that 10 per cent. would cover cost of collection, 44901-11.

DORAN, MR. DAVID.

See pp. 119-9.

## CONGESTION.

Divisions of Decamore, Greenan, Loughbreen and Reen were not scheduled as congested, as three landlords resided in divisions who represented valuation of over £200, while valuation of whole four divisions was only £5,585; area of division was 33,708 acres; area in occupation of three landlords was 3,917 acres, 44914-5.—Out of 399 holdings, fifty-nine were under £5 and 131 under £10 valuation, 44915.—Best ship had been applied for, but, though two officials came down and inspected, nothing had been done; district should be included in scheduled area; land was only mountains, rocks, and bogs, and people were mainly dependent on cattle; if fowling cattle were admitted people would be ruined, 44913-4.—Estates Commissioners should purchase land with a view to making future conditions more comfortable; land needed line; parish of Killyman had abundance of lime, which could be distributed by Congested Districts Board, 44919.—If they took over estate they could attend to drainage, 44919.—Witness was tenant on Colonel Gough's estate; three tenants gave so much for game that was shot over several farms, 44919.—It was much better for tenants to have game rights, as there was considerable friction otherwise, 44920-3.—In sales landlord had right of pre-emption, and could offer much smaller price than value of land; if landlord could use compulsion in acquiring partner's interest he ought to have compulsion used on him, 44927.—If sales were being carried through County Court Judge or Land Court fixed rent, 44928.—Leaving price to Estates Commissioners would be best, 44931.

ROCHFORD, MR. WILLIAM.

See pp. 119-20.

## UNGRAZED LAND ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S ESTATE.

Witness contested that classification of land in Barony of Glengarriff, Lord Lansdowne's estate, in Parliamentary Return moved by Mr. Glanville, M.P., was incorrect; there 5,836 acres of ungrazed land were returned as valued at £267; in Government valuation lists there were 2,675 acres of rough mountain land, valued at £24 a year; some of this was let for grazing on eleven months' system, 44934-40.—Witness agreed that acreage of ungrazed land was 5,126 acres; it was in rated occupation of landlord, 44940-1.—Under heading "Woods and Plantations" there were 1,639 acres, valued at £257, and under "Demense Lands" there were 212 acres, valued at £196, 44942.—Under townparks and other grazing lands there were 552 acres, valuation £190 a year; out of total, less than 500 acres would be of any use for agricultural purposes if required for tenants, 44943.—Of land around town, some belonged to demesne of Lansdowne Lodge, some was let on short tenure, 44945.—Mr. Maxwell, assistant agent, lived in Lansdowne Lodge, 44946.—Tenants had twice approached Lord Lansdowne with reference to sale of land, and Canon O'Riordan was their spokesman, 44946.—The mountain land would be very little use for grazing if added to holdings; it was of very little value, 44948.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Negotiations for sale were broken off over price and game, 44949-50.—It had not been suggested that sale should be through Congested Districts Board, but through Estates Commissioners, but landlord did not agree, 44951-2.—This applied to Glenrock, main portion of estate, 44953.—Improvements could be effected by Congested Districts Board if they were prepared to spend money, 44954.—If estate were sold, judging by way people paid rent, there ought to be good chance of their meeting their engagements, 44955.—Witness thought estate might be sold direct, without any improvements, 44956-7.—If sale were agreed upon on basis of Lord Lansdowne getting net income, witness could not promise that books would be produced, though method might be found by which details would not be made public, 44974-8.

## DRAINAGE.

Many holdings needed drainage; tenants could do more if they chose; arterial drainage would not be required, as it was so much on the hill-sides, 44980-9.

## COST OF COLLECTION.

Cost of collection would be about 10 per cent., 44962.—Estate was scattered, and there were sub-agents in outlying districts, 44963.—On principal cost of collection would be about 12 per cent., including bad debts, 44964-5, 44967, 44972.—Twelve per cent. would probably apply to whole of Kerry, 44968.—Cost of collection on outlying portions of estate was greater in proportion, but whole of expenses would be spread over, 44969-71.

Document put in by Mr. Wm. Rochford.

Table showing Area and Valuation of Ungrazed Land on Estate of Lord Lansdowne in County Kerry.

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See pp. 121-30.

## RELIEF OF CONGESTION IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KENMARR.

If line were drawn east and west from Tralee, it would divide Kerry into two very different parts; north of that it would be fairly level, and suitable for tillage as well as pasture; South Kerry was mountainous, and land was mostly reclaimed mountain, moor, and bog; inhabitants had by pioneering industry and toil, turned portions of bog and mountain slopes into pasture land; greater part of parish of Kenmarr was so reclaimed, but with exception of three electoral divisions it was excluded from operations of Congested Districts Board; rules for scheduling were difficult to understand, as sometimes districts as poor as those scheduled were excluded;

O'LEARY, VICE-CHIEF CLERK DAVID—continued.

witness suggested that whole of County Kerry be scheduled, and that all tenants of holdings of £10 valuation and under should be entitled to special advantages now offered by Board to those whose value was £7, 460/9.—Thus meant that holders of £10 valuation should not be excluded from advantages of Parish Committees, &c., 44931.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Opinion was strong in Kerry that it did not receive support from Congested Districts Board which its condition demanded; much had been done for Denagall, Galway, and Mayo, but nothing for Kerry; a few loans had been given, but Board had not established fleet of fishing boats, technical schemes, purchase of estates, industrial schemes, &c., had all suffered in the same way; special representative of Kerry and South-West Cork should be appointed on Board, and certain sums of money earmarked for Kerry; Board was unnecessarily slow in putting into effect its purchase powers under Act of 1903, thus depriving farmers of advantages they were meant to enjoy; housewife school in Killarney was doing good work; Parish Committees were doing good work, and should be extended, 44979, 45183-6.—Representative should be selected by County Council, 45190.—It was possible other counties would claim same privilege, but up to the present Leitrim was only county, beside Kerry, which had made such a claim; a large Board, with public-spirited men on it, ought to work well, 45191-3.

## HIGH PRICE OF LAND IN COUNTY KERRY A DETERRENT TO LAND PURCHASE.

Estate had been sold in Kerry, but large estates were still unsold; prices demanded by landlord varied from 20 to 25 years' purchase of second term rents, which was considerable advance on average price of estates sold previous to Act of 1903, average before Act being about eighteen years' purchase; some years ago one landlord had offered to sell to tenant at twenty years' purchase; this had been refused; same tenants had now paid twenty-three years' purchase for farms; it was questionable whether 5s. in the £ on second term rents was sufficient reduction for Kerry farmers; landlord whose rents were high had recently offered to sell portion of estate at 4s. to 5s. reduction; this was finding with tenants; same landlord refused to sell considerable portion of estate; reduction in rent would be some help, but it would be a long time before indebtedness to shopkeepers was got over; mortality among calves was considerable, and all such disasters meant recourse to shopkeepers and bank; in view of all these things, reduction of 5s. in the pound was asked; to meet unreasonable demands of landlords Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners might get power to interfere and arrange by compulsion or arbitration, 44979.—Interests of landlords should be considered as well as of tenant; tenant in South Kerry who bought at reduction of 5s. in the £ was much worse off than one who bought in North Kerry under Congested Districts Board, as dangers attaching to purchase were greater, people depended so much on stone fed on the mountains, 44982-4.—Small additions made a great difference to tenant, though they were trifling to landlord, 44987.—Witness gave example of farm in Dingle held by Presentation Nuns, rent was fixed by Land Commission at £17 16s., it was sold at 24 years' purchase, or 6s. reduction in the £, that is £282 14s., borne would be £36 18s. 5d., total £225 13s. 5d.; that, at 4 per cent., would give £17 2s. 8d., slightly less than amount previously received, 44988.—Bishop would probably have power to invest £225 in whatever security he chose, and Duke of Devonshire had stated in House of Lords that 4 per cent. was safe security generally, 44989-90.—Three and a half per cent. was, however, what was generally taken as a fair figure, 44991.—If the £225 had to be invested at 3½ per cent. there would be loss of income, 44993.—Bulk of Irish landed property was in trust, and not held in fee, 44995.—Trustees were not always free to invest as they liked, though Act of 1903 had extended scope of investments, 44996-7.—Tenants would be satisfied with 3½ per cent., though they would not wish 3s. as landlords could purchase on securities not recognised as sufficient for trust purposes before Act, 44998.—On

O'LEARY, VICE-CHIEF CLERK DAVID—continued.

estate in which landlord had offered to sell at reduction of from 3s. to 5s. 12s. 6d. rents had not, as a rule, been fixed by Land Court, 45000-1.—Tenants did not want to go into Land Courts, as they had a prejudice against them, owing to the action of the Assistant Land Commission before Act of 1882, who actually in many cases raised instead of lowering rents, 45002-7.—People attributed their action either to landlord prejudice or to ignorance, 45003.—Fact was landlord was indisposed to sell at all; parish priest of Aracoon had written to him shortly after passing of Act of 1903, but his letter had never been answered, 45009.—Landlord had given tenants a reduction of 3s. in the £, but it was not recognised by Courts, and could be withdrawn at any time, 45016.—If tenants did not pay within a certain time reduction was not given, 45018.—Voluntary reductions were often given in Ireland, as that saved trouble and expense of Land Courts, 45020.—This arrangement between landlord and tenant was not really substitution for judicial rent, as landlord could withdraw it at any time, 45023-5.—If Land Commission recognised it then it would be substitute for judicial rent, 45026.—Voluntary nature of agreements was objectionable feature of 15, 45027.—Substantial reduction would be 5s. 6d., 5s. 3d., or 6s., 45028.—Reduction of 6s. in £ on rent of 5s. would be £1 12s., and at that rate it would take fourteen years to pay off £20 to shopkeeper, 45044.—If 4s. in the £ were given £2 would be taken off; that would pay off debt in ten years, 45056-7.—But if reduction were only 4s. or 5s. in £ it would take from 14 to 20 years to pay off debt, 45059.—On particular estate before referred to they had to pay 25 to the cow, which was Kerry way of calculating; on neighbouring estate they paid £1 10s. to the cow, which was great discrepancy, 45060.—Mr. Drummond, of Slea Head, had, after passing of Act of 1903, offered his tenants reduction of 3s. in the £, though, strangely enough, otherwise he was interested in tenants, 45062-4.—Witness called landlord who offered such reduction callous, as he was driving a hard bargain, 45066.—Proper price could only be estimated on basis of net income, and reduction of 5s. would certainly give more than that, as majority of landlords had offered from 4s. to 7s., 45067-8.—When conditions of tenancy were such as would make application of land law to their case too severe a strain on them landlord should sacrifice some of his net income, 45073.—Three shillings in the pound would bring in more than net income derived from property, 45077-9.—In this case it certainly would give more than net income, and was an act of cruelty, 45081.—This reduction would give some immediate relief, and people grasped it without thinking of the future, 45082.—Obligation would be very difficult to meet in the future, 45084.—Sometimes people had advisers who would help them, often they had not, 45086-7.—Reductions should be greater on poor lands than on better, 45136-8.—Under preceding Acts inferior lands went for smaller number of years' purchase than better lands, generally speaking, 45139.—District was wettest in Ireland, which explained difficulty of growing crops in South Kerry, 45140-1.—When occupiers in poorer districts bought lands for smaller number of years' purchase reduction was proportionately greater, 45142.—Poorer land was generally reclaimed, 45145.—It was difficult to get rent down on reclaimed land to anything like what it was before reclamation, 45146.—Crop on poor land was very precarious, 45148.—Harvest was about three weeks late in the upland, and it was sometimes very hard to get in oats at all, 45149.—Income from farms on poor land was very precarious, 45150.—And rough stock did not find ready market in bad years, 45152.—So reduction there would enable a man to get on on good land did not give proportionate benefit to man on bad lands, 45154.—Therefore, 5s. might not be adequate reduction in Kerry, 45155.—Price of poor land had gone up under Act of 1903, 45157.—In sale of Dingle property if money could only be invested in 3½ per cent. instead of 4, interest would be £35, which would be a loss; but it was better to have that secure than to have third term rent fixed on property, 45161.—In case of Mr. Drummond's property at Slea Head 3s. reduction would mean 26½ years' purchase, which would give landlord more than gross income, 45163-4.—Mr. Drummond was now waiting to see what terms tenants would offer, 45165.—If tenants were under impression that a man ought not to have his net income they might wait until third term

O'LEARY, Vm. ARCHDEACON DAVID—continued.

O'LEARY, Vm. ARCHDEACON DAVID—continued.

rents were fixed, 45171-5.—Net income of owner would be ascertained by deduction from gross income; these would depend on cost of administration, &c., and could only be obtained through estate office, 45195-6.—Witness did not know of any landlord who had allowed his lands to be impounded, 45196, 45202.—Reason for income from average of eighteen years' purchase under Ashbourne Acts to twenty-two years' purchase under Act of 1903 was increase of security that tenants would have to pay, 45206.—Prices which had prevailed since passing of Act of 1903 were probably indication of what net income was, 45208.—It was possible that some landlords had not received net income, as they had been anxious to get rid of a property which was a trouble to them, and were glad to lose a little under the circumstances, 45210-2.

## INDENTURES TO SHOPKEEPERS.

Indebtedness of farmers to shopkeepers was greater than it used to be, partly owing to improvidence of farmers and partly to their extreme poverty, 45232.—Farmer had always first to pay the landlord, and shopkeeper comes in last, 45233.—Indebtedness might have something to do with rent, but standard of living had risen in recent years, 45237-9.—Indebtedness varied from £30 to £45; in one case in witness's knowledge farmer of £10 valuation owed £90, but that was an extreme case; average might be £20, 45240-1.—A man of £8 valuation might be the one who owed £30 to the shopkeeper, 45247.—Reduction of 5s. in £ would not go far towards enabling farmer to pay his debts to shopkeeper, 45250.

## CATTLE.

Farmers dependent to a great extent on cattle on mountain pastures to pay rents, &c.; if price of cattle fell benefit derived from reduction ceased; if Canadian cattle were introduced tenants would not be able to meet auction, which would mean their ruin or increase of rents, 44979.

## EMIGRATION.

Population of County of Kerry was 263,890 in 1841; in 1901 estimate was 155,786; decrease was due to emigration, which was a great evil; it was not weak and infirm who left country, but young and strong, on whom a nation depended for growth and progress; last year, 1,971 people emigrated from the county, all between the ages of fifteen and thirty; efforts should be made to keep youth in the country, 44979.—Only remedy appeared to be growth of Irish industries, and that would take time; in parish of Fermier fishing provided occupation, and it was only parish in county where population had increased, 45116.

## FISHERIES.

Fisheries had been developed to some extent along south and south-western coasts, with result that Fermier was only parish in county in which population had increased; these should be further developed, 44979.

## LEESCHOOLS.

Lees schools helped to keep girls at home; they earned on an average 4s. to 12s. a week, and sometimes even up to 15s. and £1; if other industries were started some alleviation of present evil would be experienced; weaving and spinning should be developed and encouraged, 44979.—In Cahirciveen and Tancet especially new looms would be desirable, 45117.—Lees schools had been established, but it was doubtful whether market would be found for increased output of lace, 45128-9.—There was always sale for lace from Kinnara School, but it made very fine class of lace, 45130-1.—It was suitable both for dress and cottage industry; women and girls took it to their homes as well as doing it in convent schools, and it kept girls at home who would otherwise be in America, 45133-4.—Weaving was carried on in mill on River Shen, and it was hoped that Congested Districts Board would develop that, 45195-5.—People should receive proper practical instruction in cultivation and improvement of land, 44979.

## HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Harbour accommodation was greatly needed; more piers, slips, and boats should be provided, and dredging should be carried out, 44979.—Large works should be carried out, but slips should be provided for small boats also; piers at Coomroe, Cahirciveen, and Dingle all needed improvement, and slips should be set up between them, 45123-4.

## SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Smaller grants than may be needed at present should be given for drainage; where embankment of rivers was imperfect, leading to flooding of large tracts, Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department should be empowered to execute necessary work, 44979.—Roads should be made to dwellings, particularly in villages, 44979.—Plantation of forest trees in mountainous districts would be conducive to health, and would be a source of profit eventually; instances of successful planting in Kerry gave guarantee of future success, 44979.—Sides of Mangerton and Torc had been planted, with great success; landowners had planted pieces of land not fit for agricultural purposes, 45125.—It was true that mountains were used for grazing, and if acquired by Congested Districts Board there might be demand for division among tenants for grazing purposes; but if advantage of planting were explained to them, probably people would not object, though they might demand certain amount of compensation, 45127-32.

## MIGRATION.

There was not much room in county for migration, but some landlords held large farms which they might sell to Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners, 44979.

## COMPULSORY PURCHASE ADVOCATED.

Some landlords refused to sell, except on conditions that tenants would not accept; in such case Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners ought to have power to intervene and arrange by compulsion or arbitration, 45032.—Price could not be stated, as individual cases would have to be settled on their merits, 45032.—It might be fair to compel a man to lose some money over such sale sometimes, if it were for public utility and advantage; such considerations had compelled landlords to give up portions of rents by judgment of courts, 45060-3.—Witness did not know whether English rules of compensation would apply to Ireland, 45066-8.—In cases such as that of Lord Clarendon's it was compensation for State to take up estate, even though he should suffer some loss; it would not be injurious to try in that way to remedy the injustice which had prevailed on that estate, 45069-100.—State could take away property which it had given, 45101.—Some properties had been acquired by payment of cash, but most had been granted as reward for services, 45102-3.—But even those that had been acquired by payment of cash might sometimes have to be taken by State, at a loss to landlord, but loss should not be substantial one, 45109-13.—Principle was that, where public policy demanded it, it was not unjust to compel an owner to sustain loss by compulsory sale of property, 45115.—Congested Districts Board had now power to compulsorily acquire land for enlargement of surrounding holdings, 45178.—Board might take away holding much prized by owner, and for which money was not actual compensation, 45180-3.—But generally State should and would pay actual compensation for what was taken away, though there might be exceptional cases, 45184-5.

SHEEHAN, Mr. J. L.

See pp. 130-1.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Compulsion, with inspection, was only remedy for sale of estates in congested districts of South Kerry; Warden Estate was purchased for £38,240 in December, 1905, tenants thus paying twenty and twenty-three years' purchase, plus two years' arrears, whereas fourteen years ago they had refused to buy from Landed Estates Court Judges for fifteen years' purchase; under sale terms 4s. 6d. and 7s. in the £ were given to second and first term tenants respectively, but when two years' arrears were added annuities

SHEEHAN, Mr. J. L.—continued.

were very little reduced from old rents, i.e. 5s. being received by some instead of 7s.; only about portion of estate was sold, landlord reserving better portion, including three townlands and village of Broom; majority bought on rack rents only, 81 out of 300 tenants only being yielded; in addition, charges were made for landlord's improvements put up twelve years before, and which were all rotten; some evicted tenants signed under compulsion, as landlord notified that he would hand farms over to others if they did not sign; one evicted tenant who was in America had 200 acres reserved by landlord; he had now about 25 acres to live on; whole estate had been bought by owners for £30,000; they had realized £38,000 on worst portion of it, and had reserved almost as much rental as they had sold; it should never have been sold direct to tenants, but should have been purchased by Congested Districts Board and re-sold by them to tenants, after careful separate valuation; if potato crop failed for one year, tenants would be unable to pay arrears, and there would be a state of famine; rent was now sent by tenants' children from America, England, and Wales; under Ashbourne Act tenants had bought more cheaply in South Kerry, Mahony Hikeen Estate being bought at 14s. and 15 years' purchase, and Gough Estate at fourteen years' purchase, 45214.—Attention of Estates Commissioners had been drawn to this transaction, and they were now looking into matter, and had taken up said portion, with object of expending 10 per cent. on it (though Treasury was opposing that grant, and matter had not yet been settled), before allowing it to pass to purchasers, 45221-32.

## FISHING.

Fishermen were too poor to get loans from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats; curing station should be established, especially for herrings and sprats; loss of Clyde Shipping Company's service to Broom was very much felt by fishermen and others; it was loss of £500 a year to district, 45214, 45223.—Nets and boats had to be got before fishing could be done and if there were bad years instalments could not be paid, 45215.—Share system of acquiring boats did not apply to Kerry, only borrowing system, 45217.—Witness thought that Board required large security, 45218.—He was not aware that no security was required, but that boats were paid for by catches, 45219-20.

## PARISH COMMITTEE.

Parish Committee was working very well; Father Magan, parish priest, appreciated its efforts to help locality, 45234-5.

RINEY, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 121-2.

## CONGESTION AND POVERTY OF LANDOWNE ESTATE.

Greater part of Landowne Estate was poor and barren, soil peaty and drainage difficult owing to rocky nature of soil; other parts were poor, light and gravelly, requiring good manure; there was very little clay, hence labour had to be done by spade; improvement was difficult owing to scarcity of labour and difficulty in getting lime or sea sand; sea sand was only to be had at Kenmare, and there were no able-bodied men to dredge it; witness had retained some land, but found that improvements were not permanent; principal crop was potato, which failed if summer were very wet; some oats were grown, but they were not worth much; scarcely any potatoes or grain found their way into market of Kenmare; there would not be peace or prosperity in congested districts until they were purchased, but bargain should not be left between landlord and tenant; formerly rents had been raised on every possible pretext; if Landowne Estate were purchased 5s. and 7s. should be taken off first and second term rents respectively; there were several untenanted farms in landlord's possession, which it was thought he would plant; tenants had wished to purchase on two conditions, but landlord refused to sell; Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners should take up estate and not leave bargain between landlord and tenant, as tenant would certainly agree to anything that would give immediate relief; there were some evicted farms, some in charge of caretakers, others used as grazing ranches; if some of

RINEY, Mr. JOHN.—continued.

this land were given to evicted tenants it would be a relief; very small landowners with only a few cows would be greatly benefited by addition to their holdings; entire part of Trestle belonged to Lord Landowne; there were about 450 landholders, three-fourths of them were under 55 valuation; if powers of Congested Districts Board were extended so that it could give grants to small uneconomic holders for drainage, improvements, etc., through parish committees it would be greatest help and encouragement to poor people in these distressed times, 45227.

## CATTLE.

Cattle were very inferior, though several attempts had been made by better class of farmers to improve breed by introduction of bulls, they were very subject to disease; mortality in calves was great and cattle suffered from goat owing to grazing on poor wet land; average price of 14-year old was 53 5s., of 24, 53, of 34, 54; calf holders of best quality, 55; "Kerry Goats" was appropriate name for cows; average quantity of butter was sixty or seventy lbs. per cow, even when hand-fed; town of Kenmare was market for goods and buyers came from Cork, Limerick, and Tralee; cattle had to be sold cheap to them as compared with farmers who lived near Cork, etc., 45237.—Cattle were generally kept until three years old; wet lands made them gooty, 45247-51.—Prices received were very low, 45252.—They had to be sold for what prices they could get, as they were not the kind of cattle graziers wanted, and it did not pay to keep them grazing too long, 45253-7.

## EMIGRATION.

Great ambition of young people was to go to America; most members of family went there and sent home money, which paid landlords and shopkeepers, 45237.

## INDUSTRIES.

Spinning and weaving carried on at two mills near Kenmare were only industries, and they employed only a few hands, there was no fishing industry, as it was too near head of river, 45237.

## DRAINAGE.

Drainage was very necessary, as district was wet and boggy, though rocks, in many cases, prevented proper drainage, 45237.—If main drainage were done by Government small farmers would drain their own lands, 45238.—They would probably look after drains themselves without compulsion, 45239-41.—There was a good deal of heathery bogland which would require to be drained before being reclaimed; peat had been cut too low and water collected on the rock; cuts had to be made through rocks where proper drains could not be made, at great expense, 45244-5.

## LAND PURCHASER.

Witness had had experience of purchase of holding under Ashbourne Act on estate of Colonel Gell, at Templemo, near Kenmare; Government valuer valued each farm separately at from 12 to 164 years' purchase; witness's had been 164 years, which he considered fair, as quality of land was better than some others; land on that estate was much better than that on Landowne Estate, 45237.—Very little land had been sold on Lord Landowne's Estate, 45238.—Agricultural instructor might help people, as they were good labourers; two men might buy at 20 years' purchase, but farms might be of very different quality; one might prosper, the other might be ruined; the land might even have more rent than the good land, and then tenant would become burden on ratepayers, 45233-4.

DOWNING, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 133.

## CONGESTION.

About eighty per cent. of holdings on Lord Landowne's estate were uneconomic; people could not maintain themselves were it not for fishing and money sent by friends in America; there was no means of enlarging holdings, as landlord had planted all lands that fell into his hands through right of preemption; the lot of the poor could, however, be improved by making roads and by drainage of bog;



DOWNING, Mr. JOHN—continued.

people were so poor that they could not supplement diet of 33 made by Congested Districts Board for improvements; growth of early vegetables, if encouraged by Department of Agriculture, would be of great service, as landlord was not willing to sell; only remedy would be to grant Estates Commissioners compulsory powers of acquisition, 45267.—Drainage and roads were much needed, 45273.—Congested Districts Board grant had to be returned because people could not supplement it, 45274.—Labour was counted as equivalent to money, but material and labour were wanted for these works, which would have to be paid for beforehand, 45275.

## FISHING.

Fishing industry had been steadily declining for past six or seven years; formerly men made from £10 to £25 a year by it, 45287.—Fish migrated from one place to another; 25 years ago the pike had been found there, but now there was none; hake and mackerel had also declined, 45292.—Merring had come into bay last year and year before, and Fishery Board has sent men down, with result that 5200 was made on Killybegs pier in three weeks, 45270.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon.

See pp. 134-8.

## LEASE PURCHASE.

Purchase of two estates had been under consideration of Estates Commissioners; neither was completed, though annuities had been fixed on Clifton Estate, 45278.—In these cases it was sale to Estates Commissioners and re-sale by them to tenants, 45279.—On Paxley Estate landlord and tenants had agreed as to price; it had been offered to Congested Districts Board first, but they had refused it; on Leahy Estate negotiations had been carried on, but fell through; on Leigh-White Estate price asked was so extravagant that tenants refused to consider it, 45290.—Paxley Estate had not yet been inspected, so ultimate price was not yet settled, 45281.—Price agreed on between landlord and tenant was same as that offered to Board and now to Estates Commissioners, though that might alter after inspection, 45282-4.—Negotiations with Board about sale dropped one and a half years ago, 45332.—Cause of abandonment was not known; but there was very little land available for enlargement, 45323-4.—Striping, drainage, and building of houses were all needed, 45285-6.—There were three or four small lakes which Mr. Doran had been prepared to drain into one another and into the sea, 45327.—Coral sand scheme had been for benefit of Clifton Estate, 45329.—It was not yet handed over to Estates Commissioners, though annuity had been agreed upon, 45330.—Negotiations for sale of Leahy Estate had been broken off, 45331.—Properties like these in district should not pass direct from landlord to tenants; but through improving authority like Congested Districts Board, 45332.—Commission had impeded work of Congested Districts Board in purchase, 45333.

## DRAINAGE AND RE-AFFORESTATION.

Drainage should be carried out either in connection with purchase or without it; houses should be built for poorer tenants, either by free grant or easy loan; passages were needed to connect houses with road; common passages would probably serve several houses if Congested Districts Board could help, 45285.—Tree-planting might succeed on mountain sides, 45300.—If Board acquired grazing rights from people and planted trees it would give employment and eventually pay well, 45320.—Advantage would have to be explained to the people, and then they would agree in their own interests, probably requiring some compensation, 45311-3.—Amount of employment given by Congested Districts Board would be a great benefit, and as Board had already acted on principle of giving compensation even for work that would ultimately benefit people they could hardly complain, 45314-6.—Scotch fir and the *Picea Paragurra* grew well, larch would be most useful, trees could sometimes be got at reduced rate through County Council, 45317-8.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—continued.

## PARISH COMMITTEES.

Parish Committee had power to encourage formation of passages, but their grants were mostly in improvement of houses; amount required for road would take all their money, 45285-7.—Last year £30 had been given, this year £80; there was difficulty in spending money as there were very few masons, and one man had to wait till another had finished with him, 45289.—Enlarged grant was needed, 45293.—If larger grant was given outsiders could come in and assist in making roads and draining rivers, 45295.—Drainage could be undertaken by Parish Committee, 45306.—Small drainage only was want, not arterial drains, 45307.—Small sums of money in hands of body of men who knew district could be well administered, 45308.—Board's Inspector had been pleased with work done by Committee, 45309.

## MANURES.

Manure was very important question; leaving out farmyard manures there were three alternatives, lime, sand, and artificial manures; artificial manures were rarely used; lime had to be brought 25 miles from Bantry or 35 from Kenmare; so that was out of the question, 45291.—Coral sand was available in unlimited quantities, and could be got with assistance of Congested Districts Board; Mr. Doran had inspected needs of people, and had promised to consider scheme for supplying it; he had proposed one scheme, but Board had rejected it; if sand was to pay it must be procurable at 1s. a load; present methods cost 2s. and 3s., which was too much, 45294.—Cost came in in paying boatmen to dredge it, 45295-6.—Coral sand was really shell sand; it was not burned, but put on fields as it was as top-dressing for grass land, 45297-300.—Congested Districts Board could help by extracting sand by machinery and storing in large boat anchored over sand bed; if delivered free people could fetch it in their own boats and have it for 1s. to 1s. 6d. per load; if there were extensive output people would need supply of boats; boatlifts were needed, and could be supplied by Board with little expenditure, 45300.—Pier that had been built some time ago was useless, as it could only be used at very high tide; result was that use of sand was being given up altogether; pier should be built on Clifton, Leahy, Leigh-White, and Paxley Estates; in a few cases roads should be made to enable people to get sand on to their farms; local Council was too poor to make them; failing supply of sand Congested Districts Board should procure lime; it could be brought by sea from Bantry or Kenmare, and limes could be built in Cachtown; lime would have to be delivered at cost price to poor tenants, 45302.—Labour for dredging sand was very scarce owing to emigration, 45334.—Mr. Doran's plan for raising sand would be best; artificial manures would be cheaper, but sand was more lasting in its effects, 45335.—If Board raised it it would be useful demonstration to show tenants what could be done, 45336.—Board would not lose much even if experiment were a failure, 45337.

## POPULATION AND VALUATION.

Population of union was 11,178, valuation £12,466, which averaged £1 2s. 2d. per head, 45303.

## INDUSTRIES.

Lace and crochet class had been established in 1866, but so far had not been very successful; teacher was to be changed so they might do better, some people advocated establishment of woollen industry, 45308, 45343.—Attendance at lace class had dropped off because girls could make no money, 45345.—If class were well established girls would be preserving, and industry would be a success, 45345-6.—Mr. Walker had paid three visits altogether to the class, 45347.—His visits were too short and hurried, as he came by motor and went away quickly, 45348-9.—Military works on Bero Island did not give employment here, 45361.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

If Congested Districts Board could pay occasional visits to districts and see work that was being done they would be more in touch with people and could see better what was required than by correspondence, 45319-21.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—continued.

EMIGRATION.

District suffered greatly owing to emigration, people emigrated to Montana, where they could earn £200 a year, 45335.—Population of witness's parish was about 2,000 as against 4,000 twenty-five years ago, 45335-2.—People came back when they were worn out working and had saved some money, and raised price of land by paying extravagant price for it, 45335-3.—Children in America send money to parents, about £3,000 was sent at Christmas and £1,000 during the year, 45335-4.—If parents die some boys returns home to take possession of holding, 45335-5.—They could only work in mines from six to ten years, as they got rheumatic owing to damp, 45335-6.—Girls went as much as boys, sometimes marrying there, sometimes returning home to be married, but rarely, 45335-7.—If land were available for young people it would probably keep them at home, 45335-8.—There were very few failures among those who emigrated, 45335-9.—Emigration was a question of wages, an industry in Ireland which would give good wages would induce young people to stay at home, 45335-10.—About £20 a family came into parish from America, 45335-11.—Working men in Montana are able to save about half their wages, they were boarded in Butte City for £2 a week and got 14s. a day wages, 45335-12.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION AND DUES.

Pier had been improved twelve months ago for about £1,000, 45336-1.—Expenditure on pier was a success, but no dredging had been done in harbour, District Council had approached Congested Districts Board, but they had only offered £250 out of £1,000, 45336-2.—Mr. Wyndham had promised to consider matter, 45336-3.—Harbour dues were not charged on fishing boats, but any dues that were charged went to repair of pier, aided by contribution from Congested Districts Board, 45336-4.

Sheep.

Mountains did not carry as many sheep as they might, for people had not money to buy either sheep or cattle, there were 200 landholders in parish of £1 valuation and under, 45337-1.—There was fine mountain run but scarcely any sheep on it, 45337-2.

STEAMER SERVICE AND PORTAL FACILITIES.

There was subsidised steamer service between Castletown and Bannry every day in summer, and every second day in winter, 45338-1.—Postal facilities were very defective, post arrived at 12.15 p.m. and went out at 1.30 p.m., so that letters could not be replied to on same day, for horn was also wanted at lighthouse at mouth of harbour, 45338-2.—Lighthouse was under Irish Board of Light and fog horn ought to come under same management; Admiralty was really harbour authority, 45338-3.—Harbour Board might be formed, but witness understood Admiralty did not like local interference, 45338-4.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

There should be representative on Congested Districts Board for both Cork and Kerry, two would be required as distance was too great to secure regular attendance if only one were elected, 45371-2.

STEAMER SERVICE.

Subsidised steamer running between Bannry and Castletown, calling one day in the week each way at Bere Island, she brought whoever was wanted, and if further subsidised could carry the mails, passengers were also carried, 45473-80.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JAMES.

See p. 138.

Witness was unable to be present, but sent memorial. Points he wished to emphasise were:—

- (1.) Purchase of holdings from landlord and re-arrangement to prevent mixed holdings.
- (2.) Desirability of migration.
- (3.) Means of providing coal and at cheap rate.
- (4.) Encouragement to practise general fishing, so that one particular kind would not be depended on.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—continued.

(5.) Necessity for veterinary surgeon from Berehaven who could also lecture on diseases of animals, etc., it was necessary that he should be able to speak Irish, otherwise his energies would be wasted.

(6.) Extension of knitting industry.

(7.) Establishment of weaving industry, such as that established by Congested Districts Board at Glengarriff, 45470.

HARRINGTON, Mr. DANIEL.

See pp. 138-41.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Fishing pier accommodation and dredging of harbour at Castletown needed to be developed by Congested Districts Board; if that were done herring and mackerel fishing ought to be very successful, 45494.—Proper pier accommodation ought to be provided, there was one narrow pier which was very dangerous, width ought to be doubled, if there were South of Ireland representative on Board matters might be improved, 45495.—County Council should select representative, Bishop of Ross would be good representative, 45495-2.—Seaboard of Cork was congested, and if Board developed pier accommodation fishing would become best in Ireland, 45495-4.—Castletown Harbour was filling up and dredging was badly needed, 45497.—Some dredging had been done, but it was no benefit, 45498.—£100 had been expended by Congested Districts Board on dredging, 45499.—At low tide at entrance to harbour there were only nine feet of water, outside at Dunish it was thirteen feet, if whole were dredged to that depth it would be very valuable, it would have to be dredged 200 feet on each side of pier, 45500.—If well done it would not be likely to sink up again quickly, 45501.—Time adopted for such work ought to be about 1st March, when people were not engaged in fishing, if began during fishing season people could not get labour, 45505.—Tenders should be invited from contractors, as then there would be more competition and work might be better done, 45505-2.

FISHING.

There should be shelter sheds for proper curing of mackerel, as fish was easily injured by sun and rain, 45506.—If these were put up by Board owners could pay rent to Board, 45500.—Mr. Green had been approached about it, 45503-4.—Herring fishing should be developed at Berehaven as it had been in Donegal, 45505.—Herring curing was different from mackerel and people would need to be instructed, 45506-7.—Herrings were off coast about same time as mackerel 1st August to middle of October, 45510.—Last year Austen mackerel fishing started about November and finished in February, 45511.—Scottish cures would not come down to cure herring although some came to cure mackerel, getting local labour, 45516.—Congested Districts Board should instruct in herring curing, 45518.—Some nets were used, 45521.—Mackerel curing was much more profitable than herring, 45523.—Cost of cured mackerel was £3 a barrel last year, 45524.—They were sent to Liverpool whence they were shipped to America, 45525.—Herrings were very good, and fishing could be developed, 45525-2.—Nets and boats were the principal needs, 45528.—If Board subsidised boats as they did in Donegal that would be a great help to the people, 45530.—Subsidising meant giving boat so much at opening of season and having a chance afterwards of any fish they took besides, 45532.—Board never subsidised herring boats in that sense, though boats were given out on share system, 45534-5.—Application had not been made to Congested Districts Board for instructor in curing, but Mr. Green had said that Mr. Dutchie should come and see about it, 45535-7.—Board knew that fish were coming to these coasts, witness had cured fifty barrels of fish in a fortnight last year, 45538.—Herring should be tried with herring nets, long-line fishing was important, it lasted from August to Christmas, 45539.—If there were opening for steam drifter Board would probably be willing to experiment, 45540.—Mackerel would not stop herrings as they were becoming later every year, they did not now come till October, 45541.—If herring fishing could be established there would be continuous fishing

HARRINGTON, Mr. DANIEL—continued.

for six months, 45442.—Transit facilities were very much needed, 45444.—Steam trawlers did a great deal of harm, stopping of trawling with small boats in harbour had injured line-fishing, small boats should be allowed to travel for short time to clear the ground, 45445.—Now ground of inner harbour was fouled and fish would not be there, if trawling were allowed by small boats fish would come in and spawn there, 45449.—Berehaven had got very little for the £10,520 paid by Board for purchase of boats and gear in County Cork, 45456.—In spring of 1896 capture of mackerel at Berehaven exceeded that at any other port by 40 per cent, seven steamers were sometimes loaded here during a week, 45462.—Spring fishing had gone down, but if there were transit facilities it would revive, steamer ought to leave Castletown for Bantry in the evening, to catch evening train, that was important as fish quickly deteriorated if kept over, 45463.—Population was too small for Harbour Board and provisional orders were very expensive, 45464.—Agricultural schemes had not been taken up by the county, 45470.

POWER, Mr. MAURICE.

See p. 143.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Drainage was very necessary, 45483.—Witness meant farm drains, 45487.—Boards ought to be made, 45493.—Trees ought to be planted on mountains, 45493.—Farmers would not lose much if portion of mountain were taken from grazing and reserved for planting, as mountains were very barren, 45486.—It was very necessary as mountains were so bare, 45486.—There was no agricultural scheme in that district, 45508.—Piers were needed in several places along the coast, 45516.—Adrigole was one, 45516.—It had a pier but a very poor one, 45518.—It had been built for steamers, not for small boats, and was not yet finished, 45514-5.—Ship should be built beside the pier as small boats could not land anything, 45517-8.

## SHEEP.

Very few sheep were kept on mountains, and what there were were of very inferior quality, it would be useless to try to improve quality as they could not thrive on such land, 45481-5.

## MANURE.

Lime was very much needed, but it could not be got, it cost 1s. 6d. per barrel at Kinsara, and then had to be carried round the road, 45497-9.—Sand could not be got now as there was no boat in the harbour, 45501.—It had to be given up owing to want of men to work it as labour was very scarce, 45505.—Lime would be preferable so sand if it could be got, but people would be glad of either, 45507.—Only way of getting sand would be for Congested Districts Board to send down boats with large quantities to be landed at pier, 45520.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Landlord had not sold to tenant in that district, landlord of Leigh-White Estate had made an offer but price was very large, 45509.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. T.

See pp. 142-3.

## FISHERIES AND PIERS.

Principal fishing ground in Berehaven was from Durney Island to Cod Head, and these fisheries were some of most important in Ireland, Rev. Father Barton had made repeated application to Congested Districts Board for improvement of piers, slips, and roads, at least some members of Board, including Sir Horace Plunkett, came and saw for themselves, they recommended grant of £200 to build pier at Ballydonagan, but through some misunderstanding pier had been left half finished and useless, piers and slips were needed in other parts, request had been

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. T.—continued.

made for improvement of landing and construction of pier at Gleincrough, but nothing had been done, this was urgent piece of work, and could be done with little outlay, in this district about forty boats were employed in fishing with some nets, each some not was worked by sixteen men, commencing 1st August and continuing to November, some fifty local boats fished from August to February; hauls of mackerel taken by seines sometimes reached 50,000 in one catch, there were thirty curing stations where fish was bought, cured, and packed for American markets, giving employment to hundreds, fish merchants were English, Scotch, and American, with a few local capitalists, with such an industry it was pitiable to see best of young men emigrating, sometimes crowds of fishermen had to watch shoals of fish but were unable to catch them as they could not launch boats for want of a pier, from Garinish to Cod Head there was only one half-finished pier, parish priest had constantly written to Congested Districts Board asking for aid and it was hoped that something would be recommended by Commission, 45521.—Pier had been constructed at Garinish many years ago by Board, 45523-4.—Work had been begun at Ballydonagan five or six years before, but was stopped because of difference between labourers and engineers, they were employed in fishing when engineer wanted to begin building and they did not want to leave fishing for smaller pay offered by Congested Districts Board, 45530-4.—They would gladly work for 2s. a day out of fishing season, 45536, 45540.—Sir Horace Plunkett had been to Ballydonagan and saw trouble there was in launching boats, etc., and said he would recommend something to be done, 45536.—Pier had been built at Cahoonera sometime ago by contract, and work was done satisfactorily for £200, 45532.—There was no Parish Committee in parish, though Father Barton had applied for it, 45544-5.

DUDLEY, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 143.

## CONGESTION.

Whole district of Berehaven was congested; holdings were mainly uneconomic; out of 100 known to witness only five were uneconomic; potato crop was lost from time to time owing to exposed situation and absence of trees; 80 per cent. of houses were old, low, badly lighted and ventilated; congestion might be somewhat relieved soon, as Estates Commissioners were negotiating purchase of grazing land, 45546.

## FISHERIES AND PIERS.

Only industry was fishing; at Garinish ten seines, worked by 160 men, engaged in mackerel fishing from August to November; in years gone by fishermen could make £80 on an average; this could have been doubled if there were quay accommodation; at present there was only small narrow slip capable of accommodating two boats at a time, and even to this boats could not get at high tide; fish curing was much hampered through lack of quay accommodation; in fairly good season sum turned over would be £3,000; Garinish was one of most important fish-curing stations on south-west coast, and Congested Districts Board had neglected it badly; if properly equipped condition would be much improved; in April and May fish had to be sold at less price than in other places, as it had to be carted fifteen miles to Castletown where to be sold; owing to delays fish deteriorated before reaching English market; merchants had to wait for payment until fishing was successful; if Congested Districts Board would improve quay accommodation fishing would be greatly improved; lobster fishing was carried on in summer months, 45545.—Pier which had been erected cost £1,500 or £1,600; it should be made right, 45559-60.—Slip was good as far as it had gone, but it was too narrow, 45553-5.—Fish was sent to Liverpool, thence to America, 45556.—Ballydonagan slip would be useful if completed, 45568.—A little work was being done at Durney Island, 45559.—Durney Island was being sold to tenants, 45560.—Pier at Garinish had greatly increased the fishing, 45564.

O'CALLAGHAN, REV. JAMES.

See pp. 144-5.

## WORK OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Congested Districts Board had done useful work in Eyre parish during last two years; Cahirkoon pier had cost £200; Board contributed £600; they had removed rock at Kilmaclino, and had made safe landing place, though it was not finished; fish had to be put in bags and hauled over cliffs if tide was not favourable; a little outlay would make it safe place; Board had built slip at Darrigree, and had removed rock which blocked passage between sea and Loughane, and had made landing at Innisfadra; they had undertaken to make landing place at Trasligh, where nets were torn by having to be dragged over cliffs; Travera and Traunrod needed looking after, rough weather was bad for fishing, but it was impossible to go out if there were not good harbours of refuge; Board had promised to build bridge over ford between Glenbog Lake and Argeen River, 45560.

## SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Board had been promised to Cleandra, 45569—Glenbog Lake was one of finest water powers in Diocese of Kerry; re-aforestation should be undertaken; every man should plant as much as would supply him with fuel; if properly planted trees would improve, not injure land; seeds of ash and spruce were easily obtained; beech produced best butter and sweetest mutton; if cut and crushed in mill driven by water power and afterwards partly fermented it would make good cattle food; mountain currents should be diverted and made to sculler clay and stones over barren slopes; cows liked fuchsia, and it should be tried as a winter food, 45560-70.—If people were encouraged to enclose and plant two or three acres there would soon be enough fuel, 45570.—Ash and spruce seeds planted themselves; ash was best timber for planting; poplar was easily planted, 45572.

## FISHING.

Fish-curing should commence immediately fish was landed, as delay spoiled fish; if there was a heavy take local agents showed telegrams, real or bogus, stating that market was glutted, and stopped buying; when bargain was made in evening 10s. worth of fish had to be sold for 3s. 6d.; people should be protected from bogus telegrams, and curing of fish should not be delayed; inspection was necessary, and tea-houses should be provided, also sheds and trawls supplied by piers, 45560.

## TURFING.

Bogs should be cut down to gravel instead of in holes here and there, as that made it rot; people would not be able to manage without help from Congested Districts Board, 45575.

O'LEARY, REV. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 146-53.

## CONGESTION IN PARISH OF MOUNTSARARA.

Five electoral divisions scheduled as congested in parish of Mountsarra, with population of 3,251 in 1901, 335 out of 438 families having valuation of less than £10; 629, or 24 per cent., had emigrated from congested divisions since 1892; population had decreased by 646 persons, or 52 per cent., 45574.—There was such a craze for emigration that it was impossible to keep people at home; emigrants at Knapar sent home invitations to others, offering good wages and £10 for expenses, 45575-6.

## IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Improvements on Board's estate, road-making, main drains, construction and improvement of houses

O'LEARY, REV. TIMOTHY—continued.

and buildings were very useful and well done, 45574, 45645-6, 45674.—Work on Bird, Beanchy, O'Donovan, and Bandon estates began on 10th October, 1906; three gangs sent down, each employing about fifteen men, who earned 10s. a week in winter, 12s. in summer; they had made eight miles of road, main drains, and sixteen houses, 45643.—They were also to improve and help to build fifty new dwellings and numerous out-offices, a most important thing, since houses were in many cases miserable hovels, 45548.—Improvement effected had even exceeded tenants' anticipations, 45644.—Board had expended about £1,700 on roads, drains, fences, dwellings, etc., 45551.

## SOCIETY OF KILCROSHANE CROCHET CLUB.

Kilcrohane crochet club doing well, 50 pupils earning £353 7s. 4d. last year, 45574, 45725.—Board had expended perhaps £150 on lace industry, 46051.—Sum earned was very big, considering that children came long distances in many cases, 45727.—Only three girls out of every 50 who attended classes, afterwards emigrated, 45727-8.

## BOARD'S RENT-COLLECTING SYSTEM TOO EXACTING.

Board's rent-collecting system too exacting, 45577.—Instance on Bird Estate, receivable orders sent to tenants ordering them to pay a year's rent to the bank in a certain time, and settling forth balance of arrears due, 45512, 45534.—This public settling forth of indebtedness would have a bad effect on solvency of tenants, 45519, 45625, 45632.—Mr. Mitchell, the secretary, had excellent orders when witness had called his attention to them, and sent his assistant to collect rents, 45621, 45634.—Technically the Board, not Mr. Mitchell, were to blame, 45622-3.—Question whether it was desirable for a man deep in arrears to be able to get a loan from bank did not arise; these arrears were not worth a year's purchase, 45624.—It was necessary to go to the bank; instructions seemed to convey that tenants must pay there, 45625-35.—Improvements on Bird Estate extremely good, 45550.—In another case Board had threatened to process 25 out of 40 tenants who were unable to pay second year's rent at Bantry and Stillbrooke; witness wrote asking for a list of threatened tenants, and was told it should be sent when quarter sessions were over, 45535.—He wrote again, with result that no processes were issued, and tenants got time, 45537.—Larger tenants who were not benefited by Board's improvements could not get labour, because men were all employed on Board's work, and so found it hard to pay, 45639.—It ought to be exceptional to allow tenants to go without paying full rent, but in this case three months' time was not much to ask, 45640-2.

## SALES OF LAND.

Scheduled division owned by eighteen landlords, of whom two had sold under Balfour Act, two under Wyndham Act to tenants; three negotiating sales at present, 45574-8.—Seven landlords had sold to Board, 45576.—Principal landlord, Lord Bandon, sold direct to tenants, one townland only to Board, because tenants could not agree among themselves, some refusing to touch Board, 45577.

## PRICES PAID FOR LAND.

One landlord was willing to sell at 2½ years' to 15 years' purchase, but Board had made the offer, 45575.—Pending sessions of Commission, Board was not buying land unless it was exceptionally fitted for their purposes, 45579.—Board had given 18 years' purchase of first and second-term rents for Furlong Estate, on which about one-third of tenants were second-term tenants, 45612-3.—Seventeen years' for Brown Estates, 45613.—There had been negotiations for the Wright Estate, but Mr. Wright refused to sell except to tenants direct at 20½ and 22 years' purchase, 45614, 45615-7.—Estate was the poorest in the parish; Mr. Wright did not get full rent, because tenants could not pay them, 45614-45615.—Compulsory powers needed for removing landlords, 45574-6, 45643.—Dr. Barrett, who had bought reversion of Miss O'Donovan's property for £360, refused

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY.—continued.

offer which would give him 23 per cent. on £350 since death of M. O'Donnovan; he also denied that he was landlord of Glenbough townland, though his agent had given receipt for rents six or eight months before, and he had sent a process to a tenant who was being evicted, 45579-87.—Most unreasonable for landlord to refuse to sell unless insured against loss of income when tenants were entitled to get fair rents fixed in court, 45585-94.—It would be reasonable enough if not income were derived from second-term rents, 45593-5.—Another landlord, Mr. O'Sullivan, wanted 20s. year's purchase for property of ordinary tenanted land, four-fifths of it mountain in non-croqueted portion of parish, 45593-603.—This landlord had no costs of collection, his rents being collected in a shop in town, 45603-6.—Very exceptional for gross income to be same as net income, 45610.—20s. year's purchase would give gross income; bonus would be additional, 45606-9.

## COMPULSORY POWERS NEEDED FOR STRIPPING.

Compulsory powers needed for stripping, 45674.—In case of a farm held in ruralists the best field was divided into eleven plots; when this farm was re-divided one tenant chose the southern half, and seemed quite pleased; the inspector then decided to remove the dwellings, which had hitherto been quite close together, and when the tenant who had had his choice of a side of the farm found his neighbour getting £20 to build a house, he went to a solicitor, and threatened legal proceedings; there should be power to coerce such unreasonable persons, 45645.

## COMMONS TOWNSHIP.

In regard to Common township agreements to purchase had been lodged with Estates Commissioners 24 years ago, 45574, 45647.—But the land should not be vested in tenants without some improvement, 45646, 45648.—Population was 70; valuation, herring two tenants whose witness wished to exclude, 45735-36; rents for all practical purposes were second-term rents; lands terribly intermixed, resulting in a great deal of trouble and confusion, 45646.—Valuation Office knew nothing about it, 45699.—Impossible to vest sub-interests, as they were in any individual, 45699.—Migration was not a feasible remedy for congestion, and there was very little untenanted land available, 45674.

## TOWNISH TOWNSHIP.

There was only townland in parish where population had increased since 1801; only one man had emigrated during last 24 years, and he returned; valuation of townland was £13, population 32; they were isolated and congested, 45730.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Mackerel, herring, hake, turbot, plaice, sole, brill, haddock, whiting, pollock, mullus, herring, sprat, lobsters, scallops, cockles, crabs, mussels, and porcupines were taken in Bantry and Durrus Bay, 45574.—446 men, practically one from each family; 115 boats, or one for every four men engaged in fishing; 205 men and 60 boats fished in Durrus Bay, 134 men and 50 boats in Bantry Bay; Board had helped local fishermen by building five boat-slips, 45574.—And had expended on improvement of piers £188 in Thavoleenish, £469 at Glenora, £483 at Gortarrang, £454 at Dooenon, and on roads and piers a total of £4,348 17s. 10d.; all expenditure on improvements to a certain extent makes useless things were carried a little further, 45661.—Four fish-curing stations, Traghreane, Thavoleenish, Lahane, and Traghampole; average prices for mackerel during last four years £380, £460, £700 and £571, at the four stations, 45656.—Average total, £2,153, 45674, 45656.—At Lahane there were 600,000 herrings of 3s. per hundred, 5,000 hawked locally, 20,000 taken anywhere they could get a market, 45555.—About £750 paid annually for herrings; large quantity of fish sold locally, 45574.—Average price for mackerel at one station in 1903 for months August, September, October, November, December was: 4s., 3s., 3s., 10s., 6s., 10s., per 100 of 12s. 4d. in 1903, 6s., 4s., 3s., 9s., 4s., 4s. in 1905, 4s., 4s., 6s., 6s., 6s. in 1905; 5s., 5s., 6s., 3s. in 1906, 1s. 5d., 2s., 6d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 3d., 10s., 11s., 11s. 8s.; in June 1907, 8s., 45655.

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY.—continued.

—Good deal earned on hake, 4s. or 5s. a man on an average, 45686.—Hake cured and hawked round, 45687.

## LANDING PLACES AND MARKET FACILITIES NEEDED.

Landing places were needed at many more places, and market facilities were essential, 45574, 45661, 45664-6, 45669-70.—Piers needed at Tragher and Lahane, but Board had not sufficient funds, 45655.—Big piers wanted in only one or two places; landing of fish should be concentrated, but small landing places and facilities were needed for securing boats and taking nets up easily, 45661-9.—A motor service should be established to Killychane or Ahakista, 45674, 45684.—And a monthly fair at Durrus would be useful, 45674.—Fishing was holding its own well; in some places expenditure on piers had increased amount of fish landed, 45670-3, 45680-2.—Piers asked for would not cost anything like £10,000, and the Treasury ought to return something for taxes paid on tea and tobacco, 45675-8.—Small landing places would cost perhaps £200, 45679.—Fishermen all fished; there were no fishermen pure and simple except in town of Bantry, and there could not be because they had boats large enough to take out in the winter months, 45681-4.—Dooenon Pier gave landing facilities for large mackerel boats, 45693, 45701.—A bit of land attached to fisherman's house was a great blessing, 45696.—Fishermen could easily be induced to concentrate their energies on fishing, and follow the fish all the year round, if they had landing facilities, 45697, 45699-700.—There was a tendency on part of fishermen to go in for large boats, 45704.—But small piers would always be useful, 45705-6.—Witness feared Government would not give the money for large piers, 45707.—Only at Durrus that a very large pier was wanted, 45709.—Church Island would be the place for the market, 45710.—People along the coast near Bantry itself did not fish; the district was not congested, and people could live on the land, 45712-4.—It was remarkable that with all the advantages of Bantry Bay there were not more big boats, but there was hardly any market except for mackerel; railway carriage was expensive, and fish did not reach Dublin in good condition, 45711-3.—Fishermen should be provided with bigger boats, and trained to get more out of the sea than they did now, 45722.—Take could be brought up to Bantry Bay on one side, 45721.—Durrus Bay catch would have to be taken to Ahakista or Killychane, 45723.—The only two piers in Durrus Bay were one at Durrus, the other near Dooenon, 45724.—Pier at Dooenon was of very little use; the swell was said to be too great for boats to be moored there safely, 45726.

## PARISH COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Parish Committee had done good work, 45574, 45657.—But results were small, because when people saw Board were likely to buy estates they did not care to avail themselves of facilities offered, 45659.—Work done included building of twelve new houses and repairing six old ones, building six new out-offices and repairing three, and making of drains, roads, and fences; total of grants amounted to £162 10s., and estimated cost of work to £314 13s. 8d., 45674, 45657.—Or more than five times amount of grant received, 45656.

## POTATO BLIGHT AND SPRAYING.

Potato blight had ruined early potatoes in case of witness's curate, 45663.—That was not universal, 45664.—People believed in spraying, and sprayed carefully, twice this year in most cases, 45685-7.—It required a dry day, and that was hard to find this year, 45689-9.—No one had sprayed when blight occurred, 45690.

TURNER, Mr. A. B.

See pp. 133-61.

EXPLANATION OF CANTON O'LEARY'S MISTAKE IN REGARD TO MR. BARNETT'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Barnett was right in stating that he was not the owner of a certain townland; Canton O'Leary's mistake was perfectly natural and due to receipt issued from witness's office, and the office was in the wrong, 45731, 45741.

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—continued.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF SALE OF FURLING ESTATE.

Mrs. Furling sold her estate to Congested Districts Board at eight years' purchase because her tenants withheld the whole of the rents and she could not fight them, 45731-3, 45740.—Price was 13 years' purchase without the houses, 45735-6.

## OBJECT OF ACT OF 1903 WAS TO TAX A NEW CLASS OF TENANTS.

It was not fair to make comparison between Act of 1903 and preceding Acts; Act of 1903 was meant to bring about a great ameliorative change, and it was arranged at Land Conference that the prices should be increased in order to facilitate transfer of land, 45733-9.—Scheme of finance of Act of 1903 devised in order to tap a new class of owner; financial inducements of older Acts did not attract the landlord who looked to his rents as his sole means of income; selling was now a matter of business to both sides, 45742-4, 45768-9.—Two classes who sold under former Acts were the very rich landlord and the bankrupt, as a rule, 45765-7.—Lord Dillon had a fine place in Oxfordshire, 45779.

## MEANS OF ARRIVING AT PRICE OF LAND.

Usual procedure in sale was that tenant approached landlord directly or indirectly, 45748.—Landlords willing to sell if they got their net income, 45744-5, 45748.—Net income arrived at from rental of estate; books not submitted for examination to tenants; witness did not see why they should be, 45749, 45751-3.—He had never been asked to do such a thing, 45760.—No objection to placing rentals for inspection before the Estates Commissioners; it was an excellent suggestion, 45762, 45761-3, 45771-2.

## LEAHY ESTATE.

In regard to the Leahy Estate, when the terms of sale were arranged the tenants in the Castleown division were satisfied; Eyrice tenants refused to purchase; it was decided not to split up estate, and rents had to be recovered; tenants of one division refused to pay rent and proceedings had to be taken; there was an idea abroad that tenants were harshly treated, 45772.—In consequence of proceedings a great many paid, but there was great unrest in the Eyrice division, 45773.—There was no proposition at present for sale of property, 45774.

## DEMONES IN GLENGARIFF.

Father Harrington had stated that a good deal of the best land in Glengariff was in the demesne of the landlord and in the hands of the landlord, but except for a small herd of fallow deer all the cattle in demesne were property of people in the glen, grazed at 2s. 6d. per month in summer and 2s. in winter, 45774.—Demesne did not harm the people; two public roads going right through it were maintained by landlord, 45776.—Three years ago it was agreed between landlord and tenants to build a bridge over one of the rivers, landlord to build the bridge, tenants to make the approaches, but tenants never made the approaches, 45778-9.—There was no contribution from the District Council, 45777.—Bridge was in connection with one of the roads maintained by landlord, and replaced a board used as foot-bridge; the bridge was higher than the board, so that approaches were necessary, 45778-9.—Roads were perfectly free to the public, 45783.—Another demesne in Glengariff was Lady Ardillan's, at Roonan, which was more a garden than a demesne; there had been an addition to it lately by the death of the Countess of Ferrers, 45784-5.

## BOAT SLIP AT MUCCARAGEH.

Father Harrington referred also to the want of a boat slip at Muccarageh; there had been one there for three years, built by Congested Districts Board, with a contribution from the landlord, 45785.—Witness had not been there since slip was built, 45787.

## SCHEDULED DISTRICT OF BANTRY.

In scheduled district of Bantry—Beece and Berehaven—land was mostly poor and mountainous, with

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—continued.

small portions of good land; tenants had grazing rights over mountains and were generally well off for fuel; there were valuable fishings on the seaboard, 45788.—Standard of comfort in Berehaven equal to that in poor parts of Kilmenny and Carlow; houses as good; no considerable extents of pasture nor of land suitable for dividing up; commonage fairly and fully occupied; cattle sold in autumn fairs in good store condition; hells supplied by landlord in certain districts some years ago, 45801.

## FISHING FACILITIES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN FIXING JUDICIAL RENTS.

Fishing facilities should be considered in fixing judicial rents; landlord was entitled to benefit from position since the drawbacks were considered in fixing rent, 45785-6.—Tenants often were fishing when they ought to be looking after the farms, 45790.—By Act of 1901 the Land Commission was directed to take into account all the circumstances of the holding, 45797, 45800.—Till recently Irish farmers had maintenance of all roads; their ability to take road contact being due to fact that they were farmers and had horses till at certain times of year; that was another economic advantage of holding farms, 45799.

## AGE AT WHICH STOCK WAS SOLD.

Small men kept stock, as a rule, till two or three years old in Kilmenny and Berehaven districts; in Longford it often paid better to sell as yearling, 45802-5.—Armsale under a year old sold as calves at, perhaps, £3, but, as a rule, they were sold at home, 45805-9.

## CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

There was still a great deal of emigration owing to lack of congenial employment and impatience of parental control; cheap and improved means of communication had robbed emigration of much of its terrors; emigration would continue while standard of wages remained low, 45809.—Moreover, Irishmen got on well in new countries; in America a man always got a civic position or a vote from the Town Council, 45810.

## MIGRATORY LABOUR.

A few men migrated as labourers to South Wales and elsewhere; this temporary absence was very advantageous; men earned good money, which they usually saved and returned more tolerant and contented, 45811.

## BEREHAVEN MINING COMPANY.

Berehaven Mining Company had their headquarters near Allihies and Ballydoonagan; mines produced copper and were satisfactorily worked for many years, employing 1,300 men, but for some years past working had not been profitable; experts declared that mineral was there, but more capital was wanted and was hard to get because the mines were in Ireland, 45811.—Capital was very sensitive, and restless condition of affairs in Ireland kept it away, 45812-22.—People in London possibly thought industry would not bear the addition of more capital, there had been a request to comply if there were a prospect of industry struggling to its feet again, 45829.—Mines were on different estates, 45822.—A member of present Government looked at a very fine demesne for sale and said he would buy it at once but for the disturbed condition of Ireland, 45823, 45830-1.—He was frightened by the socialistic tendency of legislation though he was a member of the Government responsible for it, 45832-5.

## LEIGH-WHITE ESTATE SUITED TO BE TAKEN OVER BY BOARD.

On the Leigh-White Estate, area was 55,000 acres, average rent, £8, rental, £11,000; estate was eminently fitted to be taken over by Congested Districts Board; tenants mostly small men, tenacious of rights and fond of litigation, needing someone in authority over them to arrange and strip property and make them obey regulations, 45835.—Rents not exorbitant; full rental received from 1896-1905, and only two ejectments carried out; 23 years' purchase given on

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—continued.

an average for tenants' interests, 45036-4.—Rents uniformly reduced by 25 per cent. last winter, entire reduction falling on landlord, 45038.

## LANDLORDS' DISTRUST OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Wholesale and unalloyed for reductions of rent had made owners distrust fairness of Land Commission; all parties interested concluded that steps had been taken to lower generally accepted standards of value, 45039, 45044, 45047-9.—Witness could speak for many people in association with the land, 45046.—There was no great increase in cost of living or labour, 45039-40.—But standard of living had gone up and these must be some relation between cost and standard, 45039-43.—Reductions to which witnesses took exception were those on second term rents within last year or year and a half, 45050-1.—Additional inspectors and Sub-Commissioners having been appointed who took an unfairly low standard of value, 45052.—Act of 1906, by reducing inspection from two Commissioners to one had greatly weakened the Land Commission, 45053-5.—Men now appointed were apt to go if their services were not satisfactory to the powers that be, 45056, 45058.—Remarks applied in some degree to appointments made before last one and a half years, but test had been withdrawn and witnesses thought those appointments were really impartially made, 45057-60.—Removal of some of these men could only be explained by the exigencies of the political situation, 45061.—Witness would like to see the privilege avoided of which existed, but was not sufficiently well known, that was, that landlord and tenant could apply for services of two Commissioners without any preliminary hearing or expense of valuing, 45062, 45065.—Appointment of valuers must remain with Government, 45064.—In case of disagreement there would be the ordinary appeal, 45068.—Appeals were rare, 45066.—Commission under the late Government, which was supported by landlords, had been strongly opposed with Democratic element from the North of Ireland; the Tory Government were obliged to consider the Ulster tenant-farmer who was just as anxious as anyone else to get a cheap rent, though once it was fixed he paid it, 45069-70.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PERSECUTION OF LANDLORDS AND SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION.

Government had resorted to administrative persecution, 45076.—Witness had 100 land cases in one district, and three days before cases were heard a supplementary list of forty-six cases to be taken before the 100 was issued and witness's protest disregarded, 45077-81.—Tenants ignorant of law might require more indulgence from courts than the other parties, but that question did not arise in present case, 45082.—Cases were put in at request of solicitor for the forty-six tenants, 45083.—Legislation had been most one-sided; Act of 1907 empowered lessees, but not lessors, to get their contracts broken, 45095, 45097-8.—Act of 1895 refused to allow reconsideration when judicial rent had been fixed in error, while permitting tenant to have his case re-heard, 45096.—Much in Act of 1891 was unnecessary; it was panic legislation and might have been so framed as to avoid necessity for subsequent socialistic legislation, 45094-5.—It was socialistic that State should do for an individual what he would do for himself, nothing could be more socialistic than purchase of land on public credit, 45097-8.—But witness had a good deal of sympathy with much that had been done in the way of making roads, piers, etc., 45099-92.—And preferred socialism to confiscation, 45093.—He was in favour of land purchase, as the only solution of the present deadlock, 45096, 45099.—Whole trend of legislation was socialistic, 45098.—Witness would give every facility to Congested Districts Board to take over Bantry Estate; he would leave the records for past twelve years with Commission, 45091-3.

## WORK OF BOARD IN BERRIGHERY.

The Board had done much beneficial work in Berrigerry, mostly by improving means of communication, 45093.—Board had declined to purchase Pealy Estate on terms accepted by tenants, 45093.

## SALE OF DUNRYE ISLAND.

Board had offered to purchase Dunrye Island at a price that owner could not accept; property was

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—continued.

subsequently bought by tenants at a price 50 per cent. in excess of Board's offer, 45094-6.—Rents had been twice reduced and tenants were perfectly willing to give price named, 45094.—Zoores had nothing to do with it, 45097.—Tenants were a better judge of what they could pay than Board's inspector, 45096, 45098.—Date of transaction was about two years ago, 45094.—Purchase was not yet finished; Estates Commissioners would have something to say to final arrangements as it was a judiciously rented estate, 45095-6.—Board's valuer (Mr. Doonan) had refused to supply witness with detailed valuation; this was a Star Chamber method of dealing fraught with evil, 45098-9, 45091, 45093, 45095.—Same thing happened in regard to arrangements for restoring evicted tenants, 45091, 45092.—There were considerations in case of evicted tenants which ought to affect price, which was another reason why figures should be given in detail, 45093-7.—No evicted tenants on Bantry Estate, 45090.—Witness had luckily been invited to confer with Commissioners and hoped that reinstatement of tenants in question would result, 45091-3.

## PRICE OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

Number of years' purchase went up directly in proportion to smallness of holdings; the market was wider for small holdings all over Ireland, 45093-5.—Average for large holdings was about eight years' purchase, for small, 20 to 25 years', 45093.—Small holder better security to the State than large holder, 45095.—Small occupiers in districts known to witness were excellent paying tenants, 45095-6.

ROYCROFT, Mr. K.

See pp. 162-6.

## CONGESTION.

Area of Schull Union was 57,666 acres; congested portion 41,669 acres; poor land valuation £15,607 15s.; of congested portion £11,409 7s.; population 10,843, congested portion 8,180; people lived by fishing and cultivating small patches of land; seaboard was very congested, many holdings being only 22 or 23 valuation, 45094.—Large dairy holdings and unimproved land should be divided among small holders, 45093.—Many holdings were very congested, with grass for only two or three cows, but land available for migration was very limited; there were two dairy farms, one near Goleen, another at Dunbeacon; 300 or 400 acres would be available, and it was close to many holdings, so they could have their holdings enlarged, 45094-9.

## PIERS.

More piers and slips should be built along the seaboard; Schull pier was quite inadequate for coal business and for boatsmen's landed, and ought to be enlarged and slip made at end of it; also sheds ought to be erected for curing fish, 45094, 45094-7.—Eight years ago Congested Districts Board had made contribution of £400, 45094-5.—Two or three small slips had been built at Donnelly and other places, and more were required, 45096.

## FISHING.

Seaboard districts of Dummargus, Goleen, Torrmore, Crosshaven, and Schull were congested; people lived chiefly by fishing, though some worked in mines and as sailors; fishing could be greatly improved if there were close season against trawlers in spawning season; also if small-meshed nets were used, so that immature fish might not be caught, 45095.—Sailing trawlers were allowed and steam trawlers under 20 tons, 45095.—Fishermen would not use large-meshed nets unless it were compulsory, 45095.—Some had modern appliances, but others could not afford them; if they had then they could better compete with Menz, Scotch, and French fishermen, and if Congested Districts Board could supply apparatus they could do much better, 45096.—Congested Districts Board had spent money on piers during past years, aided by grants from County Council, but amount had been too small, 45096.—Fish was sold straight to buyers and taken to Liverpool and America; spring

## BOYCROFT, Mr. E.—continued.

machereel were sold fresh; in autumn it was cured, 45660-4.—Machereel was caught with seine nets; generally two boats to each net, 45957-72.—Probably 800 to 1,000 lived by fishing in Schull rural district, but a number of people did not live by fishing, 45663-4.—Some were half farmers, with one or two cows and an acre or two of potatoes, 46014-5.—Long-line fishing should be developed; men from Isle of Man all fished in that way; with proper appliances men of Schull would do that, 45656.—Herring fishing was more on the Bantry side; machereel was more profitable, so people had gone in more for that; it was also easier, 46017-22.

## Roads.

Roads were very much required in some congested portions; one place particularly was one mile from main road at Durbescon, and there was no way of getting to road except across fields; a grant from Board to connect that with main road was needed, 45661.

## RE-AFFORESTATION.

Large scheme of tree planting should be undertaken; there was plenty of waste land, and it would give employment and afford shelter, 45665.—There was some grazing on the land, but no tillage, 45667.—About 100 acres had been planted on Mount Gabriel 70 years before, but it had been cut down and sold by landless bachelors selling to tenants, 45668-91.—Another mountain belonged to Lord Bantry; before selling to tenants he had offered to sell to County Council for planting, 45662.

## LAND PURCHASE.

Good many tenants had purchased under Land Purchase Acts; Lord Bandon was first to agree with tenants; but other landlords and agents refused to come to terms; witness proposed that Congested Districts Board should buy from them and sell to tenants, 45660.—Dairy farmers were let by owners to dairymen; so that if Board bought all these lands would be available for enlargement straightaway, 45661-2.—They were on Mr. O'Grady's, Mr. Semeriville's, and Captain Townsend's Estates, 45663.—Tenants were very anxious to buy, as they were paying much more rent than their neighbours; they offered same terms as neighbours had purchased at under Act of 1903, but were refused, 45664-8.—Longfield Estate was not in this district, 45640.—Lord Clinton had been approached, but he wanted too high a price, and gave a reduction of only 4s. 6d. in £; while tenants wanted 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. on first and second term rents respectively, 46041-8.—Lord Bandon, Mr. Mohr, Colonel Spaight, and Edinburgh Assurance Company were principal landlords who had sold, 45649.—Average had been 10 to 20 years' purchase under Act of 1903, 45650-1.—One had been sold under Ashbourne Act at 11 or 12 years' purchase, 45662.

## MIGRATION.

Small colonies of people would be glad to migrate if land were available elsewhere; if one out of three were migrated, land vacated would be used for enlargement of existing holdings; they would prefer migration to emigration, 45669-13.

## BACON-CURING.

Bacon-curing factory should be started as that was good pig-raising country; people had to bring pigs a long way to market, 46022.—Pigs were now sent to Limerick, but home factory would save cost of transit and people in district would receive profit now received at Limerick, 45623-5.

## RECLAMATION.

At Dough's Strand a lot of land was flooded, also at Loughgriffin; sea was encroaching; if this were drained and reclaimed it would free a great deal of land; County Surveyor had estimated cost at £260 to £700; but if Board would send down expert it would be more satisfactory, 46028-3.—There would be some local contribution to cost, but district was already paying heavy guarantees for Schull and Shillbreen tramway and Bantry extension, and could

## BOYCROFT, Mr. E.—continued.

not undertake too much, 46030.—It was on Lord Clinton's Estate and was not sold yet, 46033-4.—Farmers were not getting any redress from landlords, but had to pay heavy rents all the same 46032.

## TRAMWAY AND STEAMERS.

Schull and Shillbreen Tramway caused great loss to ratepayers in keeping up rolling stock; curves were short and pull was great on engines; Congested Districts Board should give some subsidy; some time ago Board gave £500 a year to Clyde Shipping Company and they discontinued it; if £500 a year were given to Tramway it could be much improved and rates could be cheapened, 46033.—Lane belonged to County Council, who ran it by Committee of Management, 46064.—When subsidised steamer ceased running foodstuffs, etc., were supplied from Limerick, 45656.—Steamer called once a week with mail, flour, and bran, 46058-60.—Clyde Shipping Company's steamer used to ply between Cork, Schull, Bantry, Castletown, Cahirciveen, and Dingle, 46061.—If Board would only transfer subsidy to tramway, it would greatly benefit the people, 46062.—Kingspan was paid in the pound as guarantee, 45663.—Tramway had been badly constructed, and contractor boasted that he made £25,000 out of it, as he had been able to gull old Grand Jury, 45664.—Greater part of light railway kept to the road, but contractor had bought bad land cheaply and run all sorts of sharp curves over it; £37,500 had been spent on it, but contractor did not spend £3,000 a mile, 46066-7. Two trains ran each way daily, sometimes three in summer, guaranteed at 5 per cent., 46068-9.—Treasury paid two-fifths, 45671.

## RATES.

2s. 9d. in £ was not excessive rate for agricultural land; separate charges were what were complained of, 46073.—There were separate charges for public health, water, etc., 46074.

## POSTAL FACILITIES.

Postal arrangements very very bad; mail left Shillbreen at 2 p.m. one day and was delivered at Schull at ten o'clock next morning; Schull, Crookhaven, Golden, Ballydehob were last villages served, 45675.—Mails were not carried by light railway, but by mail car, 45675.—Postal authorities would not give enough subsidy, 45677.—Mr. Burke, of Shillbreen, gave evidence before Railway Commission respecting it, and witness might be called later on, 45678-80.—If subsidy were granted trains would be made to suit post office, 45681.—Authorities responsible would be willing to accept any fair terms to accelerate service, 45682-4.—Special train would have to be arranged which would also carry passengers, 45685-7.

## MINERALS.

District had large mineral deposits; Congested Districts Board should send down expert to test mineral resources and report upon them; if diamond-boring machine were sent down it would have good effect in developing mines from Shillbreen to Minn Head, 45687.—People wanted Board to do boring, as they did not want to invest money without seeing what they were going to do, 46058.—Copper mines were working; £20,000 to £40,000 had been laid out on plant, and they employed a good many men, over one hundred, 46033-34.—State should do something for mineral resources of country, 45690.—If they did the testing, others would work them if it worth while, 46034-4.—Miners earned from fifteen to twenty-five shillings a week; if mines were developed there would be employment for 500 men; this in addition to fishing would be great help, 46036.—Some copper had been sent to Swansea, 45697.—Smelting had not been done so far, but would be eventually; at Ballycunnisky, plant costing £30,000 had been put up, as there was copper there; there was karyotes mines four or five miles away; copper mines had stopped when copper got cheap; now price had gone up they had started again; if State did boring, capitalists would come, 46038.—Department had given almost a promise that they would send boring machine, 45699.



ROYCROFT, Mr. E.—continued.

## LIVE-STOCK SCHEME.

Regarding live-stock scheme, complaint was made that congested districts were not treated so well as richer districts, 46101.—Half-bred sires which had been sent down were not always suitable, though they sometimes were, 46102.—Nominations were given on basis of valuation, 46104.—Schemes were working well on the whole; good bulls had been sent, 46105-6.

O'BRIEN, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 167-70.

## CONGESTION.

Witness had been negotiating sale of estate of 3,000 acres; average area of holding was 33 acres; average valuation £9; that meant poor land, as 33 acres would be valued at £20 if good, 46106.—Holdings could be enlarged by having out-away bog and other wet land drained, and where holdings were badly arranged these should be re-striping and re-fencing; this would increase arable land from 15 to 50 per cent.; in many holdings out-offices and dwellings were bad and insanitary; improvements could be brought about by Government advancing cheap money at land purchase interest to people willing to improve on specified plans; agriculturalists should be taught in rural schools, 46109.—These uneconomic holdings of 33 acres, valued at £9, could be improved by better methods of agriculture, 46110-2.—£9 holding should be divided to make economic holding, 46113.—50 or 70 acres would be required of that class of land to make holdings economic, 46114.—Plan for advancing money would cause great improvement in dwellings; Board of Works charged too high interest; expenses were too high, and time for re-payment was too short, 46115-21.—If farmer had 33-acre farm, and could get money at 2½ per cent., and had sons to work for him, it would be inadequate for sons to remain at home, 46122.—In this holding would be improved, though it might never be economic, 46123-4.—Agricultural Committee gave prizes to increase tillage, but most of prizes went to large holders of forty acres; prizes must be given to small holders, and doubled if people were to return to tillage, 46125.—Small holders really required three times as much help as large holders, 46127.—Prizes were given by County Committee of Agriculture for increase of tillage in Cork; no one was eligible for prizes who had not one-fifth of his holding under tillage, 46129.—Small holders were not eligible at all; valuation of £15 to £40 were in one class, from £50 to £100 in another, and over £200 in another, 46132.—Class below £15 belonged to Munster Agricultural Institute, not to Committee of Agriculture, 46133.—From point of view of getting land under tillage there was much to be said for scheme of County Committee, 46137.—And it had increased tillage, 46139.—Money should not be advanced on land not purchased, as landlord did not care for improvements, except to raise the rent, 46140-1.—Exceptions to indifference of landlords were Lord Randon and Mr. Dubarry, 46142.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Agriculture should be taught in all rural schools; children were absolutely ignorant of everything pertaining to agriculture, 46143.—Fet should be attached to schools to teach children different soils, &c., and teaching should include knowledge of tree-planting and fruit-growing, 46144.—School teachers could not do this, but special agricultural teacher could attend two or three schools a week, 46145-7.—If children were early given taste for agriculture they were more likely to remain on the land, 46148-52.—Agricultural instructor had a few experimental plots in the district, 46153.

## FRUIT-GROWING.

Fruit-growing should be encouraged; some parts of district were specially suitable for it; bounties or premiums should be given to induce small farmers to start planting orchards, 46153.

O'BRIEN, Mr. PATRICK.—continued.

## RENTS AND VALUATIONS.

All holdings should be inspected before sales were concluded; no money should be advanced for agreements between landlord and tenant; landlords often offered some reduction, which tenants grasped at, when they might have had greater reduction by going into court, 46155.—Sometimes Land Commission fixed too high rent, but they were better than agents; when tenants were buying they took nothing into consideration except present advantages; on that account all holdings should be inspected, 46156.—33 acres with valuation of £9 was uneconomic holding, and it would be difficult to make it economic, but perhaps not impossible, 46157-61.—It would be mountain land and out-away bog, 46162.—About one-fourth of such holdings could be tilled, 46165.—In one holding witness knew there were 52 acres, and 24 were arable, 46167.—Valuation of 24 acres would be about 15s. an acre, 46169.—Economic holding would be one valued at from 18 to £200; all arable land, 46170-1.—Department's definition was that there should be 50 acres of arable land to make an economic holding, but they reduce it to 30 where two farms would come together, and join houses for ploughing, 46172-4.—Congested Districts Board's definition was 35 acres, 46175.—There were many holdings under £5 valuation varying from 3 to 117 acres, 46175.

## MIGRATION.

People would probably migrate if they had not to go too far, 46177-8.—There was very little land in district available for enlargement; one dairy farm was held from year to year; there were about twelve cows on farm, 46178.

## DAIRYING.

Dairy system was dying out, 46180.—There were no creameries in district; most holders were getting hand separators, and making butter themselves; price of butter was very poor, 46181-3.—Cause of decay in dairying was that money could not be made out of it; farmers were now going in for dry stock, 46183.—Ranching system was taking place of dairy system, 46184.—Stock farms were really non-residential grazing farms, and should be taken for enlargement of holdings, 46184-9.

## PARISH COMMITTEES.

There was no Parish Committee, though Congested Districts Board had willingly given money, when asked, for other things, 46184-5.

## LIVE STOCK SCHEMES.

Live stock scheme had been started by Congested Districts Board, but taken over by Department of Agriculture, which had not improved matters, as there was no bull in district now, 46194.—County Committee was responsible, but majority of people took no interest in improvement of breed, 46195-7.—Now it took £12 to buy a pure-bred bull; Congested Districts Board used to do it cheaper, 46199.—Ranching stallions had been introduced, but were not a success, 46201.—Pure-bred draught horse and a thoroughbred should be sent, 46203.—Schemes which suited richer districts did not suit poorer ones, 46205.—Poor districts needed proportionately more help than richer ones, though tendency of County Committee was to give sums proportionate to rates raised, 46206-7.—There were only 15 nominations of males in Baxtry and Scall districts; value of each was £3; money should be halved and nominations doubled, 46208.—There should be special schemes suited for poor districts, as they had not same class of animals as richer districts had, 46209-11.

O'CONNELL, Rev. JOHN.

See pp. 130-1.

## INDUSTRIES.

Principal industries were fishing and mining, if there could be helped by Congested Districts Board it would be great advantage to district, 46220.—Lace class had begun well, thirty or forty girls were in class and were doing well, 46227.

O'CONNELL, Rev. JOHN—continued.

## PIERS.

Pier would require extension and sheds should be built for curing fish, 46221.—Pier had been extended about sixty feet some years ago, 46222.—State contributed half and county half, £1,800 was estimate, it would require to be extended another 60 or 100 feet, it was very inconvenient in fishing season, 46223.

## FISHING.

There had been no increase in fisheries lately, last year fish came very late, in December, 46225.—Mackerel was chief fish, and there was trading for turbot, sole, and plaice, 46226.—Two islands, West Gull and Middle Gull, required slips, 46229.—There were only a few people on them, 46231-2.—Fishing was capable of development, but there was little competition between buyers, it had been suggested that Board should send buyers, 46233.—In autumn fishing many fish were cured, 46244.—There should be close season for travelling, 46244.—Larger-meshed nets fishermen could make themselves, 46245.

## PARISH COMMITTEE.

There was no Parish Committee though it would be very good thing; people were not persevering, they let things drop, 46234-5.—Where they had been started there was great improvement in out-office, etc., it was not difficult to get one started, 46240-1.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

District was not sufficiently represented on Congested Districts Board, it ought to have a representative of its own, 46257.

## POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postal facilities were very inadequate, car contract should be given up and letters should be carried by tramway, 46245.—Present contractor did it for £300 a year, railway company offered to do it for £250, post arrived at 9.30 a.m., just as train left, so if people were travelling they could not have letters before starting, 46246-8.

JAGOE, Mr. ABRAHAM.

See pp. 171-3.

## MINERALS.

Mineral resources of district should be developed, 46251.—Diamond drills should be provided for purpose of ascertaining what minerals there were, several mines were working, 46253.—No district had shipped any ore yet, 46254.—Barry's mines had been working for fifty years, they were not in prosperous condition, copper mines had been abandoned owing to low price of copper, but had begun again now, as copper commanded higher price, 46255.—They had better chance now as machinery was improved, 46257.—Price of copper was likely to be maintained, 46258.—Electricity had helped to bring it more into use, 46260.—Surface indications showed probability of copper, sinking shafts was expensive, but boring machinery would be cheaper, 46262.—No boring had been done, 46265.—There was geological survey of district which mining people said was accurate, 46267-8.—Witness had gone up to Dublin to Department, but they gave no encouragement as they said they had no funds available, 46269.—Drills were very expensive as they had to be moved often, rock was soft, but hard was better, 46270-1.—Witness suggested that drilling machine should be provided by State as shaft-sinking was so expensive, 46272.—Man could lease mining rights for six months and then give it up, 46276.—District was congested, but there was very little unoccupied land available, 46278-9.—Congested Districts Board should tap mineral wealth and so remove congestion by giving employment, 46280.

JAGOE, Mr. ABRAHAM—continued.

## PIERS.

Schull pier needed enlargement, 46255.—It had been enlarged by old Grand Jury, but that was not sufficient 46255.

## POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postal arrangements were very poor, Tynarney had been asked for £100 a year as subsidy to tramway, but they would not give it, 46286.—£300 was proposed contract, another £100 was needed if tramway were to carry mail, 46287-90.—This would help rate, 46291.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Fruit and vegetables should be grown, witness had offered ten-acre plot for experiments to see what could be done, if this were encouraged Congested Districts Board should have depot for buying from people and then sending away in bulk, 46292.—They would go by rail to Cork, thence to England, 46293.—District round Schull was well suited to production of early potatoes, caulibowers, etc., 46296-8.—Quick and through train service would be absolutely necessary, 46299.

## FISHING.

Fish was sent by rail to Cork, mackerel was cured there, spring fish were brought to Baltimore, a Liverpool man had steamers and took away fish for American market, 46300.

## TRAMWAY AND STEAMERS.

Tramway existed here, flour, etc., which came by steamer from Limerick, and Cork, 46302.—Russell's of Limerick ran their own steamer to Schull, 46303.—They distributed up and down the coast, but did not carry passengers, 46305-6.—Other firms sent down steamers occasionally, 46307-9.—Clyde Shipping Company had stopped running when subsidy was withdrawn, 46310.

DALY, Mr. RICHARD.

See pp. 173-4.

## MINERAL RIGHTS.

Mineral Bill now before Parliament ought to be passed on as far as possible; employment was the thing next in importance to Home Rule, 46314, 46329, 46346.—Tenants who had minerals on their lands ought to have the mineral rights, 46315-7.—They were not included in purchase; witness understood they would be wanted in Land Commission, 46338.—In 1855, when Dr. Hicken bought the land, he bought the mineral rights, 46316, 46325-7.—Land would be exempt from that only by special contract, 46327-8.—The present Government would be more justified in selling the mineral rights because they were selling to tenants who had to meet them for 68½ years whatever happened, 46316, 46318, 46321.—Object of Land Purchase Act was to do away with dual ownership; if there were to be two owners of mineral rights that object would be defeated, 46317, 46330.—Witness believed that the Amending Act was to give Land Commission power to restore mineral rights free, whatever terms they would be under, 46319.—At present the landlord owned the minerals before sale and it was unfair to keep back mineral rights from purchasing tenants; either a deduction for supposed value of minerals should be made from purchase price, or mineral rights should be given over to tenant entire, 46321-4.—Tenant would be prepared to buy mineral rights if he could not get them free, 46323-4.—Or they might be leased to tenant in occupation, 46325-9.—But tenant purchaser should have first claim only when he was willing to develop the minerals, 46342-3.—A few men from Ballydoole were working in the mines, 46347.—Witness had a mine of his own, 46348.

## MCARTHY, Mr. FLORENCE.

See pp. 174-7.

## PIERS.

As far back as 1833 witness had tried to get the Piers and Harbour Commission to improve the piers, 46350-3.—Crookhaven pier was in a bad condition; the pier was owned by Lord Eglinton, an absentee, who took no interest in anything but his rents; some members of the then Government came to Crookhaven in 1831, Lord Zetland, who was one of them, nearly having a fatal accident owing to the condition of the pier, 46351.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Witness had tried to start a co-operative fishing company, but was prevented by influence of some other districts and of the late Father Davis; fishing was altogether in the hands of English buyers, who treated fishermen worse than slaves, 46351.—Part of the money spent on Boards, Departments, and Royal Commissions would be more usefully spent on improving condition of the people; witness got a miserable loan from the Congested Districts Board to provide a boat, which he called the "Self-Reliance," it was this boat that effected the removal of the Portlaoighleaghers some years ago; the loan was paid off; he also got a small loan of Sir T. Brady's private fund for helping fishermen, and these small loans had been very useful, 46351.—People from other countries came and fished while Irish people emigrated; Crookhaven was once the most prosperous place in Ireland and ten times its present size; its decline was not entirely due to want of fishing applications, but largely to modern improvements which had ruined ports of call all over the United Kingdom, 46351.—At one time the County Council was prepared to offer a system of bounties for fishermen, and then again the Department stepped in and said the County Council had no power, 46353-4, 46355.

## TRAMWAY DISSENTS.

A mode of carrying fish was needed as well as piers and roads, 46352.—The tramway was fifteen miles away and twenty-one miles from another part of the district witness was speaking of, 46353.—Roads would require some expenditure before they were in a condition to accommodate motors, 46354.—Extension of the tramway to Crookhaven would be a means of collecting fish; it had been pressed on Mr. Balfour in 1890, 46355-6.—A scheme for carrying a line of railway to Crookhaven from Durrus in connection with carriage of mails had fallen through in consequence of increased speed of steamers, 46355.—If the tramway were extended via Dunmanus Bay it would tap the bay and where ratepayers of the district who paid about £4,000 a year in connection with the tramway which was built under a guarantee; £1 shares stood at 27s. to 28s. and the guarantee was 5 per cent., 46355-6.—It ought to be possible to pass a short amending Act compelling shareholders to sell their shares at par, 46357.—Line cost £4,000 a mile and more; it could have been made cheaper; part of it did not cost £1,000 a mile, 46358-9.—There was a short extension a few years ago at cost of ratepayers, which would be a great source of revenue if fishing were developed; the London Company man, Mr. Argrove, came down and entertained members of the Grand Jury lavishly, with result that railway work was stopped, old engines and wagons passed, and in six months the whole thing broke down, new wagons having to be purchased and new engines hired, 46355.

## POVERTY OF DISTRICT.

During the distress of 1890 relief works were started at Drough; starving people were compelled to walk twelve or fourteen miles, men, women, and girls, and break stones on the roadsides; the work selected was the widening of a road already too wide for the traffic, whereas the building of small piers near the people's homes would have been a practical and useful work, 46351.—Works carried out were monuments of the bungling associated with everything connected with Board of Works and had cost the district much money; over £200 special grant had to be made some years ago and the contractor relieved of his work; the road was constantly flooded and lives of children going to school in danger, 46351.—The Department had power to set up crannies, which were anything but a blessing to the towns and villages, 46354-5.

## MCARTHY, Mr. FLORENCE—continued.

## RE-AFFORESTATION.

Witness had done his best to push on tree-planting, and as much as 15,000 to 15,500 acres of land was offered for that purpose in the county six years ago; then Department of Agriculture stepped in and said that witness and his friends on the County Council had no power to do anything in connection with the tree-planting scheme, 46353.—Re-afforestation would give a great deal of employment and improve the climate; value of timber was increasing, 46357.—There was no direct importation of timber into Schull, but foreign timber was used, 46355-71.

## PIER BUILT BY WITNESS.

In 1891 two MARK Companies threatened to leave Crookhaven owing to the condition of the pier; to prevent their leaving and the consequent loss of employment witness spent £53 12s. 6d. out of his own pocket to improve the pier and had never been able to get the money refunded on the ground that no formal permission was given for its expenditure, 46371, 46375-80, 46384.—Formal permission ought to be required, but this was an exceptional case; there was a grant of £120 conditional on the securing of a contribution of £50; witness applied to Congested Districts Board who had not decided at end of four months; he then wrote to the Mansion House Committee and got the £50 on condition it should be refunded if the Board would contribute the amount; the Board wrote three days after the day when amount should have been lodged to say the matter would be considered at their next meeting, 46372-4.—The pier ran out just beyond witness's place of business, but private persons should not be expected to do public works, 46381-4.—Two or three members of the Board came on the Board's steamer to see the work on the pier and they were fully under the impression that they were doing the work themselves; they were in too great a hurry to go to Dunmanus Head or Dunbelly, having to keep a dinner appointment at Glenageary, 46385.—The Board were consulted; witness had been trying to get pier improved for ten or eleven years, and money was spent legitimately, but uselessly in other ways, 46387-93.

## ROGERS, Rev. FRANCIS.

See pp. 177-8.

## PIER AND ROAD NEEDED AT GOLEEN.

A pier and road were much needed at Goleen, Board's consent had been nearly granted; at present no boat of any size could land; there was a small pier of no use except for row boats, 46407-8, 46409.—Witness thought the vote was actually made, but did not know for what amount, 46399-400.—It was five miles from Crookhaven by road, two by ferry, 46401.—The steamer called about once in three or four weeks, 46407.—Roads were greatly flooded on the strand owing to the sand choking it up, 46407-8.

## MAHONEY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 178-9.

## PIER AND ROAD NEEDED AT GOLEEN.

Pier at Goleen and a little approach road of a few perches were badly wanted, 46412.—The Board was giving £400, but £200 more was wanted, and that was a stumbling block, 46413-4, 46419.

## BOARD WOULD DO THE WORK BETTER THAN A CONTRACTOR.

If the Board would do the whole thing they would do it better than a contractor, 46415-8.—That was Mr. Longford's opinion, 46424-5.—There were not many contractors in the district who would take up the work, 46426.

## FLOODS ON THE STRAND.

Another work that would have to be grappled with was the cutting of the sand bank, which was causing floods, 46430.—It would cost at least £500 and that, in addition to £300 for the pier, would be a very heavy tax on ratepayers of Schull Rural District, though

MAHONEY, Mr. TIMOTHY—continued.

not if it were on the country-at-large, 46430, 46433, 46436.—Landlord certainly ought to contribute to the opening of this drain, but the agent would do nothing except take the rent, 46436, 46443-5.—Only a little of the landlord's land suffered, and for that he still got rent, 46437-8.—His point was that the county authorities ought to do the work, it was a public road, 46438-40.—The cutting of the strand was a public necessity, and would not add anything to purchase price of holding, 46444-5.—There was a great deal of valuable manure left there by the sea, 46444.—There was a question about spending money on improvement of property that had not been transferred from owner to tenant, but witness did not see how that came in with regard to the pier, 46434-5.

## OTHER PIER ACCOMMODATION IN DISTRICT.

A pier was wanted also at Donkilly, 46436.—The Board had built a pier and contributed £90 (half cost) towards the making of a road at Gortduff, which had done a lot of good to the place, 46439-4.

## CURING SHEDS NEEDED.

Curing sheds should be built and let to curers at a fair rent, 46436.—Witness did not know many curers resident in Schull, but he cured fish on his own account, 46431.—Witness had seen Mr. Green ten or twelve years ago with reference to his project, and Sir H. Plunkett had come to Goleen and seen the need for a pier, 46432.—Mr. Oliver went out there some months ago, and the work was going to be done now, 46433.

## CLOSED SEASON FOR FISHING AND SIZE OF MESH USED.

There had been some suggestions about a close season for fish and also something about a smaller mesh; it would be a great hardship to stop a fisherman when he had a chance of making money, and if a large mesh were used all the fish would get meshed; if they caught small fish they should let them go again, 46435-6.

COGHLAN, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 170-81.

## DOUGH STRAND: CLOSING OF RIVER ESTUARY AND RESULTING FLOODS.

In regard to the Dough Strand and the closing up of the river estuary, there were several properties concerned as well as the Clinton estate; all the farmers of the district took coral sand off the strand for manure, and it was very injurious to them to have the sand covered with the tide as it was, 46451-2, 46453.—The roads were flooded in winter, so that people could not get to a place of worship nor the children to school, 46451-2.—There were three public roads under contract submerged for six months in the year to a depth of three feet; people used to walk on the fences, now they were down they had stopping places, 46453.—It was too deep for a car to go through after heavy rain, 46454.—About a mile of road was under water, 46454.—The bank was formed about two years ago, 46456.—Twelve small farmers had got a seine net two years ago, which they could now scarcely use owing to the obstruction, 46456.

## COST OF CURING STRAND.

County Surveyor estimated that £300 would open it, 46458.—The road contractor did nothing to that portion, and the landlord would do nothing, 46458.—An application had been lodged with the District Council to open the bank, and it was passed that the Rural District Council, the Congested Districts Board and the County Council should each give £100, but the County Council struck out their £100; the majority of the votes were in East Cork, and they would give nothing but what they could not help, 46459.—The strand must be opened on the land side, 46476.—Once opened it would not be allowed to close again, the Council would employ a man to keep out obstructions; one man and his family, with a boat, could do the work, 46476-7.

COGHLAN, Mr. TIMOTHY—continued.

## PIER NEEDED AT GOLEEN.

A pier was much needed at Goleen, 46460, 46473.—Two steamers came once a month, and in winter were sometimes unable to land provisions, 46460.—The Congested Districts Board were contributing, the ratepayers were so heavily taxed that the opening of the Dough Strand was all that they could do, they would have to do that, 46461-5, 46474.—Ratepayers were taxed for the Schull and Skibbereen and the Baxley Railways; rates on the whole of County Cork were low, and the County Council had £30,000 to its credit; it would be reasonable for the County Council to contribute as was done in Mayo, 46466-72.—There was a seine net in Goleen, but until the pier was built there was no way of getting the fish to market, 46472.

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 135-6.

## INQUIRY INTO QUESTION OF A BRAND FOR MACKEREL.

People in Skibbereen were not charmed of inquiries; an important inquiry affecting deep-sea fisheries and presided over by Mr. Green had been held a few weeks ago on a resolution unanimously adopted by Council of Agriculture in favour of a brand for Irish-cured mackerel; the inquiry ended in smoke, Mr. Green took-picking the idea of branding or inspecting mackerel, and making no suggestion as to a remedy to the injury done to Irish-cured fish in America, 46478-9.

## CONGESTION IN SKIBBEREEN.

Area of congested district in Skibbereen was 26,620 acres, valuation £10,151 12s., population 6,799; of non-congested portion area was 23,746 acres, valuation £22,938 12s., population 15,216; entire area, including urban district of Skibbereen, was 115,266 acres, valuation £46,245, population 28,195, 46479.

## EXTENT OF SKIBBEREEN FISHING INDUSTRY.

Eighty-six large mackerel boats and 535 yaws, representing capital of £40,000, were registered in Skibbereen, 46479.—They were all local boats, 46480.—Port of Skibbereen extended from Gally Head to mouth of Kenmare River, 46482.—Use of a 2½-inch mesh by Penzance boats had had a bad effect; grading would have to come with inspection, 46482-3.—Spring mackerel season was a thing of the past; prices dropped after a week or two owing to the enormous quantity of tawled fish dumped into England, 46504.

## CURES ADVERSELY AFFECTING MACKEREL-CURING FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET.

There were three causes encroaching on the curing of mackerel for America: (1.) the excessive tariff levied by the United States, 8s. per barrel; price of a barrel fell to 8½ dollars last year, which left very little for the fishermen, 46484-1.—This was an opportune time to raise the tariff question at the United States and England were in communication over the Newfoundland fisheries; this question had been raised at the Colonial Conference, on which Ireland ought to have been represented, 46484.—Whatever facilities were given to Newfoundland or Canada Ireland ought to share; Ireland contributed a great deal to the American markets, and claims of Irish fishermen should be considered on this point, 46485-6.—(2.) Unfavourable conditions under which fish were cured; at present fish were cured along the open pier-head; Commission should press Government for a grant to fix suitable sheds on all fishing centres, 46486.—The uncertainty of the fishing industry prevented this from being done by private enterprise, but small buyers would be only too happy to pay for accommodation; at present cost of labour, barrels, and tariff was so great that with any further expense there would be nothing left, 46487.—

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY—continued.

(3.) Want of a brand and inspection for fish, 46481.—In evidence before Inquiry held by Mr. Green it was stated that some badly-cured fish sent to America had given a bad name to all Irish fish; last year thousands of barrels remained unsold, 46482.—In Mr. Green's summing up witness found no reason for his having overruled the application; his statement that Donegal herrings were fetching a higher price than others branded or unbranded was not a fact; Donegal people were in favour of brand, 46483.—As to the trade not being prepared to bear the cost of branding, the curers would be willing to pay a share, but they considered that Government should provide a large portion of the funds; if Mr. Green would not recommend them to give all that money why did he not experiment with a voluntary brand? 46484.—Ireland got the privilege of branding in 1819, and it was taken away in 1825—since when there had been no trained inspector, 46489-92.

## BRANDING.

Cost of branding was held out as a sort of bogey, but it was the duty of the Government to undertake it; 4d. a barrel on 100,000 barrels would realise £1,600; £2,000 more would be enough to meet the difficulty, 46490.—Curers would be willing to undertake the restrictions imposed by adopting a brand; the small curers would certainly co-operate, 46493-5.—Witness was willing to have the brand voluntary at first as a test, 46496, 46506.—If it were voluntary no one could accuse Government or Congested Districts Board of arbitrary action, 46500.—It was most important to regain the ground lost in America, which was the only market for Irish-cured mackerel, 46494, 46506.—Herring brand in Scotland was purely voluntary; in 1828 1,250,000 barrels were not branded but 800,000 were, 46507.—Witness knew that branding had paid in Scotland, but Scotland had had many advantages not shared by Ireland, 46498-501.

## GRANTS MADE UNDER MARINE WORKS ACT AND BY MORE INCOMPLETE.

£5,000 granted a few years ago under Marine Works Act was expended to provide Island of Cape Clear with a harbour of refuge; Congested Districts Board had given £220 for Cow Head and £25 for a road, but many other places needed help; landing stages were wanted at Trillicken and Sheriffs Island, 46491-2.

## EXTENSION OF RAILWAY FROM SKIBBEREN TO BALTIMORE INCOMPLETE.

Six years ago Government gave a free grant to extend railway from Skibberen to Baltimore; £260,000 was available, but line was not completed, it was still 300 or 400 yards from deep water; its completion would be a great advantage, 46506-7.—Estimated expenditure was £10,500; there would have to be a pier in connection with railway; Congested Districts Board had agreed to give £5,500, thus recognizing the value of the work, 46508-10.—At the time the absence of through communication at Cork was the great obstacle to the construction of this work, 46511.—That obstacle would be removed, a Bill had been passed through Parliament to that end, 46506, 46512-3.—The Cork and Brandon Railway were giving £15,000 and the Cork Harbour Board £15,000, 46513.—The English Great Western Company was also concerned in it, 46514.—No doubt some of the American liners would call and mails would be dropped at Baltimore, 46515.

## CONNECTION OF COAST-LINE BETWEEN SKIBBEREN AND COOMASHERRY.

Portion of coast-line from Skibberen to Coomasherry needed attention; there was no possibility of getting grants unless district was scheduled, 46516.—There were no unoccupied lands in district, but a tenant farmer in Castletown had 500 acres which could be had if a satisfactory price were paid, 46518, 46519.—The farmer lived on one part and farmed the whole under the dairy system; the land had been

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY—continued.

cleared of tenants 50 years ago, 46517.—It was exactly in the centre of the congested area from which many young men emigrated, 46519-20.

## BENDUFF SLATE QUARRIES.

The Benduff Slate Quarries near Carberry had been working for 50 years, and the slate was of splendid quality; help was needed to provide up to date machinery; the managing director would take £500 for new machinery and £500 for development, and pay reasonable interest on it; at present he could only employ 15 or 16 men and could not fulfil the orders coming in, but with improved machinery he could employ 50 or 60, 46522.—It was a family company, James Swanton, Limited, 46523.—It was paying, but in Ireland it was difficult to get advances from the banks for industrial purposes, 46523-4.—Government might be asked to assist, because the employment provided would be a public benefit; the work had slackened since an accident which happened 8 or 10 years ago, 46525.—Considering the way in which England strangled Irish industries in the past it was not unreasonable to ask for restitution; three or four millions a year for 50 years would not pay back what had been taken, 46527.—Creditable character of homes in the district was due to the slate quarries, 46528.

## HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH.

See pp. 135-8

## NEW PIER NEEDED AT GLANDORE HARBOUR.

A pier at Glandore Harbour was almost useless for trading purposes, it was used chiefly for curing mackerel; to get mackerel to the harbour they had to be taken out of fishing boat into a small yawl and hauled again at the pier; this handling detracted from quality of fish and made perfect curing more difficult, 46529, 46532.—A quay was wanted where fishing vessels could come alongside at any state of the tide, 46530, 46533.—There were thirty-six boats, half of them local the rest belonging to Wexham companies, but manned by local men, 46534-5.—Herrings had been taken off Glandore, but mackerel was the great fishing, 46537-8.

## IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED ON UNIONHALL SIDE OF HARBOUR AND AT LEAP.

On the Unionhall side of the harbour there was a quay built twenty or twenty-five years ago; it was entirely inadequate for the requirements of the fish-curing alone; it could be cheaply enlarged, a T-piece should be put at the head of the pier, and the channel should be deepened, 46535, 46540.—Improvements might not increase the quantity of fish but fishing would be prosecuted with greater industry, and time now wasted in discharging could be given to fishing, 46543.—No portion of the coast between Crookhaven harbour and Coomasherry was scheduled owing to the fact that there were one or two large farms in the district, 46536-40.—At Leap, at the head of Glandore harbour, a great deal of sand was discharged; a great deal more could be done with proper vessels and a good harbour, and there would be a market for the sand; the channel up to Leap should be dredged and the quay there enlarged and improved, 46540.

## RAILWAY NEEDED FROM CLONAKILTY TO DEEP-WATER PIER AT GLANDORE.

A railway ought to be constructed from Clonakilty to the deep-water pier at Glandore Harbour, about fourteen miles, 46544-5.—The gauge should be the Cork and Brandon gauge, 46546.—Witness would not be prepared to give a formal guarantee; part of the district through which line would run was already paying a guarantee for the extension of the Cork and Brandon Line to Coomasherry, and the charge for the Skibberen and Skibberen line extended to Leap and almost into Ross, 46547-9.

HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH—*continued*.HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH—*continued*.

## EXTRAVAGANT COST OF SCHULL AND SKIBBEREN LINE.

Cost of Schull and Skibberen line was £4,000 a mile for construction and rolling stock, 46551-1.—Witness believed that was extravagant; the contractor boasted that he made a good deal of money out of it; inferior and unsuitable rolling stock was put on, which had to be changed by the guaranteeing area soon after the line was built; at one time the railway was idle for want of rolling stock, 46552, 46554.—It was constructed under the supervision of the Grand Jury—the County Surveyor, 46563.

## BENDUFF QUARRIES.

Witness believed the Benduff quarries had been worked for over a century; he had seen as many as 250 men working there; work was done by contract, unskilled men drawing 12s., and skilled men 15s. a week, the excess amounting often to £2 for unskilled, 23 10s. for skilled men being paid at the end of the month; they worked in gangs of twelve, 46554-5.—Not more than twenty men were now employed owing to the failure of Shaw, who was President of the Munster Bank when it broke, and owned half the quarry, 46556-7.—At that time machinery was up-to-date, but the failure of the bank shortened the capital of the quarry, and the work began to dwindle; then it was taken over by the Munster Bank and still greater loss occurred; a cliff fell down and seven men were killed, 46558-9.

## TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES.

If the railway were made it would pass the gate of the quarry which would be an excellent feeder for it; at present the railway company having refused to continue to allow the loading of slates at a siding, and Gluckstadt station being difficult of access, the company had to cart slates eleven miles to Skibberen and rail them fifty-three miles from Skibberen to Cork instead of thirty-two miles from Gluckstadt, 46559.—These facts had not been brought before the Railway Commission so far as witness knew, 46560.

## LEGAL DIFFICULTY HINDERING COMPLETION OF LANDING-STAGES AT PRISON COVE, COW COVE, AND BLIND HARBOUR.

Prison Cove, Cow Cove, and Blind Harbour needed a landing-stage or shelter for the boats; witness had approached Department of Agriculture in autumn of 1903, and in May, 1904, the County Council having officially asked the Department to consider the question, Department offered to contribute two-thirds of the estimated cost, the remaining third to be provided by the Council and the work to be carried out as a county undertaking, 46560-1, 46562.—The County Council agreed to this, and tenders were asked for, when (in October) the Department postponed the matter owing to a legal difficulty which was not yet overcome, 46562, 46563-4.—The difficulty was that under the Local Government Act the Department had no power to co-operate with the County Council in such matters, 46562, 46566.—The legal adviser to the County Council said the Council was free to pay the moment the Department paid in their contributions, 46562.

## RECLAMATION OF LAND.

In country around from Durnamway and further north a great deal of land ought to be reclaimed; some could only be used for tree-planting, and that ought to be done, 46568, 46571.—County Councils were slow to undertake such work until land was transferred to tenant, it would be better for the thing to emanate from an official source, 46569.—Many out-ways have comprising hundreds of acres could be made useful for tillage by a reasonable outlay, 46564-70.—It would not take long, 46572.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

The place abounded in slate quarries, and people who knew said there were plenty of minerals in Gluckstadt, 46572.

## GLUCKSTADT LIGHTHOUSE.

Little Lighthouse outside Gluckstadt harbour was erected by a local Committee ten years ago, and up to the present, maintained entirely by contributions from fishing boats and from private sources; some months ago, the Secretary, Mr. Cullinan, got a grant of £5 for three years from the Department, 46573.—The light was kept going for seven months of the year; it was first erected in interest of the fishing fleet but had become useful for other purposes; the Department should give a substantial grant so that the light could be maintained all the year round, 46572a-3.

## COOPER, CAPTAIN RICHARD W.

See pp. 188-90.

## OBJECTIONS TO BREAKING UP GRASS LANDS: EFFECT ON CATTLE TRADE.

Splitting up grazing lands to any extent would be a great injustice to small farmers in the South who depended on the up-country market for their stores from soon after Christmas till the English market opened, 46576, 46593, 46605.—Grassers usually bought cattle at 1½ to 2 and 3 years old, according to the part of the country they were to be taken to; 1½ year olds costing £6 to £7 stayed a year on a Tipperary farm, then being worth £12 10s., were taken on to a farm in Westmeath, going out for at £19 5s. to £19 10s. in following November, 46577a.—Small farmer must sell his 1½ year olds to make room for the new calves, 46587-8.

## EXTENT OF VALUE OF LAND.

Another objection to breaking up grass-lands was the certainty that the land when laid down would be worth about half its present value; in County Cork the whole object of tillage was to renew the land, but if fattening land were broken up it took years to get it back into heart; witness remembered seeing a field of such land broken up by a Scotch steward who took one crop off it, then converted it out in potatoes, and then laid it down; that field was still only a steeplefield, 46577a-83.—The return on tillage was very poor; witness had been paid for oats double the price of beautiful oats from Orlena, 46584.—To get a judicious system of tillage you must till only according to your requirements, 46585-6.—The people who would be brought in if grass lands were broken up were little better than labourers, 46590-1.—Arranging a good system of tillage inferior grass land might pay better under tillage if you could be sure of the price of produce, 46592.—Tillage was a gamble; in witness's view the less tillage the better, 46593-13.

## STALL-FEEDING AND EMPLOYMENT FOR FARMER'S FAMILY.

And witness's experience of stall-feeding was that it was a dead loss, 46594.—As to advantages to small farmer of having employment for his family, all round Carrigaline the farmers' children could get employment; the girls did lace work, and did not lose farm work, which ruined the hands for lace-making, 46595-9.

## BEST TRAINING FOR BOYS TO TEACH THEM TO BE HANDYMEN.

Best thing for agricultural boys would be to teach them to be handymen; witness had worked as a farm labourer in America, and could have earned double if he could have done blacksmith's or carpenter's work, 46600-2.—The young Irish farmer often thought it *infra dig* to work, 46602.—Mothers were more to blame than fathers; if local people would interest themselves in this question it would do a great deal of good, 46603.

COOPER, CAPTAIN RICHARD W.—continued.

## EFFECTS OF FREE IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

In regard to Canadian cattle, the important thing was protection from disease; the United States were full of disease, and there was 3,000 miles of border between them and Canada; it was really a question for the cities; they would be the sufferers if the milk supply were cut off, 46614, 46625.—Importation would not affect the price of store cattle at home; it would affect the price of droppings calves, as it did before, 46625.

CARROLL, Mr. JOHN T.

See pp. 180-3.

## DISTRIBUTION OF NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for mares and cows in County Cork were given to farmers, cottagers, &c., in lower valuations; £25 in West and £50 in East Riding; mare nominations were distributed two rats over rural districts, but as this was considered to work unfavourably to poorer districts the County Committee adopted the Bishop of Ross's suggestion whereby number of working horses in each district was taken into account as basis of distribution; this almost doubled the nominations in some of the poorer districts, 46567-8.

## LOCATION OF PREMIUM BULLS AND BONES.

In regard to location of premium bulls poorer districts in South and Southwest were pretty well served, 18 bulls being in or near congested districts; the greater number were bought under Department's Loan Scheme, which was gradually being underdone and availed of, 46585.—They were mostly Shorthorn bulls; there were a few Friesian Angus, 46619-20.—Number of premium bones would be materially increased but for the difficulty of obtaining suitable animals; six of the 15 sub-districts were in congested areas, and County Committee intended to increase the number in the poorer districts, 46622.

## GRANTS FOR LOCAL SHOWS.

County Committee gave £700 annually in grants to local shows, viz., £250 to Cork, £15 each to Clonsilla, Skibbereen, Bandon, Mallow, Comberford, and Midleton, £25 to Cork Poultry Show, and £90 for small butter and poultry shows in places remote from these centres; the latter shows usually finished up a month's course of lectures in one or more districts and created great local interest as well as leaving a permanent impression on those who attended the classes, the best was at Bantley, which embraced several congested areas; the six county shows were very important as interesting people who would not attend a big central show, and they had done much to grade up cattle in their neighbourhood; it was a condition of the grant that special provision should be made in the prize list for farmers of low valuation and there must also be classes for poultry, which were particularly applicable to poor districts; in Ballinacorney, where a few years ago there were not two dozen pure-bred fowl, there were 600 entries last year, chiefly owned by labourers' wives, and the Department bought a considerable share for stock purposes in other counties; two poultry, two dairy, and two agricultural class instructors and one instructor in horticulture and beekeeping were employed, 46620.—In grouping farms to compete at shows £25 was about the fair average for smaller valuations; in some cases at Skibbereen valuation was as low as £15; it varied in different parts of the county, 46621-2.—The man under £10 valuation was dealt with locally, the people of the locality having practically a decisive voice in making these divisions, 46623-4.—There were no special prizes for congested districts, 46625.

CARROLL, Mr. JOHN T.—continued.

## EGG STATIONS.

There were 54 egg distributing stations in the county, 40 turkey and 20 goose stations; 20 of them in, or in easy reach of congested areas; eggs sold from stations this year would probably amount to 80,000, 46628.

## BUTTER-MAKING INSTRUCTION IN CONGESTED AREAS.

In regard to lectures, special favour was given to poorer districts; for butter-making all congested portions of the county had been visited except Castle-town district, where the West Cork instructors were soon due; the instructors spent about a month in each district, taking six to twelve pupils who attended daily through the whole routine, and in the intervals visiting private dairies where asked, 46635.

## HORTICULTURE AND BEE-KEEPING.

There were 15 demonstration plots for horticulture and bee-keeping under the superintendence of the County Horticulturist, who also made it his special business to visit cottages and small farmers; a second man would have to be provided in October; to effect a permanent impression the instructor must come round again and again to the same place, 46625.

## CENTRAL MARKET IN CORK.

The establishment of a central market in Cork would be a great help to the poultry and horticultural industry; Department had set aside £500 for making necessary alterations in a suitable site in the Corn Exchange, 46626.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Agricultural instruction was given by lectures during winter and early spring at suitable centres and visits paid between winter to neighbouring farms; over 250 demonstration plots were arranged in various kinds of crops and manures; 2,000 copies accompanying report had been circulated through local shows, District Councils, &c.; 30 of 117 demonstration plots in West Riding of the county were in congested districts and had good results; witnesses did not agree with evidence tending to discredit usefulness of itinerant instructors, but their work might with advantage be supplemented in poorer districts by a system of resident instructors localised centrally in a small model farm, which could also be used as store-house for distribution on loan or sale at cost price of sprayers, &c., and also for distribution of bones and other animals from Departmental institution; this system would have the merit of continuity, which was specially needed in poor districts, 46625-6.—Two agricultural class instructors were employed to teach science as applied to agriculture in six centres; train centres had been selected hitherto, but it was hoped soon to get into more remote places; the classes had been very successful and popular, 46626.—One of the largest manufacturers of artificial manures wrote attributing increased demand for manufactured fertilisers during last three years to County Council lectures, 46629.

## PRIZE SCHEME TO ENCOURAGE TILLAGE AND HOME CONSUMPTION OF PRODUCE ON LARGE FARMS.

A trial scheme of prizes for large farms had been arranged chiefly on the basis of a revival of tillage and home consumption of farm products; for this there were 124 entries; the scheme was framed by the Bishop of Ross; there were to be three inspectors, as the scheme involved a system of accounts and keeping of books and the ascertaining at end of year of amount of farm produce consumed on the farm, 46626-8.—Committee contributed £270 to Munster Dairy School Governors, who had charge of a scheme of prizes for cottages and small farmers (under £15 valuation), 46629, 46630.

CARROLL, MR. JOHN T.—continued.

## WORKING OF FERTILISERS AND FURDING STUFFS ACT.

The Fertilisers and Fording Stuffs Act had been put in operation extensively with good results, especially to poorer classes; Act of last year was a poor substitute for its predecessor, 46631.—Resident instructions were needed to prevent the sale of bad seed and calf manure; the latter was outside the 1906 Act because it was mixed, and a good deal of it still came into the country, especially the remote parts, 46631.

## VETERINARY RELIEF NEEDED IN CONGESTED AREAS.

Some system of veterinary relief was greatly needed in congested areas; there were only 15 veterinary surgeons in County Cork outside the city; less than 1 for every 7,000 farmsteads, 46631.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEETING OF DEPARTMENT AND CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

There was a good deal of confusion when Department first took over the working of the congested areas; witness had no personal knowledge of methods of Congested Districts Board, but he feared that, as might be expected from a centralised governing body dealing directly with unformed and mostly apathetic units, there was no permanent results; there was also a difficulty in getting people used to a specialising system to take any initiative in matters involving an element of risk, such as the purchase of a bull, etc., and but for the energy of the private matter would be almost hopeless; however, things were improving, 46631-7.—The Committee spent £100 a year in premium bulls alone in congested areas, 46631.—There was no question but that poor districts required more help than hitherto of one, 46638.—It would be admirable to have subsidiary grants available for special requirements of poor areas and administered by County Committee through, perhaps, a local committee; the Department had made special payments for subsidiary schemes, but there was nothing like the amount that would be needed, 46639.

## ORGANISATION AND TILLAGE.

Cork was a great dairy county, and there were a considerable number of streameries in some parts of it; they were chiefly co-operative, 46640-2.—Witness did not think they caused a decrease of tillage, 46643-4.

TOWNSEND, REV. FRANCIS.

See pp. 193-5.

## LAND FOR SCHOOL FARMS.

Witness had tried to promote tillage by giving land for school farms, but parents would not avail themselves of it, 46645.

## BOARD'S TRACTS AND PAPERS.

The Board had done a great deal of work as regards tracts and papers; they should have some depot in a country town where people would know they could get them for 1d. or so, 46646.

## SOIL IN SKIBBEREN DISTRICT.

Soil in Skibberen district was generally light and moory on a clay slate foundation; where red sandstone came in the union of the two made a better soil; better from such soil getting 4d. more in the market than that from clay slate farms, but the general character of the land was small fields with rocky, uneven surface, 46646.

## CONDITIONS OF TILLAGE ON ROUGH GROUND.

Tillage did not pay because farmers did not know how to make it pay; advanced machinery could not be used in the district and tillage by manual labour must die out; it would take a hardworking farmer

TOWNSEND, REV. FRANCIS.—continued.

ten to fifteen days' manual labour in addition to horse labour to plant an acre of potatoes; if they would only work with a drill plough and make the drills they would do it in less than half the time, 46643.—Lorry beds were made almost universally for drainage purposes in rough and rocky places but on average land because it was a tradition, 46643-8.—Witness thought a great deal of the rough land in the West must lapse into grazing, 46646, 46648.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION SUITED TO DISTRICTS NEEDED.

A better system of irrigation was needed and instruction as to improving very poor pasture land, a class of instruction not as a rule given; witness's father had found Leicester sheep too delicate for the country, but by using common ewes of the country with the South Down ram had produced lambs to sell in April and May, whereas formerly lambs were never seen in the market till June or July, 46648.

## KIND OF CATTLE NEEDED.

It was the same with cattle; Shorthorns were rather delicate for the country and they were very bad milkers; with Shorthorn bulls, bullocks sold well, but for milkers some of the old Irish cows were needed; the Aberdeen Angus also had the name of being very bad milkers, though thirty or forty years ago they got prizes at the Dublin Show as the best milkers from anywhere; Board should apply their attention to getting a race of milking cattle for this district, 46648.

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES AND THE SUPPLY OF LAND.

Present system of labourers' cottages tended largely to congestion; in many ways cottages were a boon, but the vice of the system was that they had no connection with farmers on whose land they were put up; as a result, the acre or half-acre of land attached was exhausted by continual potato growing; the labourer had no certainty of employment and the farmer could not find labour, 46648.—Many of these cottages were now empty, 46648, 46651.—Many farmers gave constant employment and more would do so if they could get the men, 46648.—The usual practice was to have a six or twelve months' agreement, the labourer getting a cottage and land and so much wages, 46650.—Chief cause of emigration was the decrease of labour, as farmers gave up tillage, 46651.—Better system of tillage would give more employment; labour should be spent on the most productive land, but the tendency was for farmers to farm as much land as they could work with their families, having a few cattle here and there and one person to attend them both, because it was the easiest way and because of the scarcity of labour, 46651-62.—The labourer's cottage should be part and parcel of the farmer's holding, and the farmer should pay the rates and give the labourer a separate acre of land each year, 46653-4.

## FRUIT-GROWING AND VEGETABLE-PRESERVING.

The return from fruit-growing was uncertain, but vegetable preserving would employ a number of women; there should be an instructor; witness was not in favour of the factory system, which tended to break up home life, and at the Cork Exhibition most interest was taken in large factory work; witness had had a little drying machine made and could have excellent green peas, beans, etc., in winter; there was a good sale for preserved vegetables all the year round; the drying process was very simple and there was no difficulty in keeping the vegetables, 46654, 46659-72.—Witness had not been in communication with Department; he had only worked locally, 46673.—Early potatoes did better near the sea on account of the late frosts; they had not been very successful, 46674.—The through service to Cork would help to provide market for them, 46675.—There was a local market for fruit, but with railway rates and deterioration from handling it did not pay to send it to Cork, 46655-6.



O'MEARA, Dr. T. J.

See pp. 126-7.

## CONGESTION IN COAST DISTRICT FROM THE HEAD TO ROARING WATER BAY.

Coast district from Toe Head to Roaring Water Bay, including Islands of Sheekin, Cape Clear, and Hare, had an area of 20,000 acres, population of 5,750, of whom about 1,200 lived on the islands; land was mostly rocky and soil light; greater part of district was congested; inhabitants were poor, dietary defective, general health not good, houses were bad, and their surroundings very unsanitary, 46676.

## DIETARY—EFFICIENT OF OBFUSCATION.

Dietary consisted of bread and tea, dried fish and potatoes; tea was largely used, milk and porridge hardly at all, 46676.—Substitution of tea for raw milk in feeding children was a serious matter, 46680.—Cousins would eventually interfere greatly with general health of the country; the farmers sent as much milk as possible to the coast towns and would not keep it back to sell locally even at an increased price, 46676-84.—Separated milk was not used; it had a disagreeable taste and deteriorated quickly; as food, it was really, but not quite so good as skim milk but for the taste, 46685-8.—Typhoid had broken out in connection with consumption before they were established on a proper sanitary basis, 46681.—Return to former simple dietary was much to be desired, 46714.

## DISEASES PREVALENT.

There was an amount of tea drunkenness in the country, 46682.—And anæmia and dyspepsia were common owing to defective dietary; other diseases prevalent were rheumatic ailments and typhus fever, which was endemic, 46690.—Typhus germs had been in the country a long time and remained owing to defective sanitation; it was a disease that might arise at once from insanitary conditions, 46691-2.—It was worst in Toe Head, Arghdown and Hare Island; there had been numerous outbreaks during past twelve years; one to Hare Island in 1885 very severe; after the last outbreak on Toe Head in 1903, Mr. Justice Ross, in whose court the estate was, on requisition being made to him gave directions that some twenty houses should be better ventilated at estate's expense, 46693.—It was difficult to say who was liable for putting houses in a sanitary condition; the estate was in Obantery and was administered by Judge Ross, 46694-6.—Witness, like all other doctors, was very loth to prosecute his patients, 46693, 46700.—Saw twenty or thirty people on Toe Head were prevented at his suggestion, 46693.

## PREVALENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was very prevalent, especially in Arghdown, Hare and Sheekin Islands and Cape Clear; its incidence was greatest in places to which consumptive Irish-Americans returned, 46696, 46703.—When the disease was introduced into houses which, from their structure could not be properly disinfected frequently, the whole family died out, 46696.—Persons suffering from tuberculosis should have their cases notified at port of landing to medical officer of district to which they were proceeding, 46695, 46715.—American regulations as to landing of consumptives were extremely stringent, 46699.—Witness believed the disease brought from America to be especially infectious, 46698.—Girls had often been employed as housemaids in America; men worked in factories and the work was very hard; it was a curious fact that in America as in Ireland the Celtic race seemed subject to tuberculosis, 46697.—A form of leucæmia was also common among young women returning from America, 46700.—Causes of high death-rate from tuberculosis were—(1) general weakening of health of people owing to emigration and defective dietary; (2) defective housing and sanitation; (3) return of consumptive Americans, 46715.

## CONGESTION OF HOUSES.

The houses, except poor low cottages, were low, slatted, ill-ventilated cabins with earthen floors, consisting generally of two apartments; of front and

O'MEARA, Dr. T. J.—continued.

back were cess or manure pits; the conditions were highly conducive to disease and difficult to rectify for many reasons; dispensary medical officers as Medical Officers of Health were naturally and to a great extent properly unwilling to prosecute their patients, 46702-3.—There were no separate medical superintendents except for large centres, 46704.—County Medical Officers of Health should be appointed who would give all their time to sanitary work, going among the people and instructing them; prosecutions were not much as where people were too poor to put sanitary officer's recommendations into effect, 46704.—Landlords ought to keep houses in sanitary condition, but it was difficult to get them to do so when the land was passing from them to the tenants, 46705-7.—Witness believed there was no power in Ireland for the medical officer to do the work and recover from the landlord, 46707-8.—There were many houses without chimneys, and in these people suffered from phthisis, 46709-11.—Grates-in-all should be made, through Parish Commissions or otherwise, in the poorest districts for improvement of surroundings of dwellings, putting in proper windows and cementing floors; many people could build houses by local co-operation if they got a grant for sites and timbers, 46711.—Average valuation in Hare Island was 24; in some parts houses were built in villages so that "barns," i.e., manure pits, of four or five houses adjoined, which added materially to the evils of congestion; the origin of building in villages had nothing to do with relationship, 46713-4.

## NUMBERS OF HOUSES UNSUIT FOR HABITATION.

In Toe Head, population 175; seventeen out of thirty-seven houses were unfit for habitation, the remaining twenty were almost all defective; in Hare Island, population 300; forty out of forty-one houses were unfit for habitation; in Cape Clear, population 600; twenty-five out of 120 houses were uninhabitable; in Sheekin Island, population 200; only six or eight out of sixty houses were unfit, 46714.

## FISHING INDUSTRY IN SHEEKIN AND CAPE CLEAR.

People of Sheekin and Cape Clear, especially the latter, were all engaged in fishing industry and were not badly off, 46715.

O'BULLIVAN, REV. JAMES.

See pp. 128-9.

## CONGESTION IN ARGHDOWN SOUTH.

Population of congested districts of Arghdown South was 1,400; there were thirty or forty un-economic farms on mainland and on the islands (Hare, Sheekin, and Galf) they were all un-economic, 46717-8.

## CONSPICUOUS POWERS FOR BOARD PROPOSED.

There was no word of property being sold to the Board; so far only two estates had been sold by private arrangement direct to tenants, 46718-20.—Such districts as Hare Island and Toe Head should pass through hands of an improving authority, 46721.—Overtures had been made for other estates, but price asked was too high; Board should have compulsory powers particularly with regard to Hare Island, where sanitary improvement and definition of boundaries were much needed, 46726.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

A large proportion of land was cultivated, but imperfectly; plots should be attached to National Schools, where children could be instructed theoretically as well as practically, and there should be itinerant teachers or inspectors coming round from year to year, 46721.—Teachers would have to be trained, 46722-3.—It was on the mainland that instruction was needed and some place should be adopted to secure good seeds, 46729-30.

O'SULLIVAN, REV. JAMES—continued.

## CERAMICISTS AND THEIR EFFECT ON HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

There were ceramicists in the district, 46731.—They certainly had a bad effect on children's health; separated milk had a disagreeable taste and very soon became unfit for food, 46734.—People could not be induced to retain sufficient raw milk for the children, 46735-7.

## NEEDS OF ISLAND FISHING POPULATION.

Fishing population, especially on the islands, was greatly in need of piers, 46730.—Hare Island causeway was intended as a passage from Hare Island East to Hare Island West; at high tide there was six feet of water on the strand and the tide came up very rapidly, 46731.—Work was not yet begun; it was originally expected that a quay or slip would be built in connection with the bridge and this was badly needed, 46732-4.—There were large macorrel boats and a large number of lobster boats on the island; lobster fishing would be very successful if there were a

O'SULLIVAN, REV. JAMES—continued.

good permanent market, but except last year there was only one buyer and prices hardly paid for fisherman's labour; the Frenchman who came last year might not return, 46733-5.—A road was made through the island for the first time in 1892; Lord Zetland came down on the island to see it and through him witness succeeded in getting the road, a slip at east end of island, and a large quay at Roaring Water Bay; slip on the east was not sufficient, there should be a quay with a slip at the end of it allowed to run out; when there was a glut of fish and price was low in Baltimore, macorrel boats would come over and employ women to save fish for their own use; a quay was wanted on the mainland; all the engineers who saw the place were in favour of proposed improvements; two more little roads, north and south, were also needed, 46735.

## CORK NEEDED REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD.

District was badly congested; valuation about 12s. per head in Hare Island, but the Board had never given anything except for the bridge; Cork ought to have a representative on the Board, 46736.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

### EIGHTY-FOURTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Court-house, Llistow.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL;  
WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., B.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. M. O'CONNOR examined.

July 3, 1907.

Mr. M.  
O'Connell.

42127. CHAIRMAN.—You are Clerk of the Llistow Rural District Council?—Yes, my lord.

42128. You are nominated by that body to appear before us?—Yes.

42129. You have prepared some notes of evidence, and if you pleased with your statement we shall ask you any questions upon it. I think that would be the best way?—Very well. There are ten electoral divisions congested in this district, population, 10,784, roughly a third of the population and area of the Union. The Rural Council think that the remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that the average valuation per head is only £1 18s. 3d., and of the congested divisions £1 2s. 2d.

42130. That is a difference of 16s. 1—Yes. The thirty shillings per head rate should be abolished, and the Board should have a discretion to schedule a townland, or a group of townlands, as it would see fit. The present method is no guide. For instance, Kilsheena, one of the scheduled divisions, has only a valuation of 16s. 3d. per head. The cause of its low valuation, of £200, is because the land, reclaimed by largely, was of little value in 1858, when the valuation was made. A holding of only five or six pounds valuation in Kilsheena may have from ten to fifteen cows. Lilloughlin, Tarnest, Llanion, Ulrie, and other places are more congested. The intention of this division is given to show that the rate at present in force should be abolished.

42131. Then, in your opinion, if a revaluation was made of this particular place the valuation would come out much higher than it is at present?—Yes. Then, with respect to unscheduled lands, as to what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion, I submit a schedule of the unscheduled lands in the district, which was sent to the Commission in October last.\* Also the replies received from some of the owners of these tracts. Since then the townlands of Bannacully, Coalgren, and Kilmore have been sold to the Estate Commissioners, and the holding at Garbreen has been sold to a tenant. The most considerable area of the best land in this schedule is in Kilsheena, 846 acres of very good tillage land, and the better from Messrs. Reeves and Sons, solicitors to the Scottish Provident Institution, states that they were in communication with the Congested Districts Board as to sale. It will be observed that in this schedule demesne lands are excluded.

42132. Tell us a little about this unscheduled land. Is all this land that you have got in this schedule area available for agricultural purposes? Is it all grazing or tillage land?—It is, my lord.

42133. It does not include bog or mountain?—Well,

wherever the bog is it is indicated in the schedule, but all the other lands are as a rule, I think, in fact almost entirely grazing lands.

42134. All the land except the parts that have got "bog" in front of them is suitable for tillage purposes?—It is.

42135. Then when you say that the most considerable area of the best land is this 846 acres of very good tillage land, is that all under tillage now or in grass?—Portion of it is under tillage. In fact I think it is the only holding in the schedule that is farmed in a mixed farming way, that is tillage, grazing and dairying.

42136. Do you know what proportion of the 846 acres is under tillage?—Well, I do not know, but I should say there are 15 to 20 acres farmed by the Scottish Company.

42137. You say 15 to 20 acres out of 846?—Yes, I should say that there is only that.

42138. If it is good tillage land why is not more of it tilled at present?—Well, really, I do not know. It is situated near the town of Ballyhenon, and in the season from June to October there is a very good market for milk there, and this farm supplies the whole village. That is the reason, I think, that there is not more tilled.

42139. Is it all in one hand?—It is.

42140. And the land is used as a dairy farm, and it pays better as a dairy farm than if it were broken up and tilled. Is not that so?—Probably they find that that is so in Ballyhenon.

42141. The local market for milk necessitates a large dairy farm?—It does.

42142. Now, would you suggest that that farm should be broken up?—The suggestion I make is later on in the statement, and it is to the effect that should the company come to an agreement with the Congested Districts Board, while a part of it might be given for holdings, a large share of it should be vested permanently in the Board for the reason that I state. But I will come to that.

42143. What do you mean by the company—is it the Scottish Provident Institution?—Yes, the Scottish Provident Institution.

42144. Are they the owners of this farm?—Yes, the owners and occupiers.

42145. Owners, and occupiers also?—Yes.

42146. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say they occupy it. In what way?—Well, they held a mortgage of it, and it came into their possession.

42147. How do they manage it—who occupies it for them?—A caretaker.

42148. A bailiff, I suppose?—He is a farm steward and caretaker.

July 6, 1907.

Mr. M.  
O'Donnell.

42143. CHAIRMAN.—You say it comes into their possession on mortgages?—Yes.

42144. Where is the head office of this company?—Edinburgh. Then as to the question of cottiers and milk supply, with a view of improving the condition of small occupiers, rather than increasing their number, it may be well to consider whether, in the case of congested localities situated near tracts of waste lands, it would be practicable, in the case of buying any of these tracts, to vest only a portion of such land in the Congested Districts Board permanently with a view of enabling that Board to let such lands for the grazing of a cow by each cottier whose present holding is too small to feed a cow. I am informed, and believe that, while in the towns milk can be got in the rural districts for six months of the year, very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. The nurses tell me condensed milk is used to feed children, and even during the summer months it appears to be the practice, generally, that in the absence of a continuous and certain demand for milk, such as contractors provide for, farmers cannot see their way to sell any of their milk by retail, as the whole of the milk is engaged to be taken to the creameries, and also for feeding calves.

42150. You say that while in the towns for six months of the year milk can be got, in the rural district very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. Do you mean that in the other six months milk can be got in the towns?—Yes; and throughout the year.

42151. But in the rural district very little is to be had by the labouring class?—That would be the winter, or rather the six months of winter and spring.

42152. Then I suppose that during that six months milk would be also rather scarce in the towns?—Well, they manage always to get the milk in the towns. That is my experience.

42153. In your opinion, in the towns they can get milk all the year round pretty regularly?—Yes.

42154. And the nurses that you refer to, are those the nurses that look after the children of the labouring class?—No; they are maternity nurses—midwives.

42155. Then the condensed milk is used for feeding the children when they are very young?—Yes.

42156. Mr. SOUTHERLAND.—Do you say that milk is imported into Kerry?—I do say it, decidedly.

42157. Condensed milk?—Yes, sir. I can give you date and date, name and place.

42158. CHAIRMAN.—Is it only since the establishment of creameries that you have observed this lack of milk?—Well, I did not say that really, but I should say that the establishment of the creameries has, in fact, intensified the evil. It has made it more difficult to get the milk now in the rural districts in the winter time.

42159. I suppose there is a tendency to send all the milk to the creameries?—There is.

42160. To leave the household a little short?—Yes. Many hold the view that the appearance of the children at the rural school shows, as a rule, they are not well nourished. Suppose, then, the land is obtained near congested places, the question will then arise, in the case of these people, how are they to purchase a cow, and if they get a loan to buy a rich cow, where there is no cow already, or to replace an old tuberculous cow, what security can they offer for the repayment of the money? Bearing upon this point, I submit a report made by me on the 7th ultimo to the Guardians, from which it will be observed that, out of a seed loan of close on £5,000 in the rural district there was actually collected out of the first instalment £986, over 50 per cent., leaving only an arrears of £13 uncollected, and in not one case out of over 1,800 recipients of seed potatoes was any attempt made to repudiate the debt.\* It is to be borne in mind that a large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any sort of security; they were trusted; they proved themselves worthy of trust, so I think it may be submitted that they would also repay a loan to buy a cow.

42161. Mr. SOUTHERLAND.—You suggest that the land should be provided by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; the suggestion is that the Congested Districts Board should keep a portion of this scheduled land permanently vested in themselves rather than to multiply the number of small occupiers, and

seeing that there is not enough of land to go round all, and that there will be a large number of small occupiers who would not have sufficient means of feeding their cows in the winter, it would be well that they should have grazing given them somehow.

42162. Your suggestion is that the Congested Districts Board should let it to these people at so much a year?—Yes.

42163. Of course, that contemplates the permanency of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, yes, or some similar institution.

42164. Under a local body?—Well, possibly a rural district council.

42165. Do you think they would be willing to undertake a duty like that?—I should say so.

42166. They have already to provide cottages?—They are having the providing and the letting of cottages.

42167. Are there many such people in the place you refer to?—Oh, yes, I should say so, especially in the congested districts. There are lots of people with half an acre, or an acre, or less than two acres.

42168. In fact the same class of people that you provide labourers' cottages for?—The same class in fact. We expect to have 800 Union cottages, being an acre of land each.

42169. In the Union?—No; only in the Bund District, not the Union. The Union goes into Limerick as well as Kerry and we exclude Limerick. For instance, that would be one portion of the Union, with 800 people having only one acre of land each.

42170. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you give an acre and—Yes; a statute acre.

42171. Do you think this question grazing would satisfy the people as well?—I think it would be a very popular thing, and it would be very satisfactory, I should say.

42172. CHAIRMAN.—Does the question differ from that of providing holdings? What I understood from you is this: that having built a certain number of labourers' cottages you now want to see some provision made for communal grazing for the cows belonging to these people?—Yes, and others like them.

42173. Others like them, who may have small cottages and land, but too little land for grazing a cow?—Yes.

42174. And you want some provision made for them to keep a cow?—Yes.

42175. But it is distinct from the labourers' cottages?—It is distinct from the labourers' cottages.

42176. Would not they be inclined to live on a few acres of land and the grazing and tillage and not be labourers?—No; that is not my experience at all.

42177. You have not had any experience of this?—I have not, but I can give you cases of branded Union cottages who have succeeded from one cause or another, chiefly their own industry, in making a considerable share of money, and they are just as willing to work to-day as labourers as they were before.

42178. Because as you are aware labour is short in the country and if you reduce the number of labourers you do great harm to the farming class?—Well, I consider that if there was a large number of the Union cottages that would not prevent them from working, and it does not prevent them. We have a large number of cottages and I have not heard that they are not anxious to work.

42179. Mr. SOUTHERLAND.—Of course an acre and the grazing of a cow would not keep a man from labouring?—No; not at all.

42180. It is no inducement to come from labour?—No; the object is by some means or other to be to get, not only milk, but sound milk, which is so much more the point, sound milk for the children of these people, who have, as a rule, very large families and I think it will be also found that as a rule when these people have a cow it is an old hard-shinned, probably tuberculous, cow.

42181. CHAIRMAN.—There is one other matter you say in the first place that you want the Congested Districts Board to provide land for these people. Then, as I understand, you further say that you would like to see them making loans to labourers for the purchase of calves?—Yes.

42182. Is there any way now in which these men can borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest for the purchase of a cow?—There is not.

42183. Have you no co-operative banks here?—No.  
42184. If you had a co-operative bank would that provide the machinery you require?—Yes; that would be a great improvement, my lord, if we had a co-operative bank. But although I am not concerned with the working of these banks I should say that the question would then arise: What about the security?

42185. Well, the security is the security of friends who stand security for the borrower?—Yes; but I have mentioned the instance of the good boats. It was I who had the giving out of it; the guarantee gave it all over to me, and I found a large number of the people were so poor that they could not get any local man to give security for them, and the Inspector said to me, "You may as well do the best you can," and we did, and they paid it all off.

42186. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The security was in fact their own character?—Their own character.

42187. CHAIRMAN.—And in the case of the bank it would be their own character backed by the personal guarantee of two others?—Yes.

42188. Really it amounts to personal character?—It does, my lord.

42189. Would you agree that if some automatic machinery could be found by which self-help could provide the necessary capital for these people to get a calf it would be better than to throw that responsibility and burden upon a certain State institution like the Congested Districts Board?—Well, it would be well to try and see whether it would succeed. I think it would be a very great improvement if we had these banks.

42190. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But, of course, you would suggest that the Congested Districts Board should provide the land?—Yes; it would mean that the Board should provide the land, and then let their successors, whenever they might be, administer the estate afterwards.

42191. I think it would come largely to the personal character of these people, and there would be no need to trouble the Congested Districts Board?—But they would have to get the land.

42192. But as to the price for the land?—It would be a great improvement if they got the land independently. It would do away with the question of loan.

42193. CHAIRMAN.—But is it not nearly always the case when these people find the money to purchase a cow that it is customary for their relations in America to help them in a case of that kind?—No doubt their relations in America help them, but in a large number of cases these people have large families, and it will be a bad cow that they possess, when they do possess a cow; it is probably a menace to the public health.

42194. Then you think that if there was some way in which they could get a loan to purchase a cow it would be likely to be a much better cow?—A much better cow.

42195. They would get a cow independently of the resources of their relations?—Yes. It will be found that the poor man's cow is often worth only £2, or £1 12s., and an unweaned cow. I know numbers of cases of it. Now that deals with cases near unoccupied land. But it is suggested, respecting the supply of milk to the poor throughout the year, in the localities not situated near unoccupied tracts, if it could be arranged to have contracts with the local farmers, made by the parish committee and the Board's local agent, to see to a weekly collection, it is possible that there is no consensus or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth any farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and a portion of the money paid for dear tea, which is largely consumed, would, in this way, be diverted for a supply of milk, which is so badly needed for the children of the poor, who, perhaps, have often to drink the milk of tuberculous cows—hence the high consumptive death-rate amongst the poor. In scarcity cases, the supply of pure milk is of first importance.

42196. You say the parish committee could make arrangements with farmers, and enter into contracts with them to provide milk for the use of the labourers?—Yes; I think it is possible to organise such a system. If it could be so arranged, there would be a weekly collection of the debt. I think it is possible that that could be done. Taking a townland, for instance, or two or three townlands, where there would be perhaps from twenty-five to thirty farmers, if one farmer was

selected out, and a contract made with him to supply milk at a reasonable rate throughout the year, say, 7d. per gallon, I see no impossibility in that.

42197. But there is nothing to stand in the way of doing that at the present moment?—There is organisation wanted.

42198. I suppose all the farmer wants is to have a price for his milk?—But how are you to supply it without organisation?

42199. If any one individual chooses he can do it. I suppose any individual could set himself up as a kind of middleman, and enter into a contract with a farmer to supply him regularly with milk for the use of these people?—Yes; but there would be some machinery or organisation to bring that about, because you cannot expect a farmer to break his existing contract with the creamery, and keep a proportion of his milk, unless he was sure of the other arrangement.

42200. But if he was sure that a certain amount of milk would be taken from him every week, and that he would be paid regularly, why should not he be willing to break his arrangement with the creamery?—The point is to bring about that state of assurance.

42201. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say there is a necessity to get the milk?—Yes. Well, the fact is that the necessity is there, and that the thing is not done.

42202. CHAIRMAN.—Do the creameries pay better prices?—No. The creameries pay, perhaps, only about 6d. per gallon for the milk, where it is certainly worth about 7d. per gallon to the consumer.

42203. And the people would pay that?—No doubt of it.

42204. Are they co-operative creameries?—No; they are proprietary creameries. Proper organisation and a business arrangement would seem to be the only things necessary to carry out this reform. Now, there are 544 cottages provided in the Liscarrow Rural District—355 completed and occupied, and 189 building, or near completion. There are 545 applied for at the inquiry now going on; and, allowing, say, for 350 to be passed, that will be 895 cottages provided, but as the rate limit, a shilling in the £, will be reached when the 895 cottages have been built, some other sources must be sought to improve the condition of the remaining unoccupied houses. The paper I have handed in shows the ascertained result of the working of the Act to 31st March last.

42205. Have you any parish committees?—No, my lord; we have no parish committees at all.

42206. Is there any reason why you should not have one in Liscarrow?—No reason whatever.

42207. If you had one in Liscarrow, would not that do a great deal to improve the condition of the unsanitary houses?—No doubt about it.

42208. Tell me exactly what the procedure is for the erection of these cottages—the Rural District Council erects them, does it?—Yes.

42209. And does it take the land compulsorily?—Compulsorily.

42210. From anybody it chooses?—Anybody it chooses.

42211. Where does the money come from?—It comes from the Board of Works. It will now come from the Land Commission; but, of course, it is Treasury money.

42212. Is it money advanced by the Board of Works to the Rural District Council?—Yes.

42213. And when does the Rural District Council get it back?—They get a portion of it back in the shape of rent at the rate of 22 1/2s. for each cottage, and the rates often have to bear the remaining portion, up to 23 7s. 4d. per cottage erected.

42214. The County Council levies a rate?—Yes.

42215. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it a permanent charge or for a number of years?—For thirty-five years.

42216. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of a rate is it a county-at-large rate?—The rural district-at-large.

42217. Mr. KILMURDOCH.—It is now acting rather better than before?—Much better.

42218. You don't lose so much?—Nothing like it. It reduces the liability. The ascertained liability for one would be, say, 25 7s. 4d., and that is reduced down to 21 11s. 6d.

42219. CHAIRMAN.—Who selects the man to go into these cottages?—Well, the present Act, very properly, gives the first refusal to the man who applies in the first instance. It gives him the right of refusal. That is to say, that the man who applies in the first instance for the cottage gets the first chance of the cottage.

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42220. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The individual applicant?—Yes.

42221. CHAIRMAN.—That is under a section of the present Act?—Yes.

42222. But under the old Act?—Well, under the old Act it was practically the same; but under the old Act the Rural District Council had the privilege of selecting any bona fide labourer. It was not passed really for any individual.

42223. The Rural District Council had the power of selecting the individual?—Yes.

42224. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Now, may I ask you what do these cottages cost?—As a rule, the gross total cost including everything, is £137 11s. per cottage in the Listered Rural District up to March last. That would be from £105 to £150 for the cost of each building, and from £30 to £35 for the land. And then there are various other expenses, such as engineering and inquiries.

42225. What accommodation do you give for that?—A kitchen and three bedrooms—two bedrooms on the ground floor and one overhead.

42226. No out-house at all?—Yes, of course, there is. Under the Public Health Act it is necessary to have a privy attached to the house. That is, of course, a technical necessity under the Public Health Act.

42227. Now how much do you pay for the expense of compulsory acquisition?—Well, it is nothing now, but it used to be a considerable sum until last year, because the owner or occupier had a certain right of going to the Petty Council, and that might be very expensive.

42228. And I suppose you find in practice that the existence of the power of compulsion makes the seller more reasonable?—Yes, we find that.

42229. And have you to exercise the power of compulsion at all?—Practically no.

42230. Now you speak about sanitary houses. May not a house that was unsanitary before be made sanitary?—Yes, possibly.

42231. But not commonly?—Not commonly. The houses are generally provided for people who have no house, who are lodging with their father-in-law, or a person like that.

42232. And then, in the case of a building which is unsanitary, what do you do?—We pull it down. It has to be done, and it is done. We have pulled down many.

42233. CHAIRMAN.—The Rural District Council collect the rent?—Yes.

42234. Have you had any trouble about rent?—No trouble. Out of a rental of £728 odd the arrears due up to March 31, amounted to £75. That amounts to just about five weeks' rent, or 8s. per cottage.

42235. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is any of the arrears of long standing?—No. It is all paid since. It is practically all paid. There is no trouble in Listered about rent.

42236. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What do you charge a week?—From 1s. to 1s. 1d.; say 1s. 1d. a week.

42237. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any provision in the Act by which the charge can be reduced—does the shilling in the pound remain a fixed charge on the rent?—Well a shilling in the pound is the maximum. You could not strike a rate of more than 1s.; but the normal rate struck was 6d. to cover the liability so far.

42238. I understand that in Cork they have already reached the maximum?—In Cork it would be.

42239. Is there any machinery for gradually reducing that?—Oh, yes. Up to the present the loan in Listered is a thirty-five years' loan, and more than half of that is expired. Eighteen or nineteen years of it is expired. As we pay off the old loan it relieves the pressure on the rates.

42240. The shilling in the pound maximum on a certain number of years pays off the debt?—It does.

42241. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Unit of course the rate will be reduced as you pay the debt?—Yes. Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, seeing that a sub-sanitary officer, or whom the practical work falls of enforcing the Public Health Act, is paid at the rate of £10 a year, it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties. That is put in chiefly by the Rural District Council in reference to evidence that was given by a witness from the County Mayo. There was rather a sweeping statement made by an important witness to the effect that there was really no return given by the sanitary officers (which would,

of course include the medical officers) for the salaries they received. I hold that that does not refer to this part of the country.

42242. You say that the Parish Committee who act under the Congested Districts Board should do a very large portion of the work?—Yes, and in fact the Rural District Council say that Parish Committee should be formed to assist the sanitary authority in such work as removal of manure from near houses, fire-washing, inspection of dairies, and so on.

42243. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you say that the two things should work together—you say in the first instance that you have every reason to be satisfied with the sanitary officers, and then that Parish Committee should be formed to assist the sanitary authority?—I say that when a man is paid £10 a year it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic in the discharge of his very disagreeable duties.

42244. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And to will only do 21s worth of work?—Well, he does the work, but the suggestion about the Parish Committee is put in for this reason, that the people who are noticed to remove manure and fire-wash their houses are generally the poorest people. Sometimes they are not, but as a rule they are, and the only remedy for that is to bring them before the magistrates at Petty Sessions. Well, they have no option but to impose a fine, and that is doing very poor people.

42245. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why does the poor man not remove the manure heap?—Well, of course, he should do it, but he is not able to do it.

42246. Is it for his own benefit?—Yes; but with respect to that, we think that Parish Committee would be more effective.

42247. CHAIRMAN.—Then, it comes to this, that you yourself admit that the sanitary officers are not able to do the work in consequence of the poverty of the people, and that because of this inability to do the work, a voluntary body—the Parish Committee—should be called in to do it?—Yes; the point is that their work is not as effective as it should be.

42248. But the Parish Committee has a small amount of money to make little allowances?—Yes.

42249. To grease the wheels and make things go a little quicker?—I understand that the Parish Committee themselves, or somebody acting through them, use their funds to encourage these people to keep their houses in a neat way and give prizes to encourage them.

42250. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I can perfectly well understand a farmer not being able to expend money on sanitary works, but poverty is no reason for not keeping his house clean?—Well, that is so. At the present the work is not as effective as it should be. Hundreds of notices are served to remove manure from near the dwellings, but the manure, if removed, is shortly afterwards allowed again to accumulate. A local Committee, including the clergy, with as inspectors who should have some such qualification as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, to enable her to deal with such matters as ventilation, &c., should have the proper authority to deal with such matters. The county inspectors should visit the houses of the poor—at present those who attend the classes in towns are educated ladies, many of whom are qualified to be inspectors themselves. To improve the general sanitary condition, I hold the view that you must commence with the schools, but the sanitary condition of the schools is "a menace to the public health"—see reports received in April and May, 1907, from medical officers of health (that is an extract from the report of Dr. Dillon of the Listered District)—and the Chief Sanitary says the condition of the premises is "intolerable"; yet nothing is done. An improvement was recently suggested by the Rural Council of Listered to the Board of Commissioners of Education, with a view to the use of earth closets (paper enclosed), but as the Commissioner's reply merely threw the responsibility on the managers, this seems to be evading the question, as the managers have no funds for this purpose.

42251. This is a serious statement, Mr. O'Connell. You say that the schoolhouse are in an insanitary condition?—A most insanitary condition, and knowing a great number of them I adopt the statement of Dr. Dillon that they are a menace to the public health.

42252. Do you say that of the schoolhouse?—I do. 42253. From your own knowledge?—I do, decidedly. The Rural Council suggest that forest trees, in lots of four or five hundred, should be given through the

Congested Districts Board, in congested areas, first to acquire under £30 valuation, and at half-price, or 1s. 6d. per 100, to acquire under £30 valuation, to plant shelter-belts.

42253. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think they would plant them?—I do.

42254. If they did would the land be more valuable for crops?—Well, my lord, I think the idea of planting trees for shelter would be very likely to be adopted. I know some small occupiers discussed the matter with me and they said they would be very glad to have them.

42255. Now, with regard to your proposal about shelter belts, do you think that that is work which might be done to some extent by the Parish Committee?—That the Parish Committee might give prizes or encouragement for the planting of trees?—Well, I think they might get the trees for small shelters.

42256. Mr. STURTELL.—You would require, in the first place, to withdraw the areas from pasture or cultivation, and then you would require to enclose them?—Oh yes; to enclose them first. Well, I would not give trees to any man who did not enclose the place. Of course it will be always found that one side is fenced in already, and you have only to put a paling, which is only a very small matter, at the south side of that.

42257. Mr. KATZMAN.—Do you think the people would plant the trees?—Oh, yes, they would.

42258. Do you think that at 1s. 9d. a hundred there would be a great rush?—Well, I am sure that some

would be planted. The fact is that they are not planted already.

42259. I should say it would be an object lesson in planting. If they saw other people doing it they might take it in hand themselves?—Well, if you have four or five thousand trees to plant it will take four or five thousand to make a shelter belt for, say, a six or eight-acre plot, and I think that would be something.

42260. Mr. STURTELL.—Where would be the nearest nursery?—Mr. Power's of Waterford. An occupier having this year—March last—planted an acre (Irish measure) with 364 apple trees, twelve feet apart either way, with small fruit trees in between. I am able to state, if it is of any interest, what the precise cost was. For fencing a sod fence six feet high at north and west sides and paling at south and east then—quailed with fern on top, cost of trees at 9d. each, three years' old, approved sorts, pitting, planting, everything, 227 9s. 2d. Though the soil is a very heavy, retentive clay, light surface, about eight inches, and quite marvellous for tillage, the trees all grew well and in sheltered places some ten or twelve are yielding this year as many as ten to eighteen apples each. The land will be inclosed, as if it were not planted, and in five or six years' time it is expected the whole money will be made in fruit. This instance tends to prove that, if sheltered from north-west, apple trees flourish in poor, cold land, which is not suitable for tillage; but, to encourage planting, trees should be provided for small occupiers at a much cheaper rate than 9d. each.

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#### Mr. WILLIAM MUMFORD examined.

42261. CHAIRMAN.—You are a County Councillor, I believe?—Yes, my lord.

42262. You have some notes of evidence?—Yes, my lord; and the first point I wish to mention is that the Congested Districts Board should have more powers, powers for extending the congested areas and for other purposes; and that the Congested Districts Board ought also to have compulsory powers for the purpose of "purchasing untenanted grazing and unenclosed land, and for building houses on those lands and for the enlargement of an unenclosed holding, and giving plots and houses to farmers' sons, labourers, and artisans; and that the whole of Limerick Union ought to be treated as "congested."

42263. Would you say scheduled as congested?—Scheduled as congested. The reason for saying that, my lord, would be that there are already ten congested electoral divisions in the Limerick Union, and that we consider, and the Rural District Council and a number of the inhabitants consider, that all the other electoral divisions ought to be scheduled as well. There are thirty-two electoral divisions, and there are already one-third of them congested, or very near on it; and another reason is that a great deal of the congestion is not in the congested electoral divisions at all, but scattered throughout the union, and for that purpose it would be necessary to have the whole of the union congested.

42264. Why?—Otherwise you will not be able to take the untenanted land that would be suitable for the migration of the large population of the congested areas.

42265. There is nothing to prevent the Congested Districts Board going outside the scheduled areas. They can do that now?—That is the reason that we ask that the whole of the union should be scheduled as congested. And we also ask that there should be one elected member on the Congested Districts Board for each of the counties congested or partly congested. We consider now in Kerry that we are entirely forgotten by the Congested Districts Board, or nearly so, for this very reason, that we have not any member from Kerry to recommend to the Congested Districts Board the wants of the county and of the congested areas of the county. We see more money spent up in Donegal and other counties than in Kerry, and we ought to have—the same as they have in Donegal—an elected member on that Board.

42266. They have not got an elected member for Donegal. In fact, there are no gentlemen on the Board that are sitting or are supposed to act as re-

presentatives of any particular place. However, I understand your object?—Well, then, if not, still they look after their own counties better than they do after outsiders.

42267. How do you propose that the constitution of the Congested Districts Board should be dealt with?—I propose that the County Council should nominate a member, subject to the approval, say, of the Lord Lieutenant.

42268. Is it your proposal that a County Council should nominate one member?—Yes.

42269. Do you suggest that that member should be necessarily a member of the County Council?—No, I would not. I would think it would be enough for the County Council to nominate a member.

42270. Mr. STURTELL.—But that a member of the County Council should not be excluded?—No, because we think that there might be members of the County Council that would be admirably fitted. I know myself that there might be some, and there might be others as good; those men might not like the position. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have encouraged the fisheries in the rivers by establishing hatcheries, and giving money for boats and nets, and protecting the mouths of the rivers from towbars and from fishing boats, because a great many people are of opinion that those boats with large nets prevent the fish from entering the river; that salmon and other fish are prevented from coming into the River Feale and the River Shannon, too.

42271. What trawlers do you refer to?—To those trawlers at the mouth of the Shannon.

42272. Would you put a stop to the fishing altogether?—Only not to come too near the gills. I do not want to prevent those going on outside, but it is also the establishment of boats with nets for mackerel fishing round the coast that the salmon fishing is injured.

42273. But they fish for other fish round Ireland?—But they prevent salmon entering the rivers with their long nets.

42274. Are the nets set in the sea for catching salmon?—Not that I am aware of, but for mackerel and ling and cod and other fish.

42275. They are not set for salmon?—But their nets are deep and they are often four or five miles long, and when they are across the mouths of the rivers they frighten the fish from coming into them.

42276. Do they come so near as that?—They do.

42277. Is there any salmon net fishing at all in Ireland?—Oh, yes, there is a good deal. Even in our river, the Feale, for six or seven miles there are

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thirty or forty nets fishing for salmon. It is the nets outside that prevent the salmon coming into the river.

42276. Then would not these men catch them with their nets?—Certainly; that is what we want; that these people should catch these salmon.

42277. Then it is not a question of where they are caught, but who catches them?—These men caught, but who catches them?—If it would make a livelihood by it near the river. If it would not be out of place I remember now hearing at the time of the Japanese and Russian War that the reason for taking the island of Seigaihan was that the Japanese used to fish that island all the way before that and that the amount of shipping frightened the fish to the north, and it is very probable that the amount of shipping at the mouth of the Shannon frightens the fish from coming up the Feale river and other rivers.

42278. Have those representations ever been made to Mr. Green, of the Agricultural Department?—Well, they have been; hatcheries have been asked for, and application made to the Department of Agriculture, and there was some little help given, but not much.

42279. But how about the damage to the local fishermen by the trawlers—has that ever been represented to Mr. Green?—It has been spoken of, but I do not know that it has ever been represented to the Department of Agriculture or the Congested Districts Board.

42280. Would not it be a good plan if you think that there are any grounds for that allegation to ask him to hold an inquiry?—Well, I suppose that is the procedure if the Congested Districts Board could do anything to help them.

42281. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is a serious thing, is it not, to interfere with the sea fisheries?—I do not know that it would be interfering with them much at any rate. It is only there outside the mouth of the Shannon. That is all that we are interested in—the mouth of the Shannon, and if the trawlers were kept a mile or so outside it, it would give the fish an opportunity of coming in. But their boats are now fifteen miles and some of these five miles long, and when they are spread the fish almost will not come inside them. They are frightened away.

42282. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Has the salmon fishing gone down?—Yes; very much.

42283. Even for net fishing?—Even for net fishing.

42284. And the opinion that you express about the trawlers is the universal opinion?—It is the opinion of those that have studied the subject, but, of course, a great many pay no attention.

42285. I wonder you did not write to the Congested Districts Board?—Well, upon my reading the Board of Agriculture would be inclined to do very little for us.

42286. CHAIRMAN.—I think it comes under the Congested Districts Board, not the Board of Agriculture, does not it?—I think so; but, my lord, there is a lot of salmon killed by these boats that are only fishing for mackerel and fish that are of very little consequence. They say that there is, but I have no proof of it. And also, in the spawning season, up the rivers would want to be very well protected, because they are often caught at night, and some of the fish killed in the act of spawning, which causes a great loss and is a great detriment to the fisheries.

42287. CHAIRMAN.—Have not the Fishery Commissioners people watching the river?—They have people watching the rivers, water-dolls, but they have not enough of them up the rivers.

42288. Is there much destruction of fish?—No, there is not much of that. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have powers to work and develop the industrial resources of the country and power to buy land for the better development and encouragement of the peat industry.

42289. The peat industry?—Yes. I hold that there could be a wonderful amount of employment given by the bogs of Ireland, and at a scientific conference of engineers in Dublin within the last twelve months, and presided over by Sir Charles Crossland, an engineer there—Mr. Higgs—told them that there were over 2,340,000 acres of bog in Ireland with a depth of 20 feet, and he said that that peat could be utilized for many valuable purposes, the extraction of ammonia and other purposes,

and the production of a fuel with which all the railways of Ireland and all the canal barges of Ireland could be worked at much less cost than with the fuel that is at present in use, and after scientific experiment as to the gas-producing power of peat, he stated that two tons of dried peat had more gas-producing power than a ton of the best coal, and that the works for driving all the railway locomotives in Ireland and all the barges on the canals of Ireland might all be planted in the bogs themselves, when cheap labour could be got.

42290. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—He does not say anything about the gas-producing power of an engine?—Oh, he says it would be the means of giving a large amount of employment and the starting of factories in Ireland in consequence of the cheap fuel that would be produced, and that it would be the means of starting large industries in Ireland and giving large employment, and even if it were properly worked for ordinary fuel for ordinary purposes it would pay and would give a large amount of employment.

42291. There are lots of peat deposits in other countries as well as in Ireland, and they have been experimenting for a number of years, and the results have in no case come up to the expectations of the engineers?—But what about this case down at Oulbridge. It is at work now about a year and a half. It was hardly able to pay any profit at first; now it is yielding £75 per week after paying all expenses.

42292. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is only for fuel. Oh, yes, it is; and for paraffin and wax, and other purposes. And there is a large amount of oil in the bogs. But there is another matter I would like to mention.

42293. CHAIRMAN.—We don't interfere with this if you can show that there is a commercial question in it?—Well, there is no doubt about it that if it were properly worked it would be a commercial success.

42294. Would people put their capital into it?—I am afraid they are very slow in Ireland. We have got very little help from the English Government. When any commerce was prospering in Ireland they were sure to put a veto on it.

42295. Do you suggest that they should put up machinery for working it?—Well, of course, it is a mere suggestion, but to bring it under the notice of men like you, my lord, would be a good deal itself.

42296. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have been hearing a great deal of it for twenty years from engineers. Well, I think that if it were in England that it would be done, but you will forgive me, my lord, for saying that now there is great apathy in Ireland in starting any commercial undertaking because it has been shown to them from time to time that there is hardly any profitable industry formed in Ireland that would be of general good that is not handicapped. Even if it is not done by the British Government, English manufacturers send their agents here and they will undercut for a time till they set down the trade in Ireland, and I ask you to put a protection tariff on all manufactured goods coming into this country, as the only remedy for Ireland and its trade. People may laugh at that, but we are today suffering from it.

42297. CHAIRMAN.—We see that Ireland lacks industry and that you are anxious that no opportunity should be lost of establishing industry in the congested districts. That is your point, is not it?—Certainly is, but not put in any way insinuating or sneering by any means. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have powers for the draining of fens and marshes and wet land, and powers for making dams for protection against river flooding. We have a large amount of those now in our Union—flooded lands and marshy lands.

42298. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the name of the river?—The Feale and the Brick are the principal rivers.

42299. CHAIRMAN.—And are these other places?—We have a lot of flooded places all along the river, and I think you will have evidence here about the flooding of Laxman from Mr. Julian.

42300. And you want to give evidence about this?—Yes, my lord, but I think it is a more general thing. I think there are about 1,000 acres at least along the river Feale flooded. The low-lying lands along the banks ought to have a protection from these floods. And there there is a great portion of the river Brick which would want to be secured and



coloured, but you will have all that evidence from Mr. Julian.

42321. Has the County Council any power to undertake large drainage of that kind?—No.

42322. No power at all?—No; nor even any power to compel a tenant or landlord who by neglecting to cover those large drains cause the roads to get flooded.

42323. I understand that that is due in a great measure to the rising of the tide?—Yes; it is helped by the rising tide.

42324. And that the land is below the level of the high tide?—Yes.

42325. Have the County Council any power to erect a tide wall or anything of that kind?—No. There were some letters passed with regard to drainage some time ago. It was left in the hands of a Committee, and that is all. But I think the Government is proposing some scheme which they will probably adopt, and in the meantime these lands are flooded.

42326. In your opinion the County Council are powerless?—Yes, because that was ruled before.

42326a. It was not tried by the County Council, was it?

Mr. J. E. J. Julian.—My lord, Dublin Castle suggested the other day that the County Council should take up the work which they have pressed us to do—to take up the work of the Cashes Board. The Cashes Board is at present defunct, but I think by an order of the Lord Lieutenant their functions could be taken up by the County Council with all their powers and duties.

CHAIRMAN.—That is a Drainage Board?

Mr. Julian.—A Drainage Board, my lord. There are not enough of the members left alive to form a quorum, so that the whole thing is at a deadlock. I understand that under an Order in Council of the Lord Lieutenant the County Council could stand in the shoes of the now defunct Cashes Board, and Dublin Castle suggested that the County Council should do so. It was proposed at the County Council, but the question was adjourned in order to find out during the course of the current three months what responsibilities would fall upon the County Council if they undertook those duties.

Witness.—Also we think that the rural district of Listered ought to be scheduled as congested for the purpose of giving small holdings to the working class for gardens, and for the means of supplying milk for themselves and their families, and also for encouraging industry and for other beneficial purposes. Our market towns are going nearly into decay, and this is a matter that is discussed in nearly all the small towns. The town of Listered was that I speak of was dependent entirely on its market, and twenty years ago there used to be 2,400 cows in the market here once a fortnight and over 5,000 firlins of butter. Well, Listered has not now 200 firlins, so that that trade coming into Listered is entirely lost.

42327. I suppose that is in consequence of the creameries?—In consequence of the creameries established in the different villages; and a good many people are of opinion that the creameries will not benefit Ireland, but only use a great loss.

42328. Why?—Because the dairy that the working class formerly had to be changed. They could not use the creamery milk as food. They were depending mostly on milk and potatoes for their food formerly, and they had to change the diet to other things much more expensive that they could not grow themselves, and the cost of the diet of the labouring class has so much increased that their employment has fallen back very much in the country districts, and there is very little employment in the country districts in consequence of it.

42329. You say then that by the establishment of the creameries the diet of the people is changed?—The cost of living has increased very much.

42330. Why does that affect employment?—Because the farmer cannot well pay for labour; the cost of dairy has increased so much that they must try to do without labour. The people find hand-separators would be much more beneficial to them, and we act on behalf of the poorer class of farmers that they should get loans for the purchase of hand-separators.

42331. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How much would they cost?—They are much cheaper than they were. They were £25 some years ago. They are down now to

£10 or £12. I am just informed that £14 10s. is July 2, 1907. the proper price.

42332. CHAIRMAN.—You say that because creameries are established the dairy has changed. I can perfectly understand that the price paid by the creamery for milk demands that the farmer shall send all his milk to the creamery, and that in that way he leaves himself short and his family suffer. If he was a wise man he would keep back as much from the creamery as he used to consume himself. And for his servants and workmen; but they do not do that, and a good many of them get money in advance to purchase milk from the creamery, and they would then send all their milk to the creamery in order to repay the loan.

42333. They get a higher price now than they used to do when they made butter themselves?—They carry the skimmed milk home. They utilize it for their calves and pigs.

42334. But before the creameries were established there was not so much milk used for butter. Suppose a man had so much milk that he would consume himself, say, one-third of his total supply, could he not turn the rest into butter?—But, my lord, he would not consume any of the new milk, but only the milk after the cream was taken off it.

42335. In the old days?—Oh, certainly; only what would colour his tea if he had it.

42336. Then he would consume the skimmed milk?—Yes.

42337. He cannot do that now?—He cannot, because in the first place there is no movement in it and there is no pungent sickness.

42338. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The old separation was by hand and the present is by machinery?—Yes.

42339. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What do they do with the skimmed milk?—They give it to the calves and pigs. The men won't see it and their servants won't see it.

42340. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the real difference is that in the old days, when the cream was separated by hand, the skimmed milk contained much more fat than now, when it is skimmed by machinery?—Quite so, my lord.

42341. And the skimmed milk now that is separated by machinery at the creamery is of less use for feeding people?—Or for feeding calves and pigs either.

42342. And formerly it was of use when it was separated by the hand?—It was looked upon as wholesome and good food, and it was used.

42343. But he gets an equivalent in the greater amount of butter which is extracted at the creamery?—The creamery has that.

42344. But it may pay him?—Well, they make a good deal more butter with the hand-separator to-day, a good deal more than they did out of the other.

42345. If he gets more amount of milk was the same?—Ah, no; they do not get the same return of milk back as they carry.

42346. Do they get the same amount of milk from the cow?—Oh, yes.

42347. Then he uses that they choose to make of the milk in their own hands. They say, if they like, keep back a certain amount of it for their own consumption?—Oh, certainly.

42348. They need not send the whole of it to the creamery?—They need not, my lord.

42349. Then why is it a disadvantage to have an organisation which makes the best use of the butter and gets there as good a price as possible?—But we have not it any way, my lord.

42350. I think the creameries do that?—I do not think they do, my lord. The creameries are established most of them, for profit.

42351. The creamery makes a great deal better profit than the individuals?—Well, I don't think so, but it goes cleaner into the market than it used to go in the old form; but if you had your own butter made in your own house you would prefer it to the creamery.

42352. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the difference in price?—In the English market it is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. or 7d. under it.

42353. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the price at Listered?—It differs from week to week very much.

42354. What was it for a long time?—For a long time they were getting five guineas a firlin for it, and now they get only £2 2s. You will see the price is down all round as well as in the Irish butter.

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Mr. William  
Wynne.

42336. CHAIRMAN.—When was this time of the five guineas?—Twenty or twenty-five years ago—five guineas, even 25 lbs. for three quarters of butter.  
42337. Then it dropped considerably from that before creameries were established?—It did.  
42338. What were you getting just before creameries were established?—It was down to much the same price as it is to-day, my lord.

42339. How much is that?—From 50s. to 52s. You might average it 51s. for the year.

42340. How much is the price to-day of a firkin of butter?—The average for the year would be about 54s. or 55s.

42341. How much milk does it take to make a firkin

of butter?—The creamery manager says it takes three gallons to a pound. I have tested it myself, and you could make a pound of butter with a little over two gallons.

42342. How many pounds are there in the firkin?—About seventy pounds to the firkin.

42343. Then it takes 210 gallons of milk to make a firkin of butter?—Some of the farmers says it does.

42344. Would 210 gallons of milk represent more than 50s.?—Well, it would represent something more.

Mr. Pierce.—Threepence farthing per gallon. That is the price in my place for the last fortnight.

Mr. James  
K. J. Jones.

Mr. JAMES K. J. JONES examined.

42345. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the County Council and a justice of the county?—Yes. I have been asked by the County Council to represent it and also by the United Irish League and the Land and Labour League of Lixnaw, of which I am president. The work of the Congested Districts Board is sporadic, and is overlapped by the Department of Agriculture. As far as my information goes in this county we find that in one place the Board has done a good deal and in another place it has done nothing. In Brega, in this county, it has done a good deal of work, and it has done a good deal of work in Killybegs. In my own division of Lixnaw until quite recently it has done practically nothing at all.

42346. What sort of work have they done in those places?—What they have done lately in the Lixnaw division is they have bought an estate of Ardagh which they bought from Mr. Haasey. They have re-arranged the land and spent a great deal of money on it, I believe in a way extremely satisfactory to the tenants. They need to subscribe £25 a year to the Kerry Agricultural Society, of which I am also secretary. They withdrew that grant last year, as they wished to confine it to holders under 24 valuation who lived in the congested districts, and the Society finds it almost impossible to accept the grant on those terms.

42347. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At what limit would the Society have been able to accept the grant?—We divide the exhibitors into two classes, those who are over £30 valuation and those who are under. We find, from our experience, that usually small men won't come in to show. It would be ridiculous to ask a small farmer or a cottager to bring in his exhibits and show them in Tralee at the show. Of course if it had been a question of expending the £25 in prizes for the cottages and things produced on the small farms or for the best kept farm we would have accepted it, but we are not with the difficulty of going round to view the farm and the expenses involved.

42348. Would it have been difficult to provide for the expenditure of that subsidy from the Congested Districts Board within the scheduled area?—It would all over Kerry. Suppose we had offered prizes for the best kept farms we might have had to send an inspector down to Cahir, in one direction, and Tarbert, in another, to look at two farms, and the expense would be prohibitive. Even judging grass crops we found two years ago that the expense of sending judges round was £12 or £14.

42349. Would the Show Committee be able to submit a scheme providing for the expenditure of that little grant within the scheduled area?—We thought if it were cut up and a small sum were given to each scheduled area, and the local people were to distribute it, that in such cases it would be useful. They bought the Ardagh Estate. They gave a grant of £40 last year to the Ballyduff Parish Committee. That was burthened with certain conditions which were transmissive and hardly helped them very much.

42350. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of conditions?—The conditions were that all the work was to be completed before any grant could be given to them. If a man came and said he wished to do £10 worth of improvements to his house you could not advance him any of the money until the whole of the work had been completed to the satisfaction of the Board's supervisor. That meant to say that the man had to get credit for the timber and the stone or iron and whatever material was required, or from the

man. If we had a co-operative bank or any local people of the time who would have advanced the money it would have helped us considerably.

42351. Take the conditions which you found hampering; are they the same conditions that are met when grants are given by the Congested Districts Board in other places?—Practically the same. Things would have been much easier if I had been living in the district, but I am living ten miles away. Practically the only help we got was from the dispensary doctor. He was on the committee. That gave us great assistance. If I had been living on the spot I should have been in a position to have advanced the money myself or got the neighbors to have secured it. We began rather late, and I don't say with a more energetic secretary we might have done better.

CHAIRMAN.—What I don't quite understand is why we have not heard of that disadvantage being felt in other places; it seems to me so easy to see that it would be difficult for a man to find the money out of his own pocket before he gets the grant and that a little on account would be of great use to him. This point seems so reasonable that I don't quite understand why it has not been raised in other places.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I believe under the old scheme there was a provision for payment of instalments as the work went on. I think that still continues in Mayo and, probably, in Galway. It was not so in Donegal. Nothing is paid until the work is completed. No doubt they do complain.

42352. Mr. SOUTHERLAND.—Does not that side part from the fact that the work done must be certified by the Board's certifying officer before it is paid for?—I don't know what the Board's man is; I only know the fact as hampering us. In the next case the Board gave a grant of £15 to make a road to some holdings that were cut off. The people came to me and said that they had no money and I advanced the money for them, and received it back again when the work was completed.

42353. Surely it is quite wrong that the successful working of a thing like that should depend on the fact that there is a good-natured man in the district willing to help them?—It looks like that. I don't know what they have done in the Killybegs district. They have done a great deal of good; but I certainly found that difficulty up in Ballyduff. Out of the £40 they promised we have only expended £23. One widow wanted to concrete the floor of her cottage. The expenditure there would be almost entirely cash. You could not get anybody to secure them for this amount.

42354. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think, as Mr. Sutherland suggests, we may take it that the reason for the arrangement are two: giving the grants by instalments involves considerably more expenditure, and the fact of the payments not being made until the work is quite completed would itself be a spur to hasten on the completion. I have nothing to do with the reasons. I was only mentioning the fact at present. There was a poultry house established at Killybegs. I think it has since been given up. That is all I can trace that the Board have done in a district reaching from the Cusker north down to the other parts. With regard to what they have not done, and what I suggest they might have done, grants to fishermen at the Cusker north for nets and boats are very badly wanted. There is a large settlement of fishers just at the mouth of River Peale who are very badly off. As I

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understand, they live on credit during the winter and pledge their takings during the summer months. A grant from the Congested Districts Board for more modern nets and more modern boats would, I think, assist them considerably. I am not sure whether that is in a scheduled district. The electoral division of Ardagh is congested. I think some of these fishermen live outside it. There again the strict rule about the boundaries of the scheduled districts hampers us a great deal.

42355. Have these fishermen made any application for boats or nets?—I cannot really say that they have. I think some grants was given by some body, I don't know whether by the Department or the Congested Districts Board, to some fishermen at Ballybeg, but they fell through, the fishing being unavailable on account of the roughness of the tide and the want of a harbour.

42356. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know whether the Congested Districts Board have even a fishing representative in the County Kerry?—I don't think they have.

42357. Do you think that that would be a good thing?—I think all round the western coast it would be specially useful indeed. When you get down to the Dingle district you will hear more about fishing. This is a little settlement in itself.

42358. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On the north or south side of the river?—On the north side of the river, Ballymore is the name. It is close to the Congested Districts.

42359. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think are the wants of the fishing class more likely to reach the Board if we will say Kerry and, perhaps, Cork, were blocked out as a district for a permanent resident fishing inspector or superintendent?—Yes, I think it would be a very good thing. I made application to the Department of Fisheries on behalf of these poor people. They said they were not giving any grants to inland fisheries. It is practically in the straits that these people are fishing.

42360. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are not sea fishers?—I think they are not. As a matter of fact, their boats are not good enough to cast nets right in the mouth of the Shannon itself.

42361. What do they fish for?—Salmon used to be a great fishing industry. The supply of fish has partly fallen off—I don't know what the reason of that is.

42362. CHAIRMAN.—You have told us that the work of the Board, in your opinion, has been confined to a few places?—Yes.

42363. Would you say that the solution was a bad one?—It seems to me that would rather depend on the people who were asked.

42364. You don't think that the money spent by the Board has been spent with the poorest part of the county?—I don't know that it was spent with the poorest part. Until two or three years ago when Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Member of Parliament for West Kerry, took it up, no money was spent in Kerry.

42365. Suppose that the Board found that the amount of money available for County Kerry was limited, would you say that that small amount which they have devoted to Kerry has been badly spent, and that there were other places more necessitous on which it should have been spent?—No. I don't think so at all. Ardagh was very good. The estate next it should have been bought also—Muckinagh.

42366. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was it offered?—I don't know that the owner offered it, but it is one of these estates that should be taken over compulsorily. It is a case of a bankrupt landlord and mortgages who cannot agree. The tenants are extremely poor. It is a sort of oasis in the middle of a lot of bogs, and is subject to floods and swamp fever, and something should be done.

42367. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by saying that the mortgages and the landlord cannot agree?—It is a question of getting hold of the bonus. If you have got a bankrupt estate, if you can persuade the landlord to lend his name, you can get the bonus; if the mortgagees sell themselves they get no bonus.

42368. No bonus is paid on a bankrupt estate?—On a regular bankrupt estate there is not.

42369. It has to be passed through as an estate that is not bankrupt?—Yes.

42370. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it your view that an estate such as the Muckinagh estate

should not be sold to the tenants without the buildings being improved?—Yes. I think some of the tenants should be migrated. There was a farm which was offered to the Board. They offered £300, and it went for £500. I think it was a great pity that the Board lost the opportunity.

42371. Was the price that the Board offered insufficient?—It was insufficient to secure it. I am told that the profits of the farm are amply sufficient to repay the interest on the £500, and that after paying that there would have been a profit of about £100 a year by taking in gramin.

42372. You consider therefore that the Board's offer was not sufficient?—Yes.

42373. You consider that it was value for more?—Yes, I consider that it was value for the £500 which was given, and the Board should have found that out and increased their offer.

42374. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that this partial treatment you complain of would be met by what was suggested by another witness, that there should be a representative of Kerry on the Board?—I think it would be an extremely useful thing if we had someone more intimately connected with Kerry than any of the gentlemen who are now on the Congested Districts Board. Of course I think that at the root of the whole matter is the want of more money. If you ask me whether I would rather have the man or the money, I would say more money.

42375. You think that the Board are short of money?—Yes.

42376. Are you in favour of representatives of congested districts counties being on the Board?—I should think so.

42377. How would you suggest that these representatives should be appointed?—I don't mind if they were appointed by the Castle. I think that would do just as well as any other way. The last time there was a vacancy on the Board it was suggested that somebody from Kerry should be chosen, and Lord Shaftesbury was appointed. I think we were informed that he would have special instructions to look after Kerry, but I think that somebody who lived in the county would have been more useful to us.

42378. Suppose that each county was to have a representative in that way, do you think that there would be any danger of the funds of the Board being gradually apportioned too much to each county or each representative rather than concentrated upon necessary work in any one centre?—It is rather hard for us to see the value of concentration in Galway.

42379. But from the public point of view, it is a point to be considered?—Yes. I suppose it is right that the Board should find out where the money is most wanted.

42380. If that is the effect, if the advantage of the money of the Board was to be divided into water-tight compartments and merely allotted to different counties, not so much because of the necessities of the county as because of the representations made by the representative, that might lead to loss of power, might it not?—It might.

42381. Looking at the congested district question as a whole, it might be better if the Board were empowered to say, "We are sorry to overlook this particular county, but there is another place where the money is more needed, and therefore we will concentrate it upon that until the work required to be done is finished."—It looks like the case of a landlord who has several estates. Each estate thinks that it should have its share. The Board's funds not being sufficient, some people get more and some get less, but I have a sort of idea that a good deal depends upon who asks or makes the representations.

42382. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you say that they act through favoritism?—No, but I say that the people are inartistic. They don't know what they want and they don't ask. We have a proverb that dogs print get no parishes. I asked a grant for Ballydaff and I got it. I daresay I could have got it for Ballymore equally well.

42383. CHAIRMAN.—Therefore you think the effect of representation would be very often to bring to the Board knowledge of work required to be done in places where it is not done?—Yes. It would voice our wants. Nothing was done in Kerry until Mr. Thomas O'Donnell took the matter up. Since then they have bought five or six estates.

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Mr. James  
E. J. Johns.

42384. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—About that I would like to ask you a question. Are you aware that before those estates were offered the Board was exceedingly anxious to buy estates in Kerry but could find no one to sell?—I dare say if our representatives had been there he could have pointed them out.

42385. That would be one advantage?—Yes.

42386. You were quite right in stating that when Lord Shaftesbury was appointed to the Board he was supposed to have a special eye over the needs of Kerry?—Yes.

42387. Your statement is that one living in the county and knowing its wants will bring those wants better before a public Board than anyone else?—Yes.

42388. You don't mind whether he was elected or nominated in some other way; if he was there he could speak for the wants of Kerry better than anyone living at a distance; that is your point?—Yes.

42389. You may take it that the Board was most anxious to buy estates in Kerry and could not find estates offered for purchase. You said a moment ago that until Mr. O'Donnell called attention to the state of the county nothing was done. Are you aware that long before that time the sea-walls of Kerry had received considerable attention from the Board?—I believe they had.

42390. More than in any other county?—Yes. We had several piers and so forth built by the Congested Districts Board.

42391. Are you aware also that before that, while the Congested Districts Board had charge of agricultural instruction and the live-stock schemes, the County Kerry received its due share of attention?—I presume it did.

42392. Do you know yourself of any practical scheme put before the Board for the improvement of the county which it declined to entertain?—I don't know that any scheme was put before the Board.

42393. Would it come to this: it was very largely through the misfortune of estates not having been bought in Kerry that the Board was unable to discharge those functions which you said operated far too rarely in your experience?—I don't know that it was the Board's fault, if that is what you wish me to say.

42394. You wish to get to this, that the County Kerry unfortunately suffered owing to the fact that estates were not sold to the Board in the County Kerry?—I never knew that the Board asked for them.

42395. The Board never go to an owner and ask him to sell; but in private ways they try to ascertain in every county what estates are suitable for their operations. Were those inquiries made in Kerry?—That, of course, I cannot tell anything about. The first instance that I remember in which the Board bought one was the Rea estate, since then they have bought the King estate, the Hartog estate, the Ardagh, Sanden, and Brown estates. All that is within my own knowledge.

42396. Was there much grass land which might be acquired in Kerry either under voluntary arrangement or compulsory powers for the enlargement of holdings?—In my district there is one place to which I would like to call attention, the lands of Enniscorney. But I would first like to go back to the question of the quay at Lixnaw. There is a small landing place for sand boats. The fishermen at the mouth of the Coshen were in the habit of loading up sand in lighters and bringing them up the river, but they pursued their occupation under difficulties owing to there being no proper landing place, and the County Council agreed to put one up at a cost of £300 if the Congested Districts Board or the Department of Agriculture would give half of it. The Department presumably said they would not give, and the Congested Districts Board said they could not give it because it is about 200 yards outside the boundary, and so the matter has more or less fallen through. But it would be extremely useful work, because all the farmers in Kerry are now using sea-sand instead of lime, and giving employment to these people in being it up.

42397. What is called coral sand?—Yes.

42398. For manuring purposes?—Yes.

42399. Might it be represented that although that

work was outside a congested area yet it would be of considerable advantage to people in the congested area?—Yes. It would be useful to the Board itself in Ardagh.

42400. If that be so, the mere fact of its being outside the congested area would not stand as an objection?—I think it did in this case. I spoke to Mr. Doran about it one and a half years ago, and he said he thought it might go through.

42401. You put it before the Commission as a useful work for the Board to do?—Yes. I also instance it as a case where this strict scheduling of districts has interrupted what would be a useful work. I think the Board would have done it if it were a hundred yards further up.

42402. You said to Lord Dudley that when you made application for a parish committee the committee was established?—Yes.

42403. What grant does it receive exactly?—It got £40, out of which it expended £20 this year.

42404. Are you aware that the grants as a rule are considerably more in the County Kerry?—I believe they are. In some cases they amount to £120. £1,500 was given altogether in grants this year. I think that the maximum was £120.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think you will find that the reason most of the grants in Kerry was made higher than elsewhere is because of the fact that the Congested Districts Board has not been able to acquire land for improvement in the County Kerry.

42405. CHAIRMAN.—Have you got any idea in your mind as to how what you call the strict scheduling should be got over?—I should abolish the electoral division, and let them take it up by townlands as they can.

42406. Would that meet your point?—It would be more convenient than the present system. If your lordships look at the map that is there you will see a big gap in my division a great deal of which might be scheduled. Down through the centre of Kerry there is a big tract of bogland running out from Abbeydale down to Ardfield. Some of that is not scheduled. You could schedule that by townlands, but not by electoral divisions.

42407. Suppose that the valuation per head in any of these townlands came to over 30s., what would you do then?—I think that the 30s. limit is no proper guide at all.

42408. Do you propose that there should be no valuation limit at all?—Yes. Send inspectors round who will say—"This is a poor district; let it be scheduled."

42409. How are they to make up their minds?—By ordinary experience. You can tell when you are in a poor district by the number and condition of the houses, and so on.

42410. Practically you would leave it to the discretion of the Board?—Yes.

42411. Without having any division?—Yes.

42412. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If the present funds do not reach over a restricted area how are they to provide for an enlarged area?—You might not enlarge the area. You would cut out a great deal of country now scheduled that is not congested. A large portion of the country you passed through to-day is non-congested. As regards a considerable amount of these rich lands on the left-hand side, there is no necessity why they should be scheduled. On the other hand, the middle of non-scheduled districts you sometimes find places like Comane, where a whole crowd of people are living up on a bog on the top of a hill. I never knew of their existence until I went canvassing at the county council elections, and I don't know anyone else who goes there except the tax collector.

42413. You say there are certain places that do not need to be scheduled. Would you approve of power being given to the Board to exclude any area, townland, or group of townlands which in their opinion need not be included?—I don't think I would exclude too much. There might be a great deal of harm in excluding too much.

42414. Would you give them power to exclude when they have done all that they can be reasonably expected to do?—No; I don't think I would quite do that. On the Ardagh Estate I would not say to the people—"Now, we have set you on your legs, you must go on. You won't be entitled to any benefits under any larger scheme that we may make."

42415. Do you think it unreasonable that the

Board, having bought an estate, stripped the buildings, imposed the houses, and generally put them in as good condition as their funds would allow, should be able to say—"We have done everything we can for you, and now you must go out of the subdivided area."—They have that power now, without subdividing.

42416 They have the power simply to do nothing?—Yes.

42417 Then there is always the possibility of further demands being made?—If you are going to keep the lands of dividing valuation by population I don't think you will ever get rid of them on that basis.

42418 CHAIRMAN.—When the Act was passed originally there was a power given to the Lord Lieutenant of including or excluding for a year any electoral division which he chose. That lapsed after a year. Would you say it would be unreasonable to revive that power?—I don't think that there would be any reason for not doing it.

42419 If the electoral division were changed into a townland, would that concern itself to you?—You would get rid of a lot of them.

42420 Mr. STEPHENSON.—Would you limit the operations of the Congested Districts Board in any way—would you say within certain counties?—I don't see why, if the funds would admit, any part should be excluded. There are just as poor districts in parts of Wicklow as in Kerry.

42421 CHAIRMAN.—You would let them operate in any part of Ireland where, in their judgment, it was found desirable?—Yes.

42422 That would give them an extraordinary power?—The whole Congested Districts Board is such an extraordinary phenomenon. It is not an economic thing. I suppose it was originally invented for particular cases and particular circumstances. The poor people in parts of Wicklow and upper Antrim want help just as much as the people here.

42423 The idea is that poverty is not so widespread. You may find poor patches in towns. The idea is that here along the western seaboard you have poverty which is great and widespread, and the definition was of course made to bring in those districts, and so others. If you now go to the full extent of your argument, and give the Board power to schedule as congested any townland which in your opinion is poor, no matter where it is situated in Ireland, you will get the whole of Ireland mapped out into a kind of check board?—I think the Board's work is extremely well adapted to Ireland. It would not do for England; but in a place like this where we want paternal government and there is no resident gentry to help the people, the operations of the Board are extremely well adapted for doing good.

42424 How about your representatives if you allowed the Board to operate in any part of Ireland? Probably in every county in Ireland there would be some little space that is congested; every county would be entitled to send a representative to the Board, and the Board would be nearly as big as the Parliament at Westminster?—What I want particularly to call the attention of the Commissioners to is the flooded lands at Lixnaw. It is really a very serious matter, and it is very hard that something cannot be done between all the departments to take the matter up. All the land there which you passed through yesterday receives the drainage of nineteen mountain streams. The original area of the catchment of all that river, the Feale, Brick and Galley is 280,000 acres, of which about 11,000 is subject to flooding. A comparatively small expenditure might reduce the damage. This is necessary for the sake of the farmers and the health of the people, which suffers very much in those damp districts, and also to save the ratepayers the cost of repairing the roads, which has to be borne very often now on account of the ravages of the floods.

42425 Mr. STEPHENSON.—What is the distance from the River Brick to the foot of the mountain?—It is not, I should think, more than two or three miles.

42426 Is the place quite level?—It is level at the bottom; the highest rise is at Lixnaw on the road you came up to-day. That is four miles.

42427 Do you know what the difference in height is between the sea-coast and the foot of the mountain? what fall has the river?—Taking the River Brick from Ardara to its mouth at Cashen, I should

not think that the fall was more than fifty feet—not quite that.

42428 How many miles does that cover?—Between ten and twelve miles. It is less than four feet to the mile, and the fall is thirty-two feet according to the survey map. If the river were dredged it would make a great deal of difference, because at present there is not room for the water that gets into the river to flow out of it, and it spreads over the country. I was speaking yesterday to a man who has a farm of sixty-five acres, and all of it except six acres is under water.

42429 CHAIRMAN.—Has anybody gone into this?—Mr. Doran knows all the facts.

42430 Has Mr. Doran gone into it for the Congested Districts Board?—Mr. McClean gave me these facts which he said I might read. I went up to the Arterial Drainage Commission to give evidence. I think my evidence given then is published. He says—"For your information, the following are the principal points to bring before the Drainage Committee. The Cashen river is formed by the junction of the rivers Feale, Brick, and Galley. These rivers and their tributaries drain an area approximately 280,000 statute acres. The Cashen being a tidal river, the principal flooding occurs along the tidal estuary and thence along the Feale, Brick, and Crampton, a tributary of the Brick. Owing to one feed in particular, which is situated below the ferry bridge at Derrygoose (which ford is lamed by a deposit owing to the action of the incoming tide and the river) and to a large volume of salt water which flows in at high tide, water to the depth of eight feet in the River Brick and from ten to twelve feet in the Cashen is locked up. If the obstruction below the ferry bridge were removed, and other smaller obstructions, it would reduce the average level of the water in the rivers uniformly about two feet, and furthermore increase the storage capacity of the river in times of floods. With the exception of the ponds or obstructions at the Cashen mouth, Ferry bridge and the junction of the Feale and Brick, the rivers are sufficiently deep, and if these obstructions were removed considerable good would be effected by allowing the river to drain out at least two feet below its present ordinary level. Furthermore, the navigation of the river would be possible at ordinary tides for the purpose of transfer of seaweed to the inland districts, which sand is largely used for agricultural purposes owing to its high mineral properties. The area of land which is flooded and rendered unfit for cropping is approximately 11,000 acres statute." The rest is rather technical.

42431 Has anything been done to carry out the suggestions made there?—Not since the Cashen Board spent £12,000 and never finished the work, but remedied things rather worse than they were before.

42432 What would it cost?—I cannot say. I think £5,000 or £6,000 would do a good deal.

42433 No one has ever gone into it sufficiently to say absolutely what it would cost?—No.

42434 Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—On whose estates is that area?—On a good many. On Lord Lister's, Lord Orosheville, Sir John Chute Neillan, and Mr. Talbot Croftie, of Ardara. Those are the chief ones.

42435 Are they sold to the tenants?—Most of them are—Lord Lister's and Mr. Talbot Croftie's.

42436 They are actually sold?—Yes. Lord Lister tried to make some arrangement between the tenants and the Lord Commission, that a certain sum of money should be put to one side for maintenance, the burden of which would fall on them.

42437 Had those estates been sold to a public body and had that public body command of the whole area, it might be able to do a great deal to improve the drainage before re-selling to the tenants?—Yes.

42438 Are you aware that large drainage works of that class were done in Mayo by the Congested Districts Board under Mr. Doran's supervision?—I believe there were.

42439 And that although the fall was very small?—Yes.

42440 Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was that £12,000 actually thrown away?—I don't think so, but they appear to have built a long embankment all along, and they changed the mouth of the estuary, making it narrower, apparently to get a bigger scour. The sea

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Mr. James K. J. Jones.

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broken in and smashed a great deal of the embankment, and the failure was largely due to the fact that they spent the money before they undertook dredging operations.

42441. Would the £5,000 which you have estimated be for the completion of the work?—Yes, practically to complete it. You may have noticed passing the Cusheen river yesterday a little embankment on each side. That was done by the Cusheen Board, which is now defunct. It never held a meeting for ten years during which time most of the members died.

42442. CHAIRMAN.—Who is responsible for the failure to hold meetings?—I don't know.

42443. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there a drainage rate raised for that £12,000 now?—The landlords are paying the Board of Works for the £12,000.

42444. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean to say that there is no authority in Ireland that has the responsibility of making appointments to a drainage board or of seeing that the thing goes on in some way?—Apparently not. I believe that they had the power of co-opting themselves. It took three to form a quorum and only two are alive now.

42445. Is there no power of proceeding against them?—I am afraid that it has gone too far.

42446. When was this Board established after the Board of Works did this work?—They did it themselves. They were established and got the money and spent it.

A member of the audience.—The landlords were the people who were interested in having the embankment. The owners of land along the banks were formed into a drainage Board. I was the agent. I had my own particular views on the direction of several members of the Drainage Board as to the engineer that was employed in carrying out the work.

42447. CHAIRMAN.—Under the Local Government Act of 1858, the County Council can make provision for taking over drainage undertakings; has there been any proposal that the County Council should do this?—I proposed it before the County Council, so that if any provision was made we should be in a position to take advantage of it, and the chairman wanted to know whether we should be undertaking any obligations, and I am supposed to be making inquiries at present to see whether the County Council can take it up safely without incurring any responsibility, because what the County Council were afraid of was that probably they might come down on us and say "—Now you stand in the shoes of the Cusheen Board and you must do so and so and spend money on it." The County Council objects to spend money on it.

42448. At any rate, it is now being considered by the County Council whether they should do the work themselves or not?—No. They have quite made up their minds not to do the work. There are too many charges on the county already. It is a sort of local thing. Men in Waterville and Cahirciveen would not care to have it put on them. Then the question would arise as to how the works should be paid for. I say that the riparian owners would be willing to pay, and I think that the others ought to be made pay.

42449. Others living in other parts of the county?—No; but a great deal of damage to health is done in the neighbourhood of where floods occur. The whole neighbourhood is poisoned. If you took up a whole lot of children together you could pick out the Lixnaw ones by their unhealthy appearance.

42450. Suppose that the County Council did the work and put the rate on the people who were benefited, would it be possible to get from them the cost of the work?—It would. In a case in which I appeared for a man who was having a fair rent fixed, most of his land was valued at fifteen shillings an acre, but the part that was liable to be flooded was valued at eight shillings. The area of land of this sort is 11,000 acres.

42451. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So that even if the expenses contributed to the expenditure, they would be much better off than they are now?—Yes.

42452. CHAIRMAN.—That is an argument in favour of the County Council doing it?—Yes, but it may not overcome their prudential desire for economy.

42453. Yes, but if they could get back the money from the people who would benefit by the work,

there would be no question of economy?—They are rather shy about it.

42454. Is it because they don't know what the effect of it would be?—The rates are particularly high in Kerry, and you don't want to put expenses in the pound on the people along there.

42455. Because you are not sure whether they might get that benefit?—They might not get the benefit.

42456. Therefore you are afraid that if the benefit was not as great as had been hoped these might be friction if this rate was put on the people?—I am afraid if we were an English body we would say, "do it yourself." As an Irish body we are rather hoping that if we don't do it some other body will do it.

42457. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has the County Council any expeditious machinery for recovering money due to them under schemes by competent?—No. They would have to make a special rate on the area, the same as in the case of a sanitary rate.

42458. And the County Council is hampered there?—Yes. Of course if we could get it in the form of a special rate like the railway rate or the sanitary rate we could recover it quickly.

42459. The County Council has no means of recovering additions to the instalments of tenant purchases because of drainage?—No.

42460. CHAIRMAN.—If they took over the power of the Drainage Board they could throw on these people a special rate for the money they had spent on the drainage?—I dare say they could.

42461. Would the County Council make a grant?—There is one thing I would suggest. It is rather an idea of my own. The County Council got £25,000 free at the time of the railway amalgamation. The Treasury of Chancery, in which these funds are, received about £7,000. I think some of it is still left, and is being devoted to the relief of rates, which seems to me to be rather frittering away things. If a couple of thousand pounds could be got out of that for the flooded area it would go a long way towards giving relief.

42462. Is any of the flooded land sold?—It is nearly all sold now in the Lixnaw district. It is an intolerable nuisance that all that country should be in that state.

42463. What do you propose could be done by the Congested Districts Board?—I think if the Congested Districts Board gave something towards it, let the county give something and let somebody else give something else.

42464. Who is to do it?—Suppose that the County Council had the choosing of the Board to do it.

42465. In your view the County Council are the people to do it on condition that they get a grant in aid from the Board?—That is my private opinion. I am not speaking for the County Council.

42466. That is a very different arrangement from what was carried out in Mayo, to which his lordship has alluded. I understand that the Board have acquired the estates on each of the rivers, and have carried out the drainage, the cost being paid by increased annuities on the holdings; but, obviously, if the land has been sold already to the tenant the opportunity of doing that in this case is lost.—The landlord redeemed the rate when he sold his land, so that at present there is none existing.

42467. Those people having bought the land at a certain annuity, the Congested Districts Board could not now spend £15,000 and then seek to increase the annuities?—They could not do it. The only people who could do it would be the County Council or the Cusheen Board.

42468. And get the money back in the form of a special rate?—I have not read the report of the Arterial Drainage Commission, but they may have made some report which would be useful to us.

42469. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that you could reclaim 11,000 acres of land at a cost of £24,000 or £25,000?—When I mention that amount I only suggest it could be done by clearing away the partitions and rebuilding the marsh; that would be taking about half what was spent previously; but I am not an engineer.

42470. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it your opinion generally with regard to this that if the expenditure mentioned were made it could be reclaimed to the extent that it could be made tillable land?—Some of it could be tilled. At present it is hardly fit for

meadowing. I think a great deal of it could be made fit for tillage then.

42472. In the case of grants such as you mention to the Congested Districts Board, do you expect the Congested Districts Board to maintain these works in future?—No. I suppose not. They would be a rather tedious road to depend on.

42473. Works of that kind require constant repair and attention?—I think the burden of maintenance should be thrown on the riparian owners. At present they have undertaken it together, with the promise of a grant from Lord Lisdown, on the Lisdown Estate.

42474. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean to say that in that case the County Council, in the form of a Drainage Board, would do the work of maintenance, and there would be a permanent rate upon the riparian owners?—I think each owner would have to keep up his own.

42475. Would that be possible?—I think it can be done. I think Mr. Huxley did some works in that way that were kept up, but it is very necessary work. I think it would be very useful if the Congested Districts Board were to send an engineer to thoroughly inquire into the matter, or if the Department would take it up, because at present it is a great loss to the people, and it is almost too big a work to be done locally in any way. I think, then, that some

of the cost might fairly fall on the Treasury. I wish, in concluding to refer to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion with regard to the labourer's cow. It is an excellent idea. A great many labourers at the present day have cows which feed along the road. I met a labourer the other day and told him I could give him grazing for his cow. He said if he got it for nothing he would take it, but at present his cow was doing very well along the road. It is rather a nuisance to the public, and I would be very glad to have that cow confined. In reference to schoolhouses, I may say that Killyn schoolhouse answers the description which has been given. It is in a most disreputable condition. There are no sanitary arrangements at all.

42476. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are not the examples for good sanitation that they ought to be!—No.

42477. CHAIRMAN.—Is the Mackinagh estate of which you have told us one that is bankrupt?—Hopefully bankrupt. It is in the middle of the fuddle.

42478. You say in your speech: "I sold my property to my tenants about four years ago. I do not think the Act has relieved congestion in the Lisown division which I represent." Which Act do you mean?—I meant the Board. As far as I know, all the areas are just as much congested now as they were then.

Mr. HENRY DORAN re-examined.\*

42479. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you have come here to give the Commission some information about this drainage scheme?—I was instructed by the Board at the request of some representative persons of the County Kerry to appear before the Commission to give some general information that I had collected with reference to this Cuckin River Drainage. I think I will have to explain to you this map, so that you may understand some special features of the scheme. The map shows the Drainage District as fixed by the Cuckin Drainage Board. The catchment area of the Cuckin River and its tributaries comprises about 425 square miles. This area is drained by the rivers Feale, Galry, Brick, and Croompan. The rivers Feale and Galry join about six miles from the sea, and from their junction to the sea the watercourse is called the Cuckin River. The Cuckin River, therefore, is really the outlet of the waters of the rivers I have mentioned. The Feale, which is the principal river in County Cork, and passes Listowel; the Galry, which flows in this direction (pointing out on map); the Brick, which comes along here with its tributary called the Croompan. The striking feature of that district is that about 5,000 acres of the lands coloured blue on map are practically only about the same level as high water mark of neap tide, and were it not that these rivers are embanked on both sides for seventeen miles, the tidal waters of spring tides would cover most of the 5,000 acres. Outside the 5,000 acres which are so near the high water level, I estimate there are in or about 5,000 acres more, which, although not subject to surface flooding, are waterlogged and consequently unproductive. The total area that would be directly benefited by an effective scheme of drainage would be not less than 10,000 acres. The lands coloured blue on map comprise about 6,000 acres, those coloured yellow about 15,000 acres, or a total of 21,000. You noticed through the centre of this area yesterday afternoon. Taking a boundary on map from Ballyliscann to Listowel, and from Listowel to Killyn, from Killyn to about Castaway, thence in the direction of Ballyliscann, you have enclosed an extensive district which is practically a swamp, with the exception of small areas scattered through it which are above the flood level of the rivers. There is not such a large area, I think, in any other part of Ireland comprising land of a character as capable of being made valuable agricultural land by drainage as this. Very little of it is bog or waste land, and practically all is land that would have a very considerable agricultural value, if thoroughly drained. About three-quarters of a mile nearer to the sea than where the Feale and Galry join the Brick river discharges into the Cuckin, bringing with it the waters of the Croompan. The Cuckin River flows within tidal embankments to

the Ferry Bridge—Ferry Bridge is the one you passed over last evening in the motor car—a distance of about 2½ miles from the junction of the other two rivers that I have mentioned; and from that bridge for about a mile on the lower side on its course towards the sea it is also embanked. From that point on (pointing out on map) it traverses what may be called a tidal slab-land, which covers an area of about 500 acres. Of the embankment area there are about 5,000 acres of land, the surface of which is not more than eleven to fourteen feet above low water mark; and were it not that the waters of the rivers are confined for many miles of their course within tidal embankments the greater part of the 5,000 acres would, as already stated, be covered in high spring tides. The spring tides rise about 13 feet 6 inches over low water mark.

42480. Then the surface of 5,000 acres is actually lower than the high-tide line?—Nearly all is lower than high water mark of spring tides. The tidal effect the Cuckin River for its entire distance of about six miles.

42481. I suppose the very fact that you have these embankments increases the level at high tide. Supposing it was the natural state of things, and the high tide as it came up distributed itself over the plain, the level would not be so high?—It raises the water-level within the embankments by reason of the tidal pressure backing up the fresh water.

42482. And also by reason of the fact that it is confined within the embankment?—Yes.

42483. If it was not so confined you would not have the same height of water in the river?—No. It would spread over the adjacent low-lying land. Those points are important, so you will excuse my repeating them. All tidal effect the Cuckin River for its entire distance of about six miles, the Feale for a distance of five miles further on, and the tide comes along these rivers up to those points (pointing out on map); but it affects them much further than the tide does by reason of the flowing tide preventing the free discharge of the fresh water down stream. The Brick is affected for a distance of four miles, the Galry for a distance of two and a half miles, and the Croompan for a distance of two and a half miles. About seventeen miles of these rivers are embanked on both sides, and the drainage of the lands adjoining is discharged through sluices, inserted in the embankment, which open when the tidal waters in the rivers recede. Owing, however, to the neglected condition of these water-courses, many of the sluices only act for a short interval between the tides, with the result that the greater portion of the low-lying lands are comparatively worthless. If the tidal waters were prevented from flowing up into these rivers, the sluices would act continuously except when there were exceptionally high floods

July 2, 1907.

Mr. James  
E. J. Jellicoe.

Mr. Henry  
Doran.

\* For further examination see Appendix to the First Report of the Commission (C.D. 2267, 1903), pp. 76 to 79.  
(See map (Appendix II.) facing p. 226.)

July 8, 1907.  
 Mr. Henry  
 Dumas.

in the river, and the efficient drainage of this large area would thus be secured. The advantage to the land-holders, and to the district generally, resulting from the conversion of what is, comparatively speaking, a barren tract of water-logged land, into land capable of producing good meadow and pasture would obviously be very great. This latter view must have been shared by the owners of these lands for generations past; for a large expenditure of money was made from time to time in the construction of the tidal embankments. These, however, were found to be insufficient, and about the year 1884 the proprietors of the flooded lands formed a District Drainage Board, and obtained a loan from the Board of Works to lower the outlet of the Cuckin River to the level of low water mark at neap tides from the seashore for about 125 perches up stream. That in the project was to lower the outfall of the Cuckin estuary by cuttings where you see marked red on the map, the idea being that by lowering the outlet the river waters would discharge more readily into the sea in the lower stages of the tide. The design to effect this object provided that two cuttings should be made—one opposite Kilmore School, about 900 feet long, and a maximum depth of 13½ feet. It was intended to extend this cutting towards the sea, the depth of the lower section being about 5½ feet for a length of 800 feet. The first cutting which was further from the sea appears to have been made to about the specified depth; but they seem to have abandoned the proposed second cutting, which was to be about there (pointing out on map). On taking the levels now, we find the bottom of the new cutting at the lower end is about three feet lower than the river bed where it stops, so the expense of sinking that additional three feet was money thrown away, as they did not deepen the river bed below the end of new cutting to allow it to discharge to its bottom level.

42464. You say the bottom of the cutting was not deepened?—I say that the bottom of the only cutting made is at present three feet lower than the river bed where the cutting ends.

42465. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But, if the whole scheme was carried out, it would be eight feet below the natural bed of the river?—No, about five feet six inches lower. The work, as originally designed, was estimated to cost £5,600. The actual cost amounted to £10,000, and this sum was levied on the drainage area as shown in that map, although the works originally contemplated were not completed. I have here the award showing the proprietors, and what each contributed, based on the value of the land owned by each proprietor, the amount of the annual contributions for maintenance, as well as the proportion of the original cost. The total amounts to £10,064; the lands drained or improved are set out as about 5,784 acres. The estimated value before drainage was put down at £1,125 15s., and the estimated increase in value was £272 17s.

42466. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the annual value?—Yes, the estimated prospective increase in annual value. Now, these figures are important in this sense, that if a project of the kind was about to be revived landholders in that area would naturally be slow in underwriting all liabilities in connection with it, for they would be afraid that engineers coming forward to promote another drainage scheme might be as inaccurate in their forecast as the previous promoters. Mr. Julian stated that although people admitted that there were 11,000 acres of land now practically a swamp that could be drained for, he says, £5,600, the landholders directly interested would not of themselves undertake the work. This, no doubt, is because it is feared the actual cost may far exceed the estimated cost, and the improvement effected be far less than was anticipated.

42467. Can you form any idea why what was estimated to cost £5,600 should have cost £10,000?—The estimate must have been very imperfect or the work must have been very badly carried out or supervised.

42468. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does that include the cuttings?—Yes. And another feature of it is that while the expense was estimated at £5,600, the increased annual value is put down at £272.

42469. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I was going to ask whether you agreed with the estimate of the improved letting value?—Mr. Julian tells me that the general opinion is that the value of the land has

not increased, and from what I have seen, it is my opinion that it could not have increased much, because the whole scheme is a failure.

42470. Do you think that it would be successful if more was done in that direction?—I don't think that it would be successful. In round numbers, it cost double the estimate.

42471. CHIEFMAN.—Without the scheme having been finished?—Yes. As I have already said, the work as originally designed was estimated to cost £5,600, and the actual cost amounted to £10,000, and this sum was levied on the drainage area, although the works contemplated were not completed. That award you have in your hand shows the apportionment of the expenditure of £10,000 against each of the landed proprietors. It appears to me probable that the proprietors abandoned the project, having ascertained that the cutting had not the anticipated effect in relieving the flooding. In my opinion the design was fundamentally wrong, as it merely provided for the lowering of the discharging outfall of the river waters without making any provision to regulate the inflow of the tidal waters. The mere lowering of the outfall would facilitate to a greater extent the inflow of the tidal waters, because the sudden rise of the tide would give a greater head and pressure to the inflow than the outflow of the fresh waters could possibly have. The result would be that more tidal water would flow through the cut into the slob areas above the Kilmore ridge than could have entered before the cut was made. The drainage scheme should not only have provided for facilitating the discharge of the river waters as far as it is practicable to do so, but also to shut out the tidal waters. The tide runs here from eleven to fourteen feet in the space of six hours, and if a cutting be made there (pointing out on map), near the entrance to the sea, the head of water, rising about two feet per hour, will exercise far greater pressure in forcing the flowing tidal water through the cutting than the whole river area could at any time exert in forcing the water out. To leave the discharge of the fresh water outlet and at the same time provide means for regulating or cutting off the inflow of the tide are two conditions that must be secured if the drainage is to be done efficiently. You will observe the very striking little difference there is between the level of the water in the estuary even in neap tides and the surface of this area, which shows the necessity for complete control of the waters at this point. These results could be secured by erecting across the estuary a tidal wall provided with flood-gates which would shut out the inflowing tide when it had reached about half the height of neap tide, and impound the fresh water in the large area of slobland comprising 580 acres during the interval of the last half of flood tide and the first half of ebb tide, when the flood-gates would be opened and impounded waters allowed to escape. This would mean that practically no tidal water would flow to the upper side of the tidal wall, and that the fresh waters would be impounded for a maximum period of six hours on each side, or twelve hours in the twenty-four.

42472. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you estimated how high these would rise?—Yes, but I do not trouble you with such details.

42473. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think it would be more than six hours in the case of spring tides?—No, I don't think so. As already explained, the flood of every tide affects the rivers situated for a distance of about seventeen miles, and in the case of spring tides the inflow of tidal water does not all escape before the next flood tide. When they are spring tides the whole estuary or slobland is covered. The tide flows up the river for seventeen miles, and the fresh waters for miles higher up are backed up, causing more or less flooding by the fresh water. When it happens that you have spring tides and very wet weather concurrently there is a considerable accumulation of waters on these sloblands and in the river for several days, and sometimes for longer periods at a time.

42474. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If the wind was from the west or from the north-west?—That would at present have the effect of heaping up the land in the waters in the estuary, and raising the water level to a very considerable extent. The flood-gates, however, would shut out the tide. We have the large area of slobland to impound the fresh water, and if you cannot shut out the tide you cannot efficiently drain



the whole area. It is obvious that when the tide rises practically to the level of the land, making a deeper cutting in the tidal way won't prevent flooding.

42565. The tidal water would have to go back—I would have to go back. My suggestion, shortly, is that the fresh water impounded by the closing of the flood-gates would, in the intervals from half flood tide to half ebb tide not accumulate over the 500 acres to a greater depth than two feet when the sea waters were shut out. The surface of the impounded water at this level would be from two to three feet below the surface level of the land that I have referred to, whereas at present an ordinary mean tide rises to the level of a great portion of the 5,000 acres of land, and spring tides, which rise from two to three feet higher, would practically cover the entire 5,000 acres were it not for the river embankments which confine the tidal waters. The completion of the work as originally designed, which Mr. Julian suggests might be done, would, in my opinion, not be effective—in fact, I think it would be under expenditure—and unless my suggestion of shutting out the tide by the erection of a tidal wall be carried out, the land referred to must be considered incapable of profitable improvement. That is, I do not think that unless the design I suggest, or something similar to it be adopted, you can get the land sufficiently drained, because there will not be a sufficient interval between ebb and flow of the tides to allow the sluices to let off the land drainage. The unproductiveness of this area in its present condition is not the only loss to the country, as the fact of having such a large extent of flooded land in the district must have a very bad effect on the lands immediately adjacent to it, which are at a slightly higher level, but are waterlogged although not subject to surface flooding. It is also likely to have an injurious effect on the health of the people. I am of the opinion that the construction of a tidal wall with flood-gates and sluices and the removal of the principal obstructions in the river could be carried out for a sum of about £10,000. This would mean about 22 an acre, even if the area of charge were confined to the lands directly subject to tidal influence—that is, the 5,000 acres, and if the money were advanced by a loan repayable in thirty-five years at 5 per cent., it would mean £800 per annum, or an annual charge of two shillings per acre for the period. This would be exclusive of maintenance. Considering that the original project was carried out under the supervision of a Government department, and that the drainage of this large extent of country would be of immense benefit to a large portion of the county, I think it would not be unreasonable to expect that both the Government and the county would make substantial contributions towards the execution of the work, thus leaving the lands benefited liable to a very moderate annual charge. I have already pointed out that in addition to these 5,000 acres of land which are directly subject to tidal influence, I estimate that there are approximately about five thousand acres outside the zone of the tidal influence, at a somewhat slightly higher level, which would be very much improved and ought to be included in the area of charge, but at a lower contributory rate.

42566. How do you justify that?—By reason of the benefits conferred.

42567. What benefits?—A great deal of the land, although not subject to flooding, is, say, only eighteen inches over the flood level, and where the level of the water in a flooded area is only eighteen inches higher than the adjacent land, the latter remains wet and very much in need of drainage. It cannot be cultivated—it will not produce good pasture or meadow—what I call waterlogged. But if you lower the water level say two feet six inches to three feet, that land would be substantially improved.

42568. The water is taken quickly away?—That is one advantage, and you would have a superior kind of herbage replacing the aquatic grasses, &c., which grow there now. I had not the objection you were suggesting to a drainage charge when I stated that although this should be included in the area of charge, the contributory rate ought to be lower.

42569. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not the rate over the 5,000 acres in a year be able to maintain the whole system?—It ought, but the water-logged

area would be substantially improved, and should contribute to the cost.

42570. What is the expense of maintenance?—If the work were well done the expense of maintenance would be comparatively small. I should say if it were really well done £50 a year ought to maintain it.

42571. Mr. STEPHENSON.—Of course you are contemplating the gross expenditure. But the minor works would require scoring and to be kept clean?—Yes, and the embankments would be maintained.

42572. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They have to be maintained now?—They have to be.

42573. And are they?—Yes, but in a very imperfect way. Although a Drainage Board was formed to carry out this work the Drainage Board ceased to act. Things were allowed to slide, and members who died were not replaced. I believe myself that these rivers are in a worse condition now than they were in 1834—in several places at any rate. They could scarcely be in a much worse condition than they are at present.

42574. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Then £50 would not cover the cost of the caretaker?—The caretaker for which, my lord?

42575. For the drainage?—I am referring to the maintenance irrespective of the caretaker of the flood gates. I have only gone into the matter in a general way. I desired to indicate a general scheme, and to point out that I think it is hopeless to attempt to efficiently drain that area by a continuation of the works on the lines on which they were started. That is really the most important idea I want to put before you, and to throw out the suggestion that if the people are prepared to do something more practical than grumbling and complaining, they ought to declare their willingness to be taxed to the extent of the annual value of the benefit actually conferred—not a problematical benefit—and that the County Council would contribute something. I have little doubt that the Computed District Board would also assist, inasmuch as the rivers do injury to the congested areas. Unless something such as I suggest is done I am afraid this district will remain a swamp.

42576. CHAIRMAN.—Who do you propose should do it—who do you suggest should go about it?—First of all, I do believe that the Government ought to contribute. It is largely because of a Government Department sanctioning and ratifying an imperfect scheme that the failure has followed. The man who owns the land should agree to contribute towards the cost of the work to the maximum extent of the benefits conferred measured in the following way:—The land should be valued by competent valuers in its present condition, and say two years after the work was carried out, it should be re-valued by equally competent valuers, and each landholder should be liable to contribute annually as a maximum figure a sum representing the difference between the present estimated fair rent of the land and the estimated fair rent of the land in its improved condition after the work was concluded, and that he should not undertake any liability to pay more than that. This limited liability would keep the landholder in a safe position. He would have his land improved without any risk, for he could not be charged any more than the fair rent resulting from its improved condition. If the capitalized annual value of the improvement actually effected did not cover the cost of the work, the Government and the county should between them contribute the deficiency. But I may say that I believe the increased annual value of the land would in this case repay the cost.

42577. Your proposal assumes this—For two years at any rate you cannot determine what the contribution of the landholders will be?—Not safely.

42578. Therefore somebody has got to pay up the money first?—Yes.

42579. And do the work before these holders are taxed?—Yes.

42580. You say that that is to be divided between the county and the Government?—Who is to spend it? Is it to be spent by the County Council with a Government grant, or by the Government with a County Council grant?—The way I suggest is if the landholders agree, as I have just explained to you, to have their lands taxed to the extent of the ascertained unimproved value resulting from the drainage works, they would then form a Drainage Board, and they could then borrow money from the Board of Works to carry out the work. That money would be

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repaid to a Department of Public Works in the shape of an annuity payable by these landholders through this Drainage Board, or possibly through the County Council. The lending Department should approve of the plans, and exercise efficient supervision and control over the works conjointly with the Drainage Board.

42511. Will you tell me if I clearly understand what you propose. In your opinion the first step is that the landholders, or, in this case, the tenant purchasers, should, by agreement to a scheme of that kind, create a new Drainage Board?—Yes.

42512. In place of the semi-defunct Board we have already heard of. That they should undertake the cost, and the work should be met by them from the actual increased worth of their holdings, and that if they did not repay the full value of the work the balance should be made up by contributions from the Government and County Council?—Yes; and that these terms should be settled and agreed upon before landholders should take the risk of embarking upon the scheme.

42513. That assumes that the work would be carried out by engineers of the new Drainage Board created by the holders themselves?—Yes. I may say in connection with these details that we have recently had an Arterial Drainage Commission. I gave evidence before that Commission, and suggested here, in my opinion, a Drainage Board ought to be formed, and that we ought to have in this country a Department of Public Works—people don't like the name of the Board of Works, but if the existing Board of Works is not an efficient body that is no reason why a reconstituted body to undertake the control and management of land improvement schemes should not be created. This Department ought to take the initiative and supply the people with the necessary plans, estimates of cost, &c.

42514. Are we to wait until some new Board of Works arises?—Well, last year, my lord, we were told that we might expect changes in that direction this year, and it now looks as if they were as far off as ever.

42515. Is it essential to your scheme that a Drainage Department or a remodelled Board of Works should be created?—In my opinion, if the Congested Districts Board had control over three districts, and in the absence of the Department of Public Works which I say should be in existence, the Congested Districts Board ought to undertake the responsibility of initiating and managing land improvement schemes of this character. I should not be afraid to undertake a scheme of this kind. Before commencing operations we would require the landholders to enter into a legal agreement defining the extent to which they might be taxed, and if we could not get them to be reasonable we could abandon the scheme. My opinion is they would be reasonable.

42516. What control have you in your mind?—At present we are only interested in about a sixth of the drainage area.

42517. Do you mean to say that the fact that part of this catchment area lies outside the congested area would delay the Board from taking steps to get the authorisation to agree to the scheme?—The Board would not be justified in undertaking responsibility of that kind at present, because only a comparatively small proportion of the area affected is within the scheduled congested districts.

42518. There would be no greater financial responsibility on the Board?—I mean they would only play the part of organisers to obtain the Government consent?—Yes.

42519. Their scheme to do that now would not involve a greater financial responsibility than it would if it had a larger area?—Not necessarily, but they should pay the officials engaged in making the arrangements.

42520. Yes, but also for the congested districts as well?—Yes, incidentally for the congested districts affected.

42521. Yes, but you have very often undertaken to carry out schemes outside congested areas for the benefit of people inside?—For the benefit of people inside.

42522. Would not this be regarded as a scheme for the benefit of people inside?—It could be, and might properly be so considered, but having regard to the small area scheduled, the Board may not feel part.

fied in undertaking a work when the proportion of the total outlay assigned to the congested area would be very small.

42523. Then it comes to this, that before the Board could properly act in a matter of this kind a larger area would have to be scheduled?—Not necessarily if the Board had control over the whole of a county containing congested districts.

42524. That means scheduling the larger area?—Yes, or that the artificial line of congested and non-congested districts be removed.

42525. In some way or other throwing the larger area on the responsibility of the Board?—Yes.

42526. Does the Commission understand that in your case it is useless for the County Council or any body locally to move in this matter until the Board is placed in such a position as to enable them to take the initiative?—What I meant to convey was that there is nothing to prevent the County Council acting at once, or the people directly interested acting in concert, and inviting the co-operation of the Congested Districts Board, but it is a large scheme, and the landholders would be very wary about taking it up having regard to their previous experience. It is a work of such magnitude that some Government Department should undertake the management of it, and not to leave the fate to the accidents of local control.

42527. You would have to pay the total, while you would have to pay any damage you might do to fishing interests?—Yes. I am glad you mentioned that. I overlooked it. Persons may have what might be called vested rights in the fishing in the estuary who would object and say, "If you abstract the tidal waters our fishing will be injured." I understand the fishermen only fish when the tide is near the full. That is a very important matter, and it should be considered. There is also the question of navigation to Linnaw, which is only possible in the higher stages of the tide. A possible way is met this difficulty may be to lower the bed of the river.

42528. I only mentioned it because all these things might increase the cost considerably?—Yes, and might possibly put an end to my project altogether. I am right, I think, in saying that no part of the river is navigable at low water at present.

42529. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is when the sluice are open they could not go up and navigate?—Yes, in the present state of the river bed.

42530. Is it possible to navigate up to Linnaw?—It would not be possible in the present state of the river bed, except in high water.

42531. CHAIRMAN.—I am surprised at what you tell us about the old Drainage Board, and the way they have apparently been allowed to drift out of existence. Is there no statutory authority or means at all for ensuring that when vacancies occur on the Drainage Board they shall be filled up?—Oh, yes, there is. When a Drainage Board is formed under the Act of 1865, under which this scheme was carried out, the members are bound to hold a meeting in September of each year. In the event of a member of the Board dying or ceasing to act previous to the meeting in the Act for the election of new members.

42532. Why has not that occurred in this case?—Because the promoters found, as far as I can see when the money was expended that the drainage scheme was a failure, and they thought it would be throwing good money after bad to continue operations.

42533. Could not the actual holders of the land which has become worse by the neglect of the Drainage Board—could not they bring an action against the Drainage Board to compel them to do their duty?—They could; and under the law it is the duty of the Board of Works while any of the money advanced remains unpaid to complain if they found that the Drainage Board were not properly maintaining the drainage system, and to notify the Drainage Board that it was not in an efficient condition, and to have it immediately put right, and, failing that, the Board of Works have the power to have the work done themselves, and on the assessment table which you have before you to apportion the money they have expended upon it against the several proprietors. But the Board of Works, like the Drainage Board, apparently let matters slide. We have had several cases lately on estates which we bought where works of this kind were carried out many years ago, and where the Drainage Board ceased to act, as it is this case. The Board of Works lay dormant until

they found the Congested Districts Board bought the estates, and then they served the Congested Districts Board with notice to put the drainage system into an efficient condition.

42524. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The material design was not a suitable one from the start?—In my opinion it was fundamentally sound.

42525. Would not that be a reason why the local Drainage Board felt itself without heart?—That is what I have said—that when they found money expended without the anticipated results being realised they anguished the matter.

42526. In your programme there are two parts—first there is the material or physical, and then there is the plan for carrying it out. I suppose, barring the difficulties of navigation or fishery rights, you would look upon it as good economic expenditure to erect a tidal wall?—Yes.

42527. Would there be any chance of lowering the bed of the river at a moderate expenditure and allowing facilities for sea-water to be drawn up for material purposes?—That I did not look into, but I don't think so, because most of it traverses alluvial ground and probably would be easily lowered; but I cannot speak emphatically on that, as I did not examine the river bed carefully.

42528. It is not unlikely?—It is not unlikely.

42529. What kind of fishing is there in the estuary?—Salmon are netted.

42530. We do not know exactly whether the owners interested would object to the construction of this wall?—No.

42531. As regards carrying out the work, let us see what might be done. What step would be necessary in order to put you in the same position with reference to this work as you were in when you drained the Lurg river?—We could not be quite in the same position, because the Board were landlords in the latter case of nearly all the lands affected.

42532. If the whole district were scheduled, then the owners who have not yet sold to the tenants would sell to the Board?—Yes.

42533. So far that is a possible thing?—Yes.

42534. If that were done, do you see any chance of getting the proprietors to work it?—They would, I believe, co-operate with the Congested Districts

Board or other Department that would undertake the direction of the work.

42535. How would you work it out?—For the purpose of carrying out this work a Drainage Board would have to be formed. This Drainage Board would be constituted by representative members of the landholders holding land within the drainage district. Instead of having all landlords on the Board as formerly you would have several tenant-purchasers on it; they are the landlords of their own holdings.

42536. You don't think the number of estates sold prohibit that method here?—I don't know how many estates in this area have been sold.

42537. But you consider that the sale of the estates is not a serious obstacle?—Yes, unless the people, having satisfied themselves as to the extent of their liability are desirous of carrying out the drainage work.

42538. If a Drainage Board were formed, what kind of help of an executive kind could a Board like the Congested Districts Board give; advice, in structure, or money?—I think they should give a little of all three if they had control over the area.

42539. You say it would be reasonable to expect that the riparian proprietors of the future would agree to pay a sum corresponding with the improved value of the holdings?—Yes; the improved value resulting from the drainage.

42540. Would not you encourage them to go into this Drainage Board by allowing them somewhat more advantage than that? Would not it be reasonable not to demand from them the whole of the improved value of the holdings?—Yes. But I believe that this is quite a feasible scheme apart from any extraneous aid.

42541. With reference to something said by a previous witness, I should like to know whether, in your experience, you had any opportunity of buying estates in Kerry until within the last couple of years?—We have been offered not very suitable estates in Kerry. With regard to those which the Board were offered and did not buy, the failure to buy was due to the fact that the price asked was quite prohibitive.

# Very Rev. Canon HAYES examined

42582. CHAIRMAN.—You are Parish Priest of Aghavalina in this county?—Yes. It comprises the modern parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee. The parish is bounded on the north by the Shannon, and extends along the river a distance of seven or eight miles. The population of the parish is about 2,700, principally agricultural. The little town of Ballylongford, once busy and prosperous, is now industrially dead. The population of the town, forty or fifty years ago, between eight and nine hundred, is now reduced to half the number. Its industries are gone. The little fleet of fishing boats that once filled its harbour, and was the source of a decent livelihood for at least fifty families, is now reduced to two or three. The harbour itself, called Bahren, was in those days full of commercial life and energy. Large boats could be seen constantly in the harbour discharging their cargoes and taking away agricultural produce, principally corn. Our trade is now reduced to the importation of flour and meal and other products, which could, and ought to be, manufactured at home.

42583. What is, in your opinion, the reason for the falling away of industries and your fishing fleet?—One of the principal reasons why Ballylongford has gone down so much was the building of a line of railway between Limerick and Tralee. It was the outlet or harbour for supplying most of North Kerry and Limerick. Of course that was a great source of revenue to this small town of Ballylongford, and the goods that used to come through Ballylongford come now by rail.

42584. Limerick before depended on sea transport?—Yes.

42585. Now the railway brings what it wants?—Yes, and Ballylongford suffered thereby.

42586. When you speak of industries, in the sense of importing produce for Limerick?—I mean prin-

cipally agriculture. I believe that at one time they had industries in the way of potteries a short distance from Ballylongford.

42587. What is the reason of the decrease in the fishing boats?—The absence of fish to a great extent.

42588. Is there a permanent disappearance of fish?—Yes, strange to say, in later years. They say there is an improvement in the present year.

42589. What do they fish for?—Herrings and salmon.

42590. The herrings have gone away?—To a great extent.

42591. Was there much sea-fishing?—I don't think it was ever a good ground for sea-fishing. There is a fisherman going to give evidence with regard to the fisheries. I asked to be freed from giving evidence on the fisheries, as I had no technical knowledge and had no experience, so I brought a fisherman. Passing from that subject, I have a hope that under altered agricultural and material circumstances commercial life and activity will once again be restored. The land for the most part in the parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee is reclaimed bog—cold, wet, impoverished, and entirely unsuited for tillage; and will remain so until subjected to a thorough and general scheme of drainage. For this purpose the aid of some beneficent Board is vitally necessary, since the occupiers themselves will never have sufficient capital to meet their outlay. Although not scheduled as congested, competition of a very pronounced type prevails in both parishes, especially in Asdee. Yet, strange to say, the parish of Ballylongford, at least two divisions of it, Carrig and Loughlin, comes nearer the definition of a congested area than Asdee, where seventy per cent. of the holdings are subeconomic. This shows how misleading the definition of congestion is, and that population and valuation (in many instances) are as

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minuence of congestion. Let us take one estate in the parish of Ardara as an example. In the Wren and Stokes estate there are ninety-two holdings, and seventy-two of these are under £10 valuation, the lowest standard for an economic holding, whilst fifty, or more than half, are under £5. In the Ardara portion of the Hicks estate there are twenty holdings, and only four of them are over a valuation of £10. These two estates are in Chancery, and should long since have been taken over by the Congested Districts Board, and delivered congested estates. The wretched condition of the tenants of these estates reveals a system of land tenure as bad as could be found in any part of the world, and principally on account of middle interests. Each tenant for miles and miles in this part of the country has the honour of having two, and in some estates three, and in some cases four, landlords over him.

42552. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it that the holdings are in patches?—The land landlord is Trinity College. There is a second landlord, a permanent one, Bladon Douglas, and in many other cases there are two others. In this estate Wren and Stokes have an interest, and there was a fourth—O'Connor—but he was wiped out.

42553. Are they all supposed to get something out of the holdings?—Yes.

Mr. SUGGESS.—We have heard of dual ownership being the curse of Ireland, but here we have quadruple ownership.

42554. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In our return we have it that in Ardara there are 83 holdings under £41—Trinity College is the head landlord of Ballylongford and Ardara, and sole owner of only a few townlands, where Colonel Crooke, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent. That is the only portion of the two parishes where there are only two landlords.

42555. CHAIRMAN.—Colonel Crooke, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent. Was he one of these other landlords?—Yes, and he owed so much rent to Trinity College.

42556. And he did not pay?—No, he did not pay; when the fair rent was fixed the margin was left too small for him.

42557. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Will he be reinstated under the new Act?—Oh, the poor man is dead. He was not a bad man at all.

42558. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you know what proportion of the rent paid by the tenants does Trinity College take?—I was trying to make it out.

42559. Of the Trinity College estates in Kerry, do you know?—I do not.

42560. Has that Corporation—Trinity College—done anything to improve the condition of the estate?—No. It never took any interest whatever. The head landlord did not care whether the estates were improved or not.

42561. CHAIRMAN.—The reduction of the rent does not affect the head landlord?—No; that is just it. It never affects the head man. This unfortunate system of land tenure is responsible for most of the distress and poverty of these parishes. The rents are excessive, having been arranged so that each owner would have his pound of flesh out of the poor tenants whom they have crushed to death between them.

42562. That is not since the Act of 1881?—No, not since the Act of 1881, because the fair rents came in.

42563. You are speaking of a time before twenty-six years ago?—Yes. Nor did the Fair Rent Act afford them anything like reasonable relief, for it is well known the personal element or middle interests were not into the fixing of fair rents. No matter what the value of the land may have been, the middle interest must be protected. Mr. Commissioner Bailey admitted that the landlord's interest, irrespective of the value of the land, was considered in determining fair rents. Were it otherwise the landlords in this part of Kerry would be entitled to no rents at all, because the land is so bad it is not capable of yielding an agricultural rent, that is a rent or profit left over after all the expenses of labour and seed are deducted.

42564. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have the four interests been fixed on the tenants?—The three superior landlords had to get their rent in any case.

42565. CHAIRMAN.—All this about the landlords' interest he means before the Act of 1881. Dual

ownership did not commence in 1881?—No; long before it. The rent of more than two-thirds of the holdings from Ballyvaughan to the County Limerick, a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, is paid by American wages; or by a household economy involving emigration. And the worst of it is, the consequences of this evil system of land tenure have entered into and vitiated land purchases, for it is well known that purchase prices are merely graded rents, and share their original sin.

42566. CHAIRMAN.—If it had not been for the large emigration that has taken place a great many of these people in the poor areas would be in a far worse position?—They would starve altogether if it were not for emigration in such uneconomic groups. They had no means of living whatsoever. Let us go back again to the Wren and Stokes Estate and learn from it the effects of this evil system of land tenure. This estate is held by Trinity College, Bladon Douglas, and Wren and Stokes, or their representatives. The estate comprises over ninety holdings, and only eleven are judicial. The other tenants were never allowed to go into the Land Court to get fair rents fixed, a very unjust exercise of landlord power.

42567. Mr. SUGGESS.—How were they persecuted?—I will tell you in a moment. Sixty of them were evicted and put back into their farms again, twenty as graziers and forty under court leases. Any person having a court lease could not go into court. They were excluded thereby. The remaining twenty are either future tenants or held under old leases. A very fair and a very able report of the condition of the tenantry of this estate was made by Mr. Holmes, a land inspector, who was sent down by the Court of Chancery to inquire into and report on the real state of things in this estate. I should like to refer you to that report, which shows the great need of improvement on the estate to which redress is made. (Frederick report.) Many families, some thirty or so, I believe, have no road at all leading to their houses from the main roads. The absence of roads is a great hardship and in many ways a serious disadvantage. The occupiers have no means of bringing manure to their little holdings, although there is an abundance of sand within easy reach if they only had the roads. The portion of the estate bordering on the Shannon suffers very much from spring tides, which flow over the lands as there is no embankment. Since the year 1855 fifty-seven acres have been swept away altogether by the incursions of the Shannon, and four or five houses are now threatened with destruction. They are those within a few yards of the sea. These two parishes afford a fine field for the exercise of the powers of the Congested Districts Board, but unfortunately Kerry is practically shut out from the benefits of this department, and because this conclusion no Kerryman has ever been placed on the Board. Of course your lordship was saying that every county could not have a representative, but it has been recognised that the western seaboard is the congested area of Ireland, and Kerry is one of the poorest counties in Ireland, and undoubtedly it would have been a great advantage to Kerry if it had a representative on the Board.

42568. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Who knew the wants of the people?—Yes.

42569. And to put them before the Board?—Yes, my lord. The people themselves have no initiative. They don't know how to ask the Board. They never knew where Dr. O'Donnell lives at all.

42570. He is very rarely in the same place long. Lord Shaftesbury has taken the greatest interest in the portion of Kerry, but all the same your point would remain, that a person knowing the people and their wants would be more useful than anybody else to advocate their claims?—Yes, my lord, that is what I say. We trust, however, that this Royal Commission will bring Kerry's wants and claims before the Board and induce it to treat us with a little more consideration and justice. But to come to some practical conclusion, and to the ways and means of relieving congestion, and of promoting some measure of general prosperity—There are 1,120 acres of untenanted or non-residential holdings in the district, and the distribution of these lands would be a first step in this direction. The valuation of this untenanted land is £435, and, allowing £10 for each holding, provision could be made for forty families, or far twice the number by the migration of those occupiers whose valuation is £5 or thereabouts.

42581. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by £10?—The valuation is £435.

42582. Allowing £10?—Yes, allowing £30 for each holding. That is the lowest standard for each economic holding, so you could supply land to forty or eighty families by migration, taking away one family, and letting its land run into the next family's, and make it an economic holding, giving each man an amount of land with a valuation of £10. But to promote anything like general prosperity along this northern seaboard the Government must come to the aid of this poverty-stricken region in some way or other. Until every foot of land from the borders of Limerick to the mouth of the Shannon is thoroughly drained it is in vain to look for agricultural prosperity. The land is very wet—the most of it is bogland, and the part that is not is of very inferior soil—cold, wet, and unproductive. As long as the land remains steeped in water, winter and summer, so at present, all effort to improve it is only so much energy wasted. The farmers themselves will never lay by sufficient capital to accomplish this drainage scheme. Here is where the definition of congestion did us an immense amount of harm. If congested areas were scheduled by groups of uneconomic holdings all my two parishes of Ballylongford and Ards would be almost completed, and an immense amount of good have been done by the Board. This portion of the sea coast is like the West of Ireland, but it was not brought under notice principally because there is a ridge of very good land a quarter of a mile from the Shannon. There are two farms, one valued at £70 and the other at £75, which put up these 72 uneconomic holdings. Dividing the valuation by the population, the high valuation on a few farms would interfere.

42583. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would these farms be available for small holders?—They are held by tenants. There are 1,120 acres of non-residential land.

42584. Within what area is that large amount of land?—It is within the one parish.

42585. Did you think the remainder of the holdings might be enlarged by using that land?—I made a calculation as to how many holdings could be enlarged. Of course negotiations are going on in the case of one large place or holding Mr. Blower Douglas has, which he farms himself. A proposal has been made to the Land Commission to buy it, but he would not accept the price, but I dare say they will come to terms after a little time.

42586. Would you consider that if the unrented land is not sufficient for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings large tracts of grazing lands in the hands of tenants ought to be taken from the tenants?—They are all small holders, even the graziers.

42587. I thought you said there were two large farms?—They are not graziers. They hold under Court leases. They were evicted too, but got back under Court leases.

42588. Mr. STURTEWANT.—What is a Court lease?—If a person is evicted, the Court of Chancery sends down a valuer, and I regret that that is a great grievance. They have no title to go into Court for a fair rent afterwards. The Court sends down a valuer to value the land at any price he likes.

42589. What is the lease?—They put him back and give him a seven years' lease at that rent which was an arbitrary rent on the part of the valuer. They have no chance of going into Court, and have a great difficulty in completing the value because their rents were higher than the judicial rents and the purchase prices are based on these rents which are rather high. It is a very bad state of things. If we were scheduled as congested it would have helped us to have drained fish areas, I should think, although his lordship, Dr. O'Donnell, appears to indicate that it was only in those properties that they buy that they expend much money.

42590. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You may take it from me, that the Congested Districts Board find it very difficult, as the law stands, to carry out drainage schemes properly. It is only when the Board has control of a wide area so that other owners can not dispute the rights and interfere with the scheme, that it can be properly carried out.—Is it not one of the functions of the Board?

42591. It is. With the present system of farming they can never hope for more than the means of furnishing the mere necessities of life. Government

aid in the shape of grants or loans is absolutely necessary. It is absolutely necessary for this training. When I speak of the present system of farming, it is all grazing and all milk. I think that it is a mistake that our farmers have given up tillage completely, and I have been calculating that it would be far more profitable if they turned to tillage, because if you take a farmer of ten cows, he sends milk to a creamery, and only gets 3½d. at most per gallon for it. He could send to the creamery only about twenty gallons of milk, and that would be somewhere about 1s., calculating that for a week, he would only make 22s. at most. That would only go on for five months. I calculated that all he could make out of his ten cows would be £40 a year. That would be very little to support a family. I think if he had more tillage to feed his cattle and pigs it would be more profitable.

42592. CHAIRMAN.—Lots of people have told me that. If that is so, why in the world don't they do it?—That is it. If you ask that of a farmer he says he has not the labour, that it is too high, and that there is nothing to pay but grazing the country, which is becoming impoverished because of emigration.

42593. In those farms where they do happen to have labour in the family, you would think that if tillage was better than grazing they would do it there?—That is the only family where they have a little tillage—where they have sons at home. Going around my people, I have asked how many children there are, and am told seven or eight, and when I ask how many are at home the answer is only one or two. The others are gone to America. They have given up tillage altogether.

42594. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you think if the people had instruction in practical tillage it would be desirable?—That is the point I was coming to—they require education.

42595. Mr. STURTEWANT.—They talked before?—Yes.

42596. Had they more education before in tillage?—No, really, but they talked much. With the collapse of agricultural prices in the west, when corn was sold for little or nothing, the people gave it up.

42597. Have agricultural prices kept up in those parts of Ireland that I see tillage more than others?—There is more tillage in some parts of Ireland than in others?—Yes, but in those parts of Ireland in any part of Ireland to-day there is more tillage than there was in those days.

42598. You see parts of Ireland well tillage and no tillage in other parts. How do you account for parts going out of tillage and other parts being maintained in tillage?—The primary reason is emigration, I suppose.

42599. Are you acquainted with Glenties?—Not very much.

42600. Is tillage there as great as between here and Tralee?—I don't think it is.

42601. Am I exaggerating when I say there is hardly any tillage?—No.

42602. What is the difference between that and the place between Glenties and Tralee?—It is poorer than along the River Feale that you are speaking of to Tralee.

42603. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think instruction is necessary at the present time?—I do.

42604. Drainage is an absolute necessity?—Yes; a pressing necessity for the two parishes. In fact you, as I said it would be useless to give them tillage until the land is drained.

42605. Talking about association with the country, I suppose Mr. Doran would have sufficient association?—He would be about the very best authority.

42606. Has Mr. Green, of the Fishery Branch of the Agricultural Department, any special connection?—No, none at all, I believe.

42607. Talking about the fishery, did it ever go to Mr. Green that something could be done for the fishery of that coast?—I have been parish priest only for twelve months. I did not feel justified, as it is not a congested area.

42608. The volume of the fisheries on that coast has very much decreased?—Yes; it is a most singular phenomenon; they could not account for it. It is a fact that fish abandon a coast for a certain time. I know no reason for it.

42609. What class of fish were there?—Salmon to any extent. There were two years worth £500 a year to the owners.

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Very Res.  
Cecil Horne.

July 5, 1907.

Very Rev.  
Canon Hayes.

42640. Used the fishermen go to the deep sea for mackerel and herrings?—They used.

42641. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—A striking illustration you have given as to the unprofitable nature of dairying as compared with tillage leads me to ask you a further question, whether if the tillage were extended farming would be more profitable?—I think it would be.

42642. You only get the produce of the cow for a certain number of months in the year, and if you had tillage it would be different?—Yes.

42643. You think tillage should be encouraged by the Government in some way?—If we had the means of transport facilities for transit—it would, no doubt, give the people a greater taste for tillage. The construction of a pier is another great want here, and would be an immense advantage to the district in many ways.

42644. Where?—At Ballylongford. The present pier is practically useless owing to insufficient depth of water and it is unsafe by reason of its exposed situation. The pier at present has become almost useless because the entrance is filled up and there is no depth of water.

42645. It was built in the wrong place?—Quite so. There are other places or positions where there would be no difficulty. The largest ships could come up. The amount we pay for transit is very high. If we could get a boat or ship in three or four months we would have fair and we would have a means of transit.

42646. Do boats from Limerick call in there at times?—Some of them do, but very seldom, because they cannot get in at all except at high tides, and

then it is dangerous, because the entrance has filled up.

42647. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Does it need to be dredged?—Dredging won't do. There is a primary difficulty which they do not foresee in building the pier. There is outside a bar which should have been all cut, so that the present pier is practically useless. Providing a new pier is one of the functions of the Congested Districts Board, if you happen to be under it, this pier is absolutely necessary for the development of the fishing industry. If connected with a line of rail to Lislovell it would be a great advantage to the district. It is only seven miles from Ballylongford, and if a connecting line were made to Lislovell, Ballylongford Harbour would become the landing-place for a large portion of the agricultural produce of North Kerry.

42648. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What plans would you ship to from there?—To England; we would send away our corn, cattle, pigs, and similar agricultural produce.

42649. CHAIRMAN.—Before you conclude I would like you to tell us a little about your Committee of Agriculture; who appoints you?—The County Council; but I did not intend to give evidence at all as to this, because when they appointed me they evidently made a mistake. I have been in the parish only twelve months, and there is no work being done by the Department at all, either agricultural or technical; as I have nothing to say of the work of the Agricultural and Technical Department, because there is no work going on; that has become apparent, because the itinerant teachers who had been giving lectures have ceased.

Mr. JONES re-examined\*.

Mr. Jones.

42650. CHAIRMAN.—The Agricultural and Technical Committee are appointed by the County Council? The Agricultural and the Technical Education Committees are two distinct bodies. Originally there was an Agricultural and Technical Committee of the County Council, which consisted of the whole County Council, that is some thirty members and some seventeen additional members who are nominated by the County Council, and afterwards the Department thought it should be divided into two, so that we should have one committee for agriculture, which consists of the whole County Council, and some seventeen gentlemen who have been appointed because of their knowledge of agriculture, and are prominent in farming matters in the county.

42651. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—By whom are they appointed?—They are co-opted or appointed by the County Council once a year. As a general rule they are always re-elected. Then there is also the Technical Education Committee, which consists of the County Council, with a certain number, 12 or 15, co-opted members. The co-opted members of the Technical Committee are very largely school managers, clergymen, and gentlemen who have to do with education.

42652. Do you have to initiate the scheme of agricultural development, or do the Department? The initiation is a matter about which I have complained before the Committee. We are supposed to adopt schemes for every year. It consists generally of an official of the Department coming down with a scheme and dry and telling us that we must pass it because that is the last opportunity we shall have of adopting it.

42653. The scheme is actually drawn up by the Department?—It is drawn up by the Department and put before us to adopt. Of course we can throw it out if we like, but that will dislocate the whole business of the year.

42654. Mr. KATYANAGH.—You can throw out any item?—Yes, and dislocate the whole business.

Mr. KATYANAGH.—Oh no.

42655. CHAIRMAN.—The scheme is initiated by the Department?—Yes. We formulate and adopt it all in the same moment. These two committees spend £2,500 in the year altogether.

42656. How is the money distributed between the Committees?—About £1,400 of it goes to the Agricultural Committee, and as much goes to the Technical Committee. For instance, we spend £450 in giving 150 nominations of £3 each to men who are selected

to be sent to registered stallions in the county. I may remark that there are only three registered stallions in the county. Between them they divide the £450. The class of the stallions is a matter of opinion. We give a certain amount of money, another £150 or £200, on premium bulls. That is to say, a farmer applies for a premium bull. If he gets a nomination he goes up to Dublin and buys a premium bull, and he has to keep that bull for the benefit of himself and his neighbors, and at the end of the year he receives £14 from the Department. That swells up another £250 or £300 a year. Then we have different lectures. We have agricultural instruction, and we spend a certain amount of money on demonstration plots. I don't know that anybody ever goes to look at them. I never did myself. We have two institutes in domestic economy. I think that may come under the Technical Department.

42657. These items are not discussed by you in detail?—They are sometimes discussed. We had a great discussion about the art master in Listowel. We had an art master here when our technical scheme came on. We found that his classes were not very largely attended. We cut him out and put on another domestic economy instructor. The result was that Listowel, which was the only place attending his classes, was very much aggrieved by his not being put on again.

42658. Take the question of the suitability of the standard; whether you are doing sufficient to provide bulls or horses, whether the plots are sufficient, or whether the itinerant instructors are good. Are these things ever discussed?—It is with the greatest difficulty that we ever get a quorum for the Committee. The County Council meet on Thursday. It generally goes over until Friday. The Agricultural Committee is then generally summoned for about 12 on the second day, and the Technical Committee meet after them. By the time we have got to them most of the people have got very tired and have gone away. Most of the elected members don't turn up. It is the biggest farce that was ever invented.

42659. Mr. KATYANAGH.—In the County Kerry?—In the County Kerry.

42660. CHAIRMAN.—Are any of these people specially acquainted with the congested districts?—They come from all parts of the county. There are one or two from each district.

42661. Should you say when there was a discussion with regard to the scheme there was a tendency for the representatives of the non-congested areas to have

\* See pp. 9-15.

more influence than those who represented the congested areas?—No, because I think the Congested Districts Board, 1881 quite recently was not on it at all.

42638. They are now?—They are.  
42639. We have been told in some places that the explanation of why a congested county scheme does not work well in congested areas is because the representatives nominated who sat on the County Committee, and who are supposed to look after these congested areas, are not men of weight and influence, and that therefore although the schemes work all right in the non-congested areas, yet they work badly in the congested areas?—I don't know that we have had much difference at all. We tried to put an efficient instructor in not mending in the congested areas. He went out to a few places. He did not stay long enough to do any good. The fishermen in Coshin said they did not want him, as they knew well how to make nets. Another matter to which we objected very much was the exclusion of Kerry bulls from the schemes. It was only lately that the Department allowed us to have Kerry bulls where we wanted to help the congested districts. Down about Cahirciveen they wanted Kerry bulls and not shorthorns. Now they allow us to have Kerry bulls.

42634. Can you tell us as to the sort of thing that went on when the agricultural instruction was given by the Congested Districts Board before the new Department took it over?—No. I don't know much about that.

42635. Did you hear people saying that the agricultural instruction was not so well done now?—I don't know about that. I don't think there are quite so many itinerant instructors going about.

42636. You don't think that in the County Kerry there is any dissatisfaction at the change?—I don't think so.

42637. Mr. STURTELLAN.—Is it your opinion that if the money given by the Board were given to the County Council without any conditions they would expend it better?—Yes. I am not quite sure but that they might do better with a demonstration farm.

42638. Even with the breeding of cattle?—I don't know whether it would be more useful if the Department would send us down a really good sire. They advance the money to buy a sire, but I don't think there is a sire in the county that has cost more than £500 or £600. We are far behind Limerick with the horses they have got there. I don't know whether you could do better with the £450 than give the nominations in the way they do.

#### Very Rev. Canon MONTGOMERY EXAMINED.

42639. CHAIRMAN.—You are parish priest of Ballybrannigan?—Yes. I live in a non-scheduled division myself, and I have more poverty in that than you would have in any division in Limerick, congested or non-congested. It is a curious fact that there is more outdoor relief given in that non-scheduled division of Limerick Union than in any other division in the union.

42640. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Some of the townlands must be very poor?—The poor in North Kerry are exceedingly poor. I may tell you that I was parish priest of Glengarriff in the County Cork, and the whole of that parish, I believe, was scheduled as congested. Take ten, twelve, or twenty holdings, and the average valuation of those holdings would be but £2 per acre. To the eyes of strangers, and those who visit the district, look at the miserable cabins and notice the small valuation it would be evident that these poor people want relief, living as they do on such meagre holdings. That, of course, is quite plain. If you take twenty occupiers in that district, their valuation would not exceed £2 per occupier. Now, we have in North Kerry such poverty that the people have not a cow or two as they have in that other district. The cultivation is most extensive. They go to the iron furnaces in South Wales and such places, and I may tell you to their credit, though it is not a very nice occupation for women, yet the women do the work in spring after the potatoes are planted. In North Kerry those very poor people have no holdings. Lately the Rural District Councils in North Kerry have given a noble example to the country at large by the liberal and generous way in which they have provided labourers' cottages and allotments of land. In North Kerry you have more labourers' cottages built than in any other part of Ireland. The necessity for this arose from the fact that the people were so badly housed and had in very many cases got no land. Reference has been made to tillage. In this connection I may point out that the land in North Kerry is

mostly reclaimed bog. There is very little arable land. There is very little of the land that is productive and fruitful. Naturally heavy lands of that kind do not pay for tillage and especially now when labour is so high, and I regret to say that I don't think the young generation will ever approach the old people who have passed away in their attention to business, such as drainage and things of that kind. I fancy it would be extremely difficult to get the rising generation now to go through the slavish work that they did so well and so long in times past.

42641. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it under the recent Act that these labourers' cottages are being provided?—They gave a noble example long before that, but they have also taken up the recent Act to that extent that all the poor farmers in North Kerry are frightened at them. They don't know what to do with the taxation they are heaping upon them. They are doing everything they possibly can to carry out a great and useful business, but nevertheless it is imposing upon them a very heavy task. Notwithstanding the reductions given in rents, the difficulties of farmers have been increased by the increase in taxation, the cost of labour and the scarcity. I am seventy years old and forty-six years a priest, and I never saw the county in the position that it is in now in the struggle to make ends meet. Such is the struggle that I know a large district on which the tenants purchased twenty years ago but they purchased under duress for they were all under notice of eviction and purchased at a very high figure, and the purchasers came to me the other day and told me they were prepared to forfeit the twenty years' purchase and sign agreements under the new Act of 1905. So difficult do they find it to pay their annuities that they would willingly sign to commence to pay new annuities for sixty-eight years provided they got credit for the twenty years they have paid already. No people outside of a lunatic asylum would forfeit twenty years and sign again for sixty-eight years unless they were very hard pressed.

#### Mr. JAMES HANNEGAN EXAMINED.

42642. CHAIRMAN.—In what part of Kerry do you live?—I am a merchant in Ballyvaughan. The evidence that I wish to bring before you is on behalf of the fishermen of the district. The salmon fishing opens on February the 15th and lasts until the 30th April. The peat fishing opens on May the 1st and ends on July the 1st. Then the herring fishery commences, and ends on November the 1st. From this date until May 14th the oyster fishing is in progress. This shows that the fishermen of the locality can be profitably employed all the year round. There are altogether thirty fishermen living in the district, and of this number only three have been fishing this past year. The remainder depended mostly on

work which they occasionally get, while some depend for their living on ferrying from Balem to Kilrush. The number of boats required to employ those men is from ten to twelve, and the probable cost of each boat would be about £15 when fully equipped.

42643. Mr. STURTELLAN.—That is for the oyster fishery?—No, the salmon and herring.

42644. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean that the Congested Districts Board should provide boats for those men?—Yes, in the present circumstances, and facilities in the way of a pier. The pier is absolutely unsafe. In the most important times of the tide these boats would have to remain at Balem for fully two hours in order to float out, and dangers are incurred

July 4, 1907.

Mr. Jones.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
Montgomery.

Mr. James  
Hannegan.

July 3, 1907.

Mr. James  
Hartman.

to the fishermen and the boats. For that reason I would suggest the building of a pier at Carrig, where the men could easily get their boats in and out at any hour of the tide. The pier would be of the highest advantage to the fishermen. In some cases sailing boats must remain altogether at Saleen owing to the very strong currents, while if a pier were built at Carrig this drawback would be overcome.

42543. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would that pier be of any use to Ballylongford?—It would be of commercial use to Ballylongford as well.

42544. Is Carrig an island?—No; this is on the mainland opposite the island. It would serve as a pier for Ballylongford. At the old pier there is only twenty feet of water at the highest tide. If the new pier were provided there would be thirty-three feet. The season for dredging oysters opens late in September and continues during the winter months. Very often these boats engaged in this business must remain at Saleen for weeks owing to continued winds from the south-west, west, and north-west. This also occurs during the summer time when they are fishing for salmon and herrings. The public oyster bed is over three miles square, and is insufficiently stocked with oysters. In fact, the two boats at present dredging never touch Ballylongford harbour, as the little they would get would not sufficiently pay them for their trouble.

42547. CHAIRMAN.—Have any of these views which you have been expressing ever been represented to the Congested Districts Board or to Mr. Green?—I am not aware that they were.

42548. Why?—I daresay they did not know whom to apply to.

42549. Did they not know that Mr. Green looked after the fisheries?—A lot of them never heard of Mr. Green.

42550. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I suppose that the district is not scheduled?—It is not.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But Mr. Green has charge of the fisheries for all Ireland.

42551. CHAIRMAN.—You really think that they did not know whom to apply to?—They did not know up to them. Shannon oysters are very marketable. On this bed I would suggest the laying out of half a million

oysters, which would be marketable in two years hence. Trawling, too, is carried on in the Shannon, but the boats from Ballylongford never fish at the place owing to their being too lightly built and too old, some of them being practically obsolete. I would suggest the giving of four boats for dredging and trawling. The boats should be built exceptionally strong in consequence of the heavy strain on them, and should be thirty feet in length. The proposed pier if built would be almost accessible at any time of the tide. It would secure the boats against any wind, especially from the north-west and south-west, which are dangerous to boats lying at Saleen pier. Some boats have been swept off the lying there.

42552. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We have had evidence of the trawlers doing great damage to the salmon. That is fishing outside the river, but this is trawling inside the river.

42553. We have had evidence of the fishing outside doing damage?—That is not the trawling. That is with nets. Some of the nets are five miles long.

42554. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You want boats they feel in need for herring fishing?—Yes.

42555. How far could they go to sea?—This coast is very dangerous.

42556. Then all the greater necessity for big boats?—Thirty feet in length is quite sufficient.

42557. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How far are the herring grounds?—From the proposed pier about a mile.

42558. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think it would be of use to have a resident fishing superintendent on the coast of Kerry?—Yes.

42559. That would help to keep the Congested Districts Board in touch with the local people?—Yes.

42560. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you heard the old people speak of the times when herring and mackerel were caught by the people from Ballylongford?—Within my own time. Within the last few years.

42561. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where do they get the herrings?—About a mile from the proposed pier.

42562. They waited until the herrings came on the river?—Yes.

#### Mr. JOHN DORAN EXAMINED.

Mr. John  
Doran.

42563. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you come from?—I reside at Glanwillan, Ardee, County Kerry. I wish first to refer to the industry of the poor workers striving to obtain a livelihood. In a part of Mr. Blacker Douglas's property in the townland of Leamachane, North Kerry, about 1821 and previously there lived six families of householders, about thirty-six all told, and all labourers. Two of them had not one perch of land, and the other four held about fifty perches in all. Each tenant had to pay £2 10s. a year in labour, at 6d. per day, even if other men obtained 1s. 6d. or 2s. per day; thereby proving that the six tenants were paying £3 each, or, in other words, £18 per annum for their six small cabins and the fifty perches of land, and yet maintain their families. Mr. Blacker Douglas was not responsible for this, as these men were only sub-tenants to farmers. Four of these houses have since been levelled, and most of the occupants have emigrated to enrich other lands, and to enjoy that material and social position which has been denied them in the land of their birth. Adjoining this is the property of Lord Lisdoon, and in the townlands of Kilomely and Beale Hill there was a great number of labourers, and at one time, under middlemen and farmers, some were evicted, and died of hunger in 1847, 1848, and 1850. After that the landlords evicted the middlemen, and held it in his own possession for a number of years. He gave some employment for a time, and he took very good care to leave many of the labourers landless. He would not even permit them one perch of the land of their birth, and I knew some of them having the place of a few hundred of cabbages, and when his steward was getting fences erected he got the surface of these haggards or plots drawn away to manure the quicks and feroze seed on the fences. Although having close on 600 acres of untenanted land, he did not give one perch to any of the labourers. There are about twenty-five labourers on the lands or

farm of the Scottish Provident Institution, and adjoining it, and some of these men have only small well thatched houses, with about eight perches of land; and they paid about £3 at one time, and have been paying £3 10s. for the last twenty years; and within the last forty years they had a caretaker or weekly tenants, and pay and work at the rate of 8s. a week, without board, and another member of the family supplying them with food. These are only a few examples of what the poor labourers had to undergo, which proves the truth of the industry they should exercise to maintain their families; and often times they were semi-idlers. It is no wonder their families would fly from the country when the opportunity offers. Hence the population, etc. Many others had to sustain life by gathering seaweed on the strand, such as dulse, salsament, porrwinkles, carrageen moss, etc., and making sale of them, and eating them, some being semi-idlers. I also wish to call special attention to the accuracy of recording the following grievances of some poor cottiers, which have passed unnoticed by the Government and the Irish Party and other public men. There are some thousands of cottiers possessed of less than three-quarters of an acre of land. They are exempt from present and past taxation, and totally at the mercy of their landlords. They exercise no tenant-right, as they are debarred from entering the courts to fix a fair rent, and thereby establish a tenant-right. This is sad and mean in the extreme, and requires immediate redress; and even when a sale takes place one class must remain as sub-tenants to farmers, if the Acts of 1803 and 1881 are not amended. They should be permitted to enter the courts to have a fair rent fixed, and to avail of a purchase when such takes place.

42564. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What does that?—The people who hold less than three quarters of an acre of land. They should be permitted to purchase if they so desire. From sad experience of the



past, this class must rely entirely on the recommendation of this Commission for redress. I will give another case of hardship and tyranny. Lord Lestow's property is being purchased by the tenants, but the sale is not yet completed. There is a poor man holding a small house, and a place for a manure pit, but in fact no space or land for sanitation purposes. When the engineer came round he claimed the site of a fallen room, so as to rebuild if he so desired; but the tenant-farmer objected, and said that the wall of the existing portion must be the boundary, and even locked the gate, so as not to allow him to bring in some turf, and gave him only about two perches long before this tenant was born. Is this not tyranny of the poor? It is well to state that the said house and site of room is a freehold, and Lord Lestow would not permit one perch of land to be attached to this house. There was a family of seven in this house, and all emigrated except the one that is now tyrannised over, and whether the Estates Commissioners will defend his rights remains to be told. There is a class of meagrehold landholders of from one to fifteen acres who, by their thrift and industry, are in many cases overworked. They pay a high price for seedling and hay to the extensive landholders, and have sometimes to go a distance of from one to five miles to obtain same. I know a man in Glenavilla holding less than five acres of medium or inferior land, and in sowing fine large corn and a small pony, and he sometimes pays up to £12 for seedling and hay per year, which is equal to the rent of a small farm, so that if these classes got a few acres extra they could easily pay for it. These are grooved facts. Another matter as to which I am anxious is to get some non-scheduled congested districts scheduled as congested. I submit that the electoral division of Killybegs requires to be dealt with as congested, for the following reasons. There are in it thirty-six families, or seventy persons, in receipt of outdoor relief, at an annual cost of about £245. There are about 275 holdings, of 65 valuation and under. There were about 250 families evicted in 1847, 1849, and 1850, and there was no legal order for them; and while some families were partaking of their food other sets were stripping the roof, and would not permit them to partake of their food. Many died of starvation, others went to the union, and others emigrated. The result of this distress was the subtraction of the hall and the large grazing tract, which debarr'd this division from being scheduled as congested in 1857. Nevertheless seed-destruction prevails. While over 1,500 acres of land, including untenanted, non-agricultural, and non-residential, some of it almost equal to the Golden Vale of Tipperary, exists for the benefit of the cattle creation, and semi-civilisation and the emigrant ship are the portion of God's people. There are seventeen future tenants, the victims of emigration, who—the sale in many cases being three times the valuation, and other cases five times. About forty of the houses are insanitary and unsuitable. The people receive about £1,500 per annum from friends and children in America, which in many cases prevents real destitution in the division.

42655. Chairman.—How do you arrive at that?—From the old people of the district.

42656. How do you arrive at the gross amount?—From the information of the people of the district.

42657. Did you make that up as your estimate?—Yes, after consulting the people of the district.

42658. From what they told you you came to the conclusion that the amount was about £1,000 a year?—Yes.

42659. What also is the district you have in your mind?—The electoral division of Killybegs, which includes the village of Ballyhenry.

42670. In one electoral division £1,500 a year is received from America?—Yes, in the electoral division of Killybegs. In many cases it prevents real destitution. Congestion certainly prevails in this division. The above-mentioned lands are most conveniently situated for relieving the congestion which exists. The landlord, at the time of the former evictions, was a middleman named Major William Fairbairn. There was a history or leasing industry carried out under the supervision of the good name of St. Joseph's Convent, which gave employment to about eight young ladies. It has been abandoned for want of space and accommodation as there was an advance to forty people

in the school attendance. Application was made to the Agricultural Department to aid in reviving the industry, but in accordance with their rules the enterprise required local capital, which was not forthcoming, and the industry fell through, which was a great loss to the district. This occurred in 1925 and 1926. If the Congested Districts Board or Agricultural and Technical Instruction Department took an active part it could be revived even yet. In addition to the 1,500 acres of untenanted non-residential and non-agricultural land there are three large farms, two of them about 200 or 300 acres in extent, where these clearances were made in 1847, 1848, and 1850. That is what prevented this division from being scheduled as congested. Outside these tracts the outdoor relief exceeds what it is in the congested divisions. I would also wish to refer to the necessity for a reform in the rules of the Congested Districts Board as regards Parish Committees. An artisan, no matter how impoverished he is, is not permitted to sell of the grant; nor are sub-tenants to farmers. For two years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land.

42671. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the artisan a tradesman?—Yes.

42672. Would not a small farmer be much more in need of assistance than a tradesman?—Some of the tradesmen, as it is the case with every other class, are in a very impoverished condition. Some of them perhaps are well-to-do. But no matter how impoverished they are they cannot be assisted under present rules.

42673. You suggest that the Parish Committee should have discretion to give relief?—Yes. Relief to sub-tenants of farmers is not permitted. Unless they are tenants to real landlords they are excluded.

42674. Have these sub-tenants security in their holdings?—Yes. As long as you pay your rent to the farmer you have security. If you have more than three-quarters of an acre of land you can apply to have a fair rent fixed. For many years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land, and in some cases over one acre, and if the supervisor's estimate did not exceed £2 10s. they were not entertained; but they were entertained in 1906-07. I am secretary of a Parish Committee and find that these alterations are wanted.

42675. Did you make suggestions to the Board, asking them to make these changes?—The Committee made suggestions, but they would not entertain such cases. If the estimate were thirty shillings, that would be on a dwellinghouse you would only get one-third, but it is was regarding an cottier's one-fourth. They said such a small sum would not be entertained, and they stuck it out for two years. However, the people are so impoverished that I wrote to the Secretary of this Royal Commission a long time ago and said I was going to give evidence on this point. However, it now appears that they have not excluded these classes for this year, but for the two previous years they were excluded. Landholders whose valuation is under £7 are eligible for individual grants—a grant not exceeding £5 for the erection of an out-office, and not exceeding £5 for a dwellinghouse. Contrast that with Port Royal estate. A tenant may receive a grant towards an out-house not exceeding £4, and for a dwellinghouse a sum or grant of £10; that is a difference of £1 in one case, and of £5 in another. What is the cause of this?

42676. That would be where an estate has been bought by the Congested Districts Board and is being sold to the tenants by them, and the Board wishes the household to pass to the tenant in a good condition? It is on an estate bought by the Congested Districts Board, and similar advantages would be available in Kerry if the Board had been fortunate enough to buy estates. The Ballyvaughan Parish Committee obtained a grant of £75 a year for three years. The people were so impoverished that they could only avail of about 46 for work and about 255 was returned. In the second and third years the amounts returned to the Board were £28 1s. 3d. and £12 3s. 10d. That is to say that in three years there was returned to the Board a total of £101 8s. 1d.; and so impoverished were the people that if they had not received £25 from two landlords to construct, even so much of the

July 3, 1927.

Mr. John  
Doran.

July 8, 1907.

Mr. John  
Dunn.

grant would not have been availed of. Notwithstanding the fact that over £200,000 towards reclaiming and developing the district would be urgently required the Board would not permit the returned money to be expended in road-making and drainage in the district, where we would require roads, draining, and such things as that. We thought when we sent back the money that it would be returned to us afterwards, but it was refused. They allow about one-third of the estimate in repaving dwelling-houses and one-fourth in repairing out-offices and fences, draining, and so forth. The work must be completed before they even get the one-fourth. The people are so poor that they very often cannot undertake the work, and I would suggest that people whose valuations are up to £10 might be permitted to avail of the Board's grants. Until the houses are done up they won't allow draining and fencing. Some people wait here this year because they were not in a position to carry out the works, and the money would not be permitted to be availed of for draining and fencing until the houses were done. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that all classes of households whose valuation is £10 or under be permitted to avail of the Board's grants as already stated, and that for valuations of £5 and under they obtain free grants of half the estimate, and that cottages be included, and also untenanted farms.

42572. CHAIRMAN.—You want artisans included, and a certain amount of money handed over before the work is completed?—The Board would not do so. There are some scheduled districts that did not think it worth while to avail of the Board's offer in accordance with their mode of procedure under present rules; the congested districts of Dagh and Ballymore did not avail of it. The best means of relieving congestion and stopping congestion are the purchase of all untenanted and all other lands in the market for sale, by negotiation or otherwise, at a fair price, and its sub-division into economic holdings, and that the Estate Commissioners should have the right of pre-emption for the express purpose of relieving congestion respecting private lands under their control and being offered for sale, and that the workers in general and the uneconomic holdings and the landless working classes have first claim on these lands.

42573. You cannot give these people the first claim?—The working classes and the uneconomic holders.

42574. You would give the uneconomic people first claim?—The two would have an equal claim. Our motto is the land for the people.

42580. Two men cannot be first?—When there is sufficient land why not supply those classes? Then there should be financial aid in starting home and all other industries. The roads and all other public works should be carried out under direct labour. Then we should have the compulsory sale of all lands at a fair price, which would abolish the great expense of the Land Commission and other expenses. Land speculation and capitalists should be strictly prohibited from purchasing any land whatsoever and the purchasing of the real waste, reclaimable land, if the Government do not undertake to do so. Of course a friendly and paternal Government would do so in the interest

of country. It is well known that the capitalist has many other ways for investment to obtain a livelihood; and the capital of the workingman is his sweat and labour, which can be chiefly expended in the land, and as soon from the real wealth of nations a remedy must be found for obtaining that wealth, as in the foregoing suggestions, and the migration of a portion of the complete in order to enable the peasants who remain to prosper; also I would advocate the reclamation of the land, such as fencing and draining, by State aid or otherwise and the establishment of a Board for such a purpose. It is of the utmost importance that a Kerry man should represent Kerry on the Congested Districts Board and on the Agricultural Board, and real class representation on all public bodies, and very specially of the labour element, as they are the wealth-producers and busy workers of the social law, and a real labour representative should be a member of this Royal Commission, as no other class can understand the workman's (sometimes untenable) position. To shorten the matter, do let of the many of the working classes in the country be rightfully considered to be held upon earth, their only safety being their right to other land, their position being most intolerable and unendurable, and it must result ruin to Ireland if they continue to go to make wealth for America and elsewhere. So, as to the Agricultural Board, I don't know whether its mode of procedure, but they want a bull in the congested district of Glenties, and the first year, I think, he was limited to forty cows, and when it was three years old he was limited to forty new besides the cattle of the man in charge. The year some for took over about the 1st of June and they were refused. If the bull was sent there to improve the condition of the cattle of the country was right to draw the line in that manner at forty cattle.

42581. There were two members of your Agricultural Committee examined to-day who could give an answer to that?—I only thought it was wrong whenever was to blame for it.

42582. Who are the tax-mongers you refer to in your proofs?—The character of Ireland has been run down to a certain degree. I maintain that they are wrong. It is considered that the police committed a great many of the outrages that were committed. That was proved in the case of Sergeant Sheridan.

42583. What is a tax-monger?—Where people would not wish to take life they would wish to go a threat to offending people.

42584. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are speaking to us who are not natives of Ireland about things that have been told, and we know so little about it that we have never even heard the name!—Such a thing might have occurred one time. The people would keep their holdings. The Irish people as a rule don't wish to take life. They have died with hunger on in the bad times rather than do so. It appears that if anybody said they would wish to great people from doing harm such as grabbing and ship like that, they might take that man and rob some to him and put a few feathers on it, and let him have the trouble of rubbing them off and combat himself for the future.

Mr. PATRICK J. AHERNE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Patrick  
J. Ahern.

42585. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you represent?—I represent the Glenties electoral division of Newcastle West Rural district. The Glenties electoral division, which comprises the townlands of Glenties, Knockanagun, Carrickerry, Knockfinish, and Baranigue, is a unit of Newcastle West Rural District, with an area of about nine square miles, and a population, roughly speaking, of about 1,000. The poor law valuation is about £235, and the number of households 145, the majority of whom belong to the toiling class, having to eke out a scanty subsistence as best they can under the very unfavorable conditions in which they are necessarily constrained to live. There is little or no employment, or scarcely any industry in the district, the principal one being the peat industry, which, like all the other staple industries of the poor in the past, is now on the wane, most of the mine being cut away. Farmers are only in a saddling circumstance in the

district, and very little employment is consequently given by them, so that the land is left unworked and undrained, a great many of their farms being mainly composed of outwash bog or moor. The principal crops raised are potatoes, turnips, and cabbage, also oats. The potato crop in recent years was not good in quality or in quantity in the district. Even last year's crop was a partial failure. In the district adjoining it, there are vast tracts of waste lands which, if reclaimed and broken up into small allotments and distributed among the poorer classes with State aid, would become productive and would afford a beneficial return to the community at large. The cottages would thus be enabled by economy and industry to live in comparative comfort at home instead of dreaming of an El Dorado across the sea. The young people of both sexes when they arrive at maturity flee to America, having no prospect of a living at home. Emigration has sapped the base

and since of the number of the Glenharrold electoral division during the past twenty-five years. There are also about 3,000 acres of waste land in the Roske division and a large colony of poor people almost destitute. Congestion, as in the Glenharrold division, is also rampant there, chiefly from the masses attracted to it in the Glenharrold division. Except the Congested Districts Board take up the matter and acquire these broad tracts of waste land and plant the people there in a position of security, such land will remain in the perpetual wilderness till the end of time and the people will derive no material benefit therefrom, but continue to live in wretched distress and abject poverty. Some of these mountain shams, extending from Carrigrohery to the confines of North Kerry, would, in the opinion of many, be admirably suited for the planting of trees. There are splendid limestone quarries within a distance of three or four miles of the district. If a light railway was constructed to connect Anagh with Listowel, passing through the intermediate mountain districts, limestone could be thus brought to where it is badly needed, while also the famous sand of Ballybunoe could be properly utilized, which at present, owing to the distance and the lack of the means of conveyance, has not been resorted to for reclamation or tillage purposes by the people of the Glenharrold electoral division. Direct labour has been in operation in the district during winter, but only a few labourers are employed. Some of the poor live by selling turf in Newcastle and Rathfriland. Others live on the earnings of their children in domestic service in East Limerick, and remittances from their friends, and sons and daughters in exile also contribute to their maintenance and help to pay the rent of the little patches of outway bog in Glenharrold. The most material in all Ireland for the manufacture of peat moss is to be had in the district. It abounds with many resources, but unfortunately the means of development are not at the disposal of the working population. Knockanagga and Carrigrohery properties were purchased under the Ashbourne Act at 18 years' purchase. There are eleven labourers' cottages built in the electoral division, and five under the new

scheme projected, still there is a good number of applicants who presently cannot be supplied with houses. The tenants on the Glenharrold estate of James O'G. Delmege, D.L., are negotiating purchase agreements with the agent. There are about fifty-six tenants, farmers and let-holders. The let-holders occupy three and four acre plots, and live by cutting and selling turf. If the estate is purchased and the sale of turf stopped, they will starve, having no industry to rely on. The produce of their little holdings would never maintain themselves and their families. If the whole electoral division was scheduled as a congested district it would tend to improve the land and people generally. Farmers had on a very extensive scale live there by dairying and stock-raising, agriculture being partially abandoned.

42655. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnovan.—The rural district of Newcastle West has eight or nine electoral divisions, with a valuation under 30 shillings per head. The poorest seems to be Mount Collins, with a valuation of only 17 shillings per head.—Y.

42657. In your district it is only £1 5s. 1d.—Y.—Yes. I am only speaking for my own district, but my experience of the outlying districts is the same. Emigration has wrought a great change in the district, because any man taking a view of the land can see thousands of acres of land lying partially idle, and it will continue to do so until something is done by the Government to put this in a position to be cultivated. That is why I am here, to appeal to the Commission to do something in that respect for the Glenharrold Electoral Division. Mr. T. W. Russell, now Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, visited the district in the days of the plan of campaign, and so indelibly was the condition of the poor people that he described them as a colony of squatters. Only people going among them can tell how really badly off they are. I hope you will be sympathetic enough to give us some chance of living in our own country instead of driving us to seek a living away. The golden gates of the West are good enough in dreams, but in reality there is something very different behind them.

Mr. CHARLES SCOLLARS examined.

42658. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you come from?—From Carrigrohery, West Limerick. I wish to hear out what Mr. Abner has said. The country there is beyond any other country. It is mostly all a wilderness round it. We are taken very much more than we are able to pay. I represent the labourers of the locality, and there is one thing surely I have to say. I am representing myself to be a small farmer besides and it is very hard to pay the rates at the present time. I don't know how the rates went up so much this year. If another year comes like this we will have to leave the rates, the land, and the Government to themselves. If something is not done for us we will have to emigrate.

42659. What do you do personally?—I am a small farmer, having 30 or 40 acres of peaty soil.

42660. Is that your own or your father's?—My own.

42661. What do you do with it?—I farm it for dairy produce. Mr. Abner has only spoken the fair truth.

42662. Mr. SCOLLARS.—What do you propose should be done?—I would like a light railway to Listowel, passing through Athesa. If we got that railway it would do a great deal for the country round. Athesa is becoming a very important little town. Between 4300 and 4400 worth of butter is bought there weekly, and the City of Limerick would hardly represent so much.

Mr. GARRETT FUSSELL examined.

42663. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you represent?—I represent the congested division of Gullane, where I live and for which division I am Rural District Councilor. The division is composed of the following townlands:—Tynnell, Buncro, Lonsdale, Faha, Gullane, Doree, Tullibeg, Tullamore and Rahavagh. This division is situated at the extremity of the Shannon, near the seaside coast of Ballybunoe, and is about fourteen miles distant from Listowel, the nearest market town. The people are sober, honest, hard-working and industrious, but the land consists of undrained wild bog and barren mountain slopes, with a primitive scrub and aspect towards the north, and is very much exposed to the ocean gales, so that a considerable of any land will prosper here and the consequence is cattle have to be housed and hand-fed from the 25th October to the 15th May. There is not much tillage, as it does not pay in this wild, cold, exposed country. I have seen the potato stalks blighted twice this very year by the storms. The chief industries of the people are butter-making, but lately on the sale of milk at overruns and on the raising of calves. The great fall in the price of agricultural produce has affected the people of this district very much, as they have no industry to fall

back upon. There are a great many small farmers who have only one and two acres, and this of such poor quality that the people are very poor. To show you how poor the district is the outdoor relief alone in this division is 2s. 4d. in the pound, and the people receive yearly between three and four hundred pounds from friends in America and elsewhere, and yet the people are deeply in debt to the local shopkeepers, of which there are five in the division, I myself being one, and I have given the value of about 4000 in credit. About the years 1873 and 1875 the tenants' leases fell out and the then landlord, Wilson Gunn, actually doubled the rent on some of the tenants, even my own holding, where my father's was let at 12s. was risen to 24s. and now after going twice before the Land Court it is still 24s. 10s., the poor law valuation being 21s. 10s., which shows that when land is once very high it is hard to get it down to its proper value. Yet, though big as the rents were in the Seventies it was far easier for the tenants to pay them than the reduced rents at present, as now the cost of living on account of the changes; food being more than doubled; the rates and county cess having increased from about three shilling and six pence in the pound (half of which was allowed by the landlord) to eight shillings and three pence at

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Mr. Patrick J. Abner.

Mr. Charles Scollars.

Mr. Garrett Fussell.

July 1, 1907.

Mr. Garrett  
Flannery.

present. Then there is the fall of about 35 per cent. in the price of butter, and worse than all, it is hard to get sufficient labour, as the most of the young people are going to America, and when had land in out of cultivation for a few years it soon goes back to its original state, growing rushes and bents. The present landlord, Mr. Richard Hingard got to be owner of the most of the property in this division about five years ago, and it is openly stated for a very small sum. I heard it stated here it was only two or three years' purchase. He is only a middleman; Trinity College being head landlord. When the Land Purchase Act of 1903 was passed the tenants approached the agent, another Mr. Hingard, with regard to a sale of the property to them, and his reply was that nothing could be done until the report of the Trinity College Commission, which was then sitting, was issued. After that report had been issued the tenants had another interview with the agent, and he offered to sell at a reduction of six shillings and six pence on first term, and four shillings and six pence on second term rents which was unanimously refused as it was considered entirely inadequate, and the tenants then asked would he sell to the Congested Districts Board, and he absolutely refused. We have faith in that Board, or we would trust any Board that the Government would put up. Well, now, my point before this Commission is this, that if the Government do not give compulsory powers of purchase to the Congested Districts Board, or some such popular body that the people would have faith in, the landlord of this district will have the power of compelling the tenants

to purchase at his own terms, because he is turning them last into cattle-men under the British Land Act of 1880. It is only last April that the landlord had sixteen of those tenants summoned before the Petty Sessions Court to turn them out of their homes, but he did not appear this time. Either for the tenants of this district that the Land Purchase Act of 1903 was never passed if the Government did not give the necessary powers to the Congested Districts Board to purchase these poor congested estates and sell to the tenants at a reasonable price, and by improvements and road-making, which are very much required in this district, and also by purchasing 500 acres of unimproved land which is owned by the Scottish company in the next estate, and selling some cottage industries. I hope the Commission will recommend to the Government that nothing short of the remedies which I have suggested will satisfy the people of the congested districts. To show the poverty of the district, I may mention that the outdoor relief rate alone in that division is 2s. 4d. in the £. It is a union rate at present, and is a shilling in the £ all over the union, but if it is a separate rate in that division, as there is talk of making it, it would be 2s. 4d. Between £350 and £600 yearly come from American friends. A great many poor people deal with me, and I know the cheques they get. The people are deeply in debt to the local shopkeepers. There are five in the division. I have £800 credit given myself. I trust the people, poor as they are, because they can be trusted if they got help in any way to make a living.

Mr. Patrick  
Griffin.

42694. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—At Glenageary, Glin. I represent the whole townland. It is one little property. I have a list here of parties and valuations, and I am sent here by the whole body of the tenants to try to get this townland scheduled as congested. There are two other properties, one to the east and one to the west, of about equal dimensions, rents, and valuations. On the property I represent there are thirty-three holdings. The actual value of the thirty-three holdings, including buildings, is £90, or £3 per holding, that is, £3 per tenant. The second term rents on these small holdings amount to £165.

42695. You want this townland scheduled?—Yes. I want the Congested Districts Board, if it possibly can, to take up the business. We were trying to negotiate with the landlord for a purchase. The landlord challenged us to sell, and he gave us the

Mr. PATRICK GRIFFIN examined.

very liberal offer of 3s. 6d. in the £ at present on our rents. We offered to buy at eighteen and a half years' purchase of second term rents, and sixteen and a quarter. There are twenty-one holdings out of the thirty-three under £5 valuation, and some of them are down to five shillings and ten shillings, and there are only seven holdings over £5. We believe that without the assistance of your Board or some other Board we can never get to buy on reasonable terms from the landlord. These rents had been raised time after time to double what they had been, and a mountain of corn of the land taken from some of the tenants, and put into lots, which brings on congestion. That is what brought me before you to-day. I simply wish that it should be put under your Board to let the property on reasonable terms. It is in the electoral division of Killybegs and Listowel Union.

Mr. Michael  
W. Mulvane.

42696. CHAIRMAN.—Would you kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission?—I would strongly recommend that the Listowel district be scheduled as a congested area under the Congested Districts Board, because it is badly overcrowded. The area is 1,795 acres, poor low valuation £4,800, the number of occupied houses 615, population 3,605, giving seven persons to each house, valuations per head of the population £2 6s. 2d. Neither the Board of Guardians prior to 1897, nor the Town Commissioners from 1897 to 1899, nor the Town Council from 1899 to 1907 have built any decent cottages to house the artisans and labourers. The result is that in the outskirts of the town, at Convent Lane, Glenageary, and Ballygarry, there are 112 houses consisting of two rooms only. The day room, in addition to the family, contains the cooking utensils, washing apparatus, agricultural implements, and clothes; the windows in many cases broken and shrouded full of rags. In the sleeping apartment the parents and their children, boys and girls, are indiscriminately mixed; often no windows, the openings in the half-timbered roof admit light, and expose the family to the vicissitudes of the weather. Every domestic arrangement essential to the preservation of health, decency, and cleanliness, is wanting. The Town Commissioners in 1897 got a loan of £7,000, the interest on which—£330—the Town Council have to meet half-yearly, and this presses hard on the ratepayers.

42697. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What was the loan for?—For a waterworks scheme, which turned out a pay-

tial failure, and about £4,800 was lost. The poor rate and town improvement rate average 10s. in the £ valuation, making Listowel the second most heavily taxed town in Ireland. The labourers are employed on agriculture, and at the two sawmills and three creameries, off and on, not continuously, and are hard put to support their families, and numerous instances have to beg alms and relief from the workhouse union rates. Quite close to the town at Cherragh there is a dairy farm belonging to Mr. Maurice Leonard, of Killybegs, a resident in the district. The area is 132 acres. If the Congested Districts Board purchased this dairy farm from Lord Listowel and Mr. M. Leonard, and parcelled it out among forty-four deserving labourers much benefit would result. There are numerous lands around the town, which, if purchased by the Congested Districts Board and formed into economic holdings, would much benefit the people.

42698. We have got a return of that?—The construction of a line of railway from Listowel via Newtownards and Ballygarry to Tarbert would link the tourist route via the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Galway, and be of great public benefit. There is an extensive bed of limestone in Listowel district, and as beds of coal occur interbedded with beds of limestone and other rocks, it would be a praiseworthy action on the part of the Congested Districts Board if they sent down a steam-powered diamond rotary core boring plant or drill to bore the minerals of the district as coal, limestone etc.

The Commission adjourned.

## EIGHTY-FIFTH PUBLIC SITTING.

THURSDAY, JULY 4TH, 1907.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Court-house, Kingle.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUBLIN, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL, WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANTOUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS BAKER examined.

42669. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the County Council?—Yes.

42700. You are nominated by them to appear here to-day?—Yes.

42701. Please tell the Commission anything you wish to say?—The first point that I wish to deal with is that the Congested Districts Board are not giving their necessary proportion to the County Kerry. They have been established for relieving congestion in the congested areas in 1892. At that time the population in these areas was 247,710. After ten years work of the Board the figure has been reduced to 208,000. In the congested portion of Kerry during the same period the population declined from 83,698 to 80,297, which is a decrease of at least 3,000 in the population. When the Board was established it was generally thought that its special object was to relieve congestion, lighten the homes of the poor people, and redress their grievances, but each of the seven congested counties is on an average now at least 5,000 less than its population of that date. There must be something very radically wrong, when after that Board being appointed for the purpose I have named, and being possessed of very extraordinary powers at the time, that up to the present such a result is possible. Not only are they entitled to buy estates and re-sell them at a lower sum than that at which they have purchased. Kerry possesses one-sixth of the population of all the congested areas in Ireland. Therefore, naturally we would expect if the necessary precautions were taken by those who were in authority we would be morally and justly entitled to one-sixth of the entire expenditure of the Board. They have ten headings of expenditure, such as purchase of estates, improvement of estates, industrial schemes, parish committees, marine works, inland works, industrial loans, agricultural loans and agricultural schemes. They have expended up to the present in eleven years, which is a long period for a very distressed community in the congested areas of Ireland, up to the 31st of March, 1907, one and a quarter millions sterling.

42702. Are you talking now of the whole of the congested areas?—Yes; the congested areas of the whole of Ireland. We feel that in our County Kerry we were slighted in a very large measure, seeing that though we possess one-sixth of the entire population of congested areas in Ireland yet out of that £1,250,000 we received only £25,000 up to the present under all headings. Under the purchase of estates we have received nothing; on the improvement of estates we have received nothing; and we have received nothing under industrial schemes.

42703. There have been estates purchased in the County Kerry?—If so it is since this period of March, 1902. I am only dealing with the eleven years of the Board's existence up to that time.

42704. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are bought now any way?—Yes, but I am speaking of from 1891 to the 31st of March, 1902.

42705. Why are you doing that?—It is because I have the figures for that period. I have not got what has been done since, because it might be considered by you, I must make my case as strong as I can.

42706. But you must be fair to the other side?—You can give me figures from that date down.

42707. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know of any estate offered on reasonable terms before 1902 to the Congested Districts Board which the Board did not buy?—Not to my knowledge.

42708. That was the trouble?—That we could deal with that later on. Until the Land Act of 1903 no landlord could be found reasonable enough to deal with the Board or to comply with the wishes of the people in a general way. I would like to put before you that the broad principle of the Land Act of 1903, as well as I could understand it, was based on a very large principle of the British Cabinet asking the landlords of Ireland and the tenant occupiers of Ireland to come to the conclusion of amiable settling matters and grievances between them. It meant affording the landlord a means of coming by every penny that his estate was worth, and affording the tenant occupiers as much room as they possibly could for making the best bargain for himself. All the reasonable, all the rational, all the humane looking people within the landlord circle in Ireland at once availed of the idea. The landlords were not only given this opportunity at the time, but they were also given twelve millions of a grant to induce them to sell to the occupiers of Ireland; and the Cabinet, to my mind, from that wished the landlords to get out, and the man who were defunct of reason and who did not care to comply with the wishes of the people generally, who did not care for the harmony and peace of Ireland with the British Government.

CHAIRMAN.—I don't want to interrupt you unnecessarily, but this has got very little to do with us; if you would tell us about the congestion?—We were one of the counties who were in the shade as far as the landlord movement was concerned, with the exception of Mr. Jellison, and a few others, who at once availed of this, and we are of opinion that the whole attention of the Board was directed towards Connemara, and not towards giving equal treatment among the different congested areas, and I draw attention to the fact that the proper authorities did not take the pains of asking as to whether justice was being done to the congested areas. For every slip and pier that we want in our country here we must first appeal to the Congested Districts Board. They acknowledge receipt of our communication, and then the very first thing after that will be that plans and specifications of the work are sent up to them. They will then consider what subscriptions or contributions they will extend towards the work, if any. Where is the good of the proper authorities of any locality making a strong appeal to the Board when this is the result? We have need of no fewer than half-a-dozen slips most necessary to encourage our fishing industry, West of Dingle, along that small promontory, and we require a dam bridge there, and recently at the last meeting of the Kerry County Council I got a resolution passed for a most necessary work outside Ballymore, which is a middle way for the Kinloch Islands, for the different islands, for the different parts of Ventry and for the coastguards across to Ventry harbor, and for the fishermen—very industries, hard-working men—in Ballymore, as well as those of Dingle who are obliged to take shelter in this particular spot time after time, and

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fish there, though there is no railway communication. Some time ago, I think about fifteen or sixteen years, Mr. Green and Mr. Keating, of the Congested Districts Board and the Fishery Board came down here to inspect. It was in the time of Canon O'Sullivan here. He took up the necessity of getting a deep water port built within about 160 rods of where you are sitting now. The Congested Districts Board at that date were pleased with the idea and offered £20,000 for that ship, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining an approach thereto and owing to the indifference on the part of the people it lapsed.

42708. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where was that?—That was at Ballymore, at the north side of Ventry.

A member of the audience.—£20,000 was the figure.

Witness.—I have not accurate knowledge of the figure. At this time I was in America and I do not know whether my figures are accurate or not, but the gentleman who has spoken is a representative of the district on the Rural District Council and may give evidence later on, but I am only pointing to the inconsistency of the Congested Districts Board now. I have made as strong a case as I could for the work, pointing out its utility for the fishermen of the locality, and they have agreed to pay half the cost of that necessary work, as they call it, if the local authorities are willing to carry out the work at an expense of £150. This is equal to a match out of a match-box, or a bucket out of the lake. What are we to do now? We must go back to the County Council again and ask them to bring on a further resolution. By-and-bye we are not with a mere plausible story than the first, and after a bit we will get tired as they did at the time of getting the offer of the £20,000. I was going to say, when I was interrupted by Mr. Long, that owing to the difficulty of obtaining from the tenant occupiers that little approach to the ship at that time the £20,000 was offered the thing was found necessary to be dropped. Now, there is no good in finding fault with the action of the Congested Districts Board in the past, but I would like to draw the attention of the Commission to the amount paid by the barony of Corkaguiny in respect of railway and harbour charges.

The total amount paid to the Commissioners of Public Works in respect of the Ferry pier alone is £19,450 6s. 7d., less amount received to date under Section 52, Sub-section 4 of the Local Government Act of 1896—£1,450 16s. 3d., leaving the total £17,999 4s. 4d. The total amount paid the Great Western Railway to date in respect of the Farncombe and Killergie Railways is £8,539 18s. 8d., less under the same Act and section, £244 12s. 5d., leaving the balance paid by the barony of £8,295 7s. 4d. The total amount paid to the Trade and Dingle Committee of Management is £55,705 17s. 7d., less reduction of £11,222 17s. 10d., leaving a total to be paid of £44,482 1s. 9d. The total net amount paid to date by the Corkaguiny barony in respect of railway and harbour charges is £28,467 11s. 5d. I should say that this is a special year for the Dingle Railway. For the past sixteen years the rates would average over two shillings in the pound, but this year they have been brought down to four pence in the pound. But the total special charges levied in the barony of Corkaguiny on land are 5 43 shillings. On buildings the general rates are 7s. 5d., and the total rate would be 7s. 10 33d. Putting these two together they would come up to nearly 13 shillings in the pound, including lands and buildings since the year 1903 to the present time. If you wish I can call out all the items.

42710. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have all the statistics for the County Kerry—I wish to add now an outline of the general grievances of the district. About fifteen or sixteen years ago the Dingle railway was brought on as a burden. We look upon it as a benefit, but regard should be had to the circumstances in which it was passed. Our people here knew nothing at all about railway work. Our people here pointed out the utility of having the line and then the whole thing was taken for granted by the people of this Dingle peninsula that whatever they were told was right. They yielded to that and added themselves with a very heavy burden under this railway scheme. Then the contract was given, and whoever the contractor was at that time, the passing of the line was in the hands of the Board of Works, with

the result that whether they wished to favour the contractor or whether they acted independently on the part of the people, or whether they were really possessed of knowledge at all of what responsibility they were under to the community, they passed the curves which should be five-chain curves as three-chain curves and grades. I do not at all accuse them all, but I have had twelve years experience in America in railway work, and I never knew a curve to take place before crossing a bridge and immediately after. It is in approaching the bridge on either side that the immediate curve comes on, and it is across the bridge that the curve is, on the diagonal part of it. The bridge itself is dangerous enough to the public with the curves, more especially a three-chain curve, and in a great many cases unfortunately on the Dingle railway the curves are all put in in the thirty grade.

42711. CHAIRMAN.—How do you suggest that this has any connection with our inquiry at all?—I am only placing before you the burden suffered by the rates owing to these irregularities.

42712. About the curves?—The curves which his place on the land and some chains away—

42713. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOGHUE.—The chairman wishes you to say how does that faulty construction of the line affect the reference to the Commission—why do you bring it before this Commission?—My answer as we look at this Commission as a special Commission from his Majesty to examine the real grievances of the districts in the congested area, and not with any offensive point of view do I wish to convey this, but I am thoroughly acquainted with the voice of the people around here, and were it not for the confidence we have in the straightforward honesty of King Edward, we would laugh at this, as we have laughed at the past notions of Royal Commissions, but we have each implicit confidence in the man's indications of drawing a line of peace that it is only for that reason that I wish to bring the grievance before you; but what am I to deal with at all unless I place the facts before you?

42714. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you read the reference to this Commission?—Yes.

42715. Do you remember the points on which we were asked to get evidence?—Yes.

42715a. Was railways one of them?—I do not think so, but I am only dealing with the general grievances of our district. I know that the railway proposals are being carried on, but I do not wish to dwell on that, but I am only pointing it out as one grievance. I will go from that to that branch of the Congested Districts Board which is dealing with Parish Committees. They are giving out grants to encourage the housing of the people, which is most wanted to my mind. Then when a man turns up without asking them for anything, he builds a house with his own horse, his own man, his own money, immediately after he has that building erected it comes the supervisor, and on this building, which has been built by the industry, honesty, and hard-working means of his own family, and his horse, and everything else, recommends the grant of at least £2 on that house, if it is worth the name of a house. It will show you all the management, or at least how it appears to us. Then we have back at Ballydoon a congested station with several buildings and at least two acres of land, of the best land. That two land, buildings and land, I think for some of them it is about £2 10s., and £20 is put on the unfortunate fisherman who brings his little meagre from the high seas, though he is not afforded a safe landing at the dead hour of night from the Congested Districts Board, which has been formed to relieve him. That is one of the grievances. Another one of the grievances which appears to me and others too to be a great impediment in the way of justice and fair play in those remote districts is this. We are a very long distance from a market here which is not considered by the landlord when he is selling to us. Take Lord Cork. He sold to his tenants above in Cork at twenty-one and a half years' purchase. He wanted £3 3s. from his tenants, though it will cost one of our tenant farmers two days and a night away from home, and £3 back of it to his little home and sell it at the Castlefield (as within his own county). Then in the absence of industries here at home, and of factories, we will

have to pay for the clothing and for everything else down from the market in the County Cork, when he sold his property. They will have to pay for their meal and flour and bacon, their linen and cow and sheep. Even the eggs and butter will have to pay for themselves again until they reach the Cork market.

42715. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you a Parish Committee where you live?—Not at present.

42717. Was there one at any time?—There was.

42718. Why did it cease?—Anything like this that is sprung on our people they do not seem to grasp the real definite conclusion of it all at once, and they did not seem to think that was worth taking up.

42719. What is your own opinion about it?—My opinion is that owing to something we cannot now follow our houses and villages in the townlands of this district were built in clusters years ago, and I think it was from the very heavy taxes existing in the country at the time, such as we have recently heard of in California, they built the houses in clusters. Now the yards are divided by stones placed as edges, and when they are now offered a paltry little, taken by the Congested Districts Board to remove or to build out-ahoe or dwelling-houses unless they go out on their lands and build right there, they are held responsible by the Board under this Parish Committee system to remove at least fifteen yards away from the house the manure heap. That we would all be in favour of from the fact that our district is visited more at least every season by fever and incurs an amount of expense to the rates, but now the paltry sum is so very nominal that owing to these clustered villages they would not pay them.

42720. Do you remember how much the grant was on the last occasion to the Committee?—I do not.

42721. At the start you said that in eleven years the Congested Districts Board had expended £1,250,000; do you know this, that that money included the purchase money of estates, and included therefore money which would be repaid to the Board when the tenants bought the holdings?—The money for the purchase of estates was £438,000, and there was the improvement of estates. You call those a loan, but it takes the money away from our people.

42722. What is the figure for the improvement of estates?—£158,464.

42723. Naturally you add that figure to the preceding one?—Yes.

42724. You understand that when the estates are sold to the tenants the Board will be recouped the price which they paid for the estates, and in some extent the price of improvements?—Yes.

42725. You have not the figure after 1902 for the purchase of estates, but it is a fact that since 1902 the Board has paid £140,000 for land in Kerry. The Board would desire to buy much more, but I suppose that you yourself hold with them that a public authority ought not to get up the price by paying too much for land?—Yes.

42726. Do you think should the Board, in Kerry or elsewhere, pay too much for the land?—They should not. They should be most cautious about it.

42727. Therefore, if the Board in those years was not able to get land at a reasonable price it should not have bought the land?—No.

42728. Now, in reference to the Ventry project, was it a good project?—I would consider it so.

42729. It was not the fault of the Board that it did not mature?—No.

42730. You have been in correspondence with the Board about other projects recently?—Yes.

42731. What exactly do you complain of in the operations of the Board?—In the first place, I want to show you to what extent our Kerry here was misled under the various changes.

42732. You put it very clearly that the rates were very high. We draw from that that it would be

comparatively difficult for the people to find a local subsidy. That is clear. That was the drift of your statement; but what exactly is there to complain of in the tenor of the letters you have received from the Congested Districts Board?—That they did not come up to the mark placed before them by the authorities of the county.

42733. Mr. STYVENSON.—That is, that they should allow the money?—If they would be called upon, as we have in this recent case. We have it from the extraordinary incident placed on our ratepayers that even the county authorities and the local authorities are ready to saddle themselves with further responsibility in order to carry out the necessary works of the district; and, in fact, up to the time of the appointment of Lord Shaftesbury, the County Kerry might just as well have been cut away from Great Britain and Ireland.

42734. Is that really your complaint, that they are not given the whole of the money?—I did not say that at all.

42735. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not you consider it some evidence of the Board's willingness to help our works in Kerry that up to 1902 it had expended more in Kerry than in any other county for our works?—Certainly.

42736. Are you aware of the fact?—I am, and fully admit it; and, furthermore, we are very pleased to have that, and we do not wish to throw any cold water on them at all; but it appears there should be something wrong when our population is going down instead of increasing.

42737. But you told us that that was actually happening in all the congested counties?—Yes.

42738. That is a sad indication of the state of things existing. I want to ask you this: don't you know that the parish committee schemes have been pretty well taken up of late?—Yes.

42739. Don't you know that the grants are considerable for parishes in Kerry as compared with grants elsewhere?—Mayo, for example?—I don't know that.

42740. You will find that they are somewhat larger, and that the Board tried to help Kerry, where it saw that help was feasible. Are you aware that before 1902, the year you talk of, for live stock and agricultural work, for which the Board was then responsible, the expenditure in Kerry was quite up to its proportion?—No. I only took the figures up to the date which I have pointed out.

42741. You will find that up to 1902, the very date you took, for live stock and agricultural work, the expenditure in Kerry was up to its proportion then. You put your finger on what was very palpable when you said that up to 1902 no estates have been bought in Kerry?—I am very glad that they are taking steps to deal with this matter in Kerry. Really, I am not prejudiced from any quarter, but I know that the County Kerry did not receive its proportionate assistance from the Board in the past; and, as I said before, I do not come here to say anything against the Board. On the contrary, I am pleased that they are in existence; but we think it essential that they should make greater arrangements for developing our fishing industry in Ireland. That appears to me to be the most essential industry, and the providing of safe landing places is in this connection most necessary. Another matter is that owing to the fact that our rents are gauged broadly on Griffith's valuation, it appears to me, if possible, it would be well to make a revaluation, because since the time of Griffith's valuation the climate has greatly changed, and land that was worth 22 at that time is not worth more than 25s. to-day.

CHAIRMAN.—I think it is pretty well agreed that if a revaluation of Ireland were to take place it would bring out a higher figure than you now have. It would not help your argument a bit, as revaluation would show a greater value than ever.

Mr. THOMAS O'DONNELL continued.

42742. CHAIRMAN.—You are member of Deafness for West Kerry?—Yes. The first part of the evidence which I had prepared I need not go over, as I did not know you had those abstracts of figures, which I will not occupy your time by going into. You will see that we have one-sixth of the congested districts of Ireland in Kerry. We are a considerable portion

of congested Ireland, and should not be neglected. My friend tried to emphasize the fact O'Donnell that for a long time we were totally neglected. Naturally, each district tries to get as much as it can for itself. Generally, the condition of Kerry in this is we are a very mountainous country. A great deal of our land is not good. It is

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admitted that there is very extreme congestion in Kerry. To relieve that is a very serious question for us in Kerry who take a deep interest in the social and material well-being of the people. Thinking the matter over, we are not in the same position as men in Mayo and other parts of Ireland, where there is considerable unenclosed land to be divided up among the congested areas. We have not that land. Practically, we have no unenclosed land. It does amount to that. We may have a few hundred acres here and there, but practically we have no unenclosed land to be divided up. The question then for us to consider is, have we any way out of the difficulty? Are we to see our people huddled together in small cottages, or going away to America?

42743. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not there another alternative?—We ask ourselves that question. We feel that something can be done in the purchase of estates, the creation of peasant proprietorship, the improvement of the land, consequent on that the improvement of the home. There will be of considerable advantage to us in Kerry, but I believe that the fishing industry along the coast of Kerry will be, if properly developed, a very great advantage to the county. We have, as you have seen, an excellent bay, Dingle Bay, Cahirciveen Harbour, and Dingle Harbour, and we have excellent fisheries all along the coast. You begin at Brandon, going round the Head, and coming along to Ballytear and Ballydoyle, and on to Cahirciveen, away down the coast. We have in that district, taking those actually fishing and those engaged in outfitting, or connected with fishing in its various ways, nearly one-seventh of all the fishermen in Ireland, and I should say practically one-seventh of the value of the fish of Ireland. The amount of fish taken along the whole Irish coast, according to the latest returns, is not half a million for the year.

42744. CHAIRMAN.—Is that landed or caught?—Caught by Irish fishermen.

42745. And landed in Irish boats?—Certainly.

42746. That does not represent the full value of the fish caught?—No, it does not; and I don't mean to assert that it does; but the amount caught by Irish boats and landed in Ireland is that. In Scotland it is something like about £2,500,000. The number of boats that the Scottish people have, the class of boats they have, and the places at which to land those boats are all considerably better than ours. If we are to be improved in Kerry by the Congested Districts Board I would strongly suggest that one of the best ways of doing so is to give better facilities, whether by means of loans and free grants of money, or by whatever way the scheme may be devised, to give better facilities to men who are ready to take up boats to work them. It was only the other day I was able to get a fishing boat from the Congested Districts Board for fishermen in Cromane. They are now at work, and I am happy to say, are doing well. If these men get on we will have a dozen boats there before long. Here in Dingle the fishermen have got on exceedingly well. They are very careful, hard-working fishermen. The same may be said of the men all round the coast. If they are to get on it is by devising some means whereby they may get boats and nets and training where necessary, and facilities for sending their fish to the market.

42747. Then, in your opinion, what the Kerry fishermen most require is more attention paid to boats, nets, and instruction?—Yes; and providing markets is another important matter. Some of the Dingle fishermen were with me a short time ago, and asked me would it not be possible to find a market in the inland towns of Ireland. I wrote to the Board asking them could that be done, and the Board said they were not able to do it.

42748. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The prices got by sending it away are considered better than those got inland in Ireland?—That may be the reason.

42749. CHAIRMAN.—There are not markets, or they don't eat fish?—I don't think that. I cross almost weekly from Rosslare, and I notice tons of fish going from England to Ireland. Where is fish going to? I have had the curiosity to inquire, and I have seen some of that fish going down to Queenstown and to Bantry. I don't know whether any comes to Dingle, but certainly I am led to think, from what I have seen, that an industry could be developed for Irish fishermen to find a market at home.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I saw fish at Kinnikill Station the other day which had come from Aberdeen.

42750. CHAIRMAN.—I believe that a good deal of that fish coming back from England was originally caught on the Irish coast and landed at Milford Haven and round there in order to get the best price, and the fish that is not sold there comes back again for consumption here?—There is also the ports. Take the ordinary householder in the County Kerry. If he wants a small quantity of mixed fish where would he send for it? Not to Dingle. I don't see why, in a county like Kerry, there should not be some central organisation which would ensure that dealers in Cork, Dublin, and other towns and also throughout Ireland, would have a constant supply of fish.

42751. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the great consideration—the constancy of supply?—If that could be done there would be a considerable trade to the inland towns of Ireland, and more people would eat fish, and it would improve them to eat it. Many men, who have eaten fish, are sick of brains and music.

42752. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do the instructions over put Irish fish in their tender forms for contracts?—All our Kerry institutions—I don't say that they boycott foreign stuff, but they naturally will be inclined to prefer everything produced at home.

42753. Do they eat Kerry fish in the asylums?—I could not answer that. I believe Dr. Magan, who is chairman, would hardly allow that to pass.

42754. I believe you are perfectly right in saying that in the inland towns of Ireland there is a great consumption of imported fish?—Yes.

42755. But you are prepared to bear that the poor people can get for cured herrings off the coast of Donegal as bigger in the export trade than they could realise by sending them inland?—May it be in the way, that the best of everything is exported, and what little remnants are left are sold inside.

42756. The gist of your suggestion is that the Irish coast should supply the inland parts of Ireland, and an organisation should be set on foot to effect that?—Yes.

42757. CHAIRMAN.—The fish I fancy that are landed at Milford and then come back again to Ireland are caught by much larger boats than the ones you contemplate; are not you desirous of starting a market for fish caught by the longshore fishermen?—Of course my idea is to enlarge the market. If there is a market in Ireland for them let them avail of it if they can.

42758. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Unless the supply is constantly landed there would be great difficulty, and you can only get fish regularly by going to where fish are, and not by waiting until the fish come in?—Certainly; but we have splendid young men ready and willing to work to-day, and I think there should be every encouragement and facility given to get them to join it.

42759. You must get larger boats?—Certainly. The Scotchmen and Manxmen come in and take away the fish from our doors. We don't object to their coming, but we would rather take it ourselves.

42760. It is of very great importance, as you have given it as the alternative remedy for congestion, that we should have some practical hint from you as to the methods by which it can be carried out. There was a scheme there by the Congested Districts Board. You are doubtless familiar with it; have you any suggestion to make as to the improvement of that?—I will make one suggestion. It all comes back to a want of money. Suppose a boat costs £300, and you could get £150 of that as a free grant and £150 as a loan at a low rate of interest, I think you would get a large number of fishermen to avail of that scheme.

42761. Of course the qualifications of fishermen differ along the coast of Ireland. I have always heard that the fishermen of Kerry are better than those of Mayo?—This has been the scene of a big herring fishery 100 years ago, and the tradition has not been lost yet, so if my suggestion were adopted it might do great good. The question which reads us is, we have congestion: we have no land to relieve it, and we do not want to wait for those industries that are so slow about coming. They may come in the distant future. They have not come yet, and they won't relieve congestion to-day. The fish are at the coast. Why not give us an opportunity to catch them.

42762. CHAIRMAN.—Does not it seem to you that it would be an advantage if the Congested Districts



Board were to station a resident fishing superintendent on the Kerry coast—I should say so, and I don't see further, why it would not be possible, seeing that we would require so many boats, nets, and all other things connected with it, to establish a boat-building industry in some part of Kerry.

42752. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The fish, we may take it, that are caught in the Kerry sea at present are valueless, year after year, for £50,000; is it your cognition that if the fishing were thoroughly developed that figure would go up considerably?—I should say it would multiply by ten. I do not say they should remain in Kerry, but go wherever the fish are if they had boats.

42753. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In your inventory, what has caused the falling off in Kerry?—Fish are very peculiar animals, and in some seasons won't come. Again, the population has decreased. There is no county, composed or otherwise, where the population has gone so much as in Kerry. Take Donaghal, Mayo, and Kerry. In fifty years Donaghal has sent away 221,000, Mayo has sent 164,000, and Kerry has sent away 211,000, though our population was considerably lower than that of Mayo or Donaghal. The proportion here is very much larger than in any other county in Ireland. I am afraid that a great many fishermen have gone.

42754. If the fishing had continued to pay do you think would the population have gone?—The boats which the fishermen had on the coast of Kerry until recently were small canoes, and did not go far from shore. Possibly the fish did not come so near during the transition period. I cannot really answer that.

42755. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In connection with those districts it is a curious phenomenon that the only spots in Mayo and Donaghal where the population has not gone down are the bog and mountain tracts; on the good land the population has gone down.—Mr. Butler gave you some figures dealing with rates. I won't go into those, but I will just mention one fact. Dingle town at the present moment has neither light, nor water, nor sewage. I have not the figures for the present year, but last year the rates varied from 1s. 12d. to 11s. 4d. for the town. Of course two shillings for the railway was in that, but it is an extremely high rate for a town which has neither light nor water.

42756. Possibly the reason why it is so high is that it is in a town with a poor area outside?—It is almost all in the town, which has a population of 3,000.

42757. Does it include any of the poor rural districts?—A small part of it, but it is not the rural district makes the rate high. The single people might be asking the Congested Districts Board at some future time to do something towards helping them to drain or light the town. I don't go into that. Our pauper statistics are worse even. I have them here from the Local Taxation Commission Report. All over the county we pay an immense amount of money for the relief of the poor.

42758. CHAIRMAN.—Is it the worst of all the congested areas?—By far the worst.

42759. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was this the only alternative you have for relieving congestion?—That is one. Dealing with the question of land I have certainly to say we have not had many estates purchased in Kerry by the Board. The Board are not to blame for that. I have found the Board, whenever I was able to offer them an estate at a reasonable price, always most willing and anxious to do everything at their power. I don't wish to make any charges, but the fact is that the landlords would not sell, and if the Board did not buy you cannot blame the Board for that.

42760. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us, or send us, concrete cases of where estates have not been bought owing to the refusal of the owners to sell?—Yes; I can give them to you now.

42761. I don't want them now, but you might let us have them afterwards?—Very well. Lord Ventry's estate practically comprises the greater part of this peninsula. It is a very large estate, and is fairly congested. The representative of the tenants, parish priests and county councillors, met in Tralee over twelve months ago, and made a proposal to Lord Ventry, asking him to sell to the Congested Districts Board. In order to be extremely fair, because we were very anxious to purchase, we made two or three alternative proposals. One of the proposals was, we were ready to give Lord Ventry such a price as, with the

booms, if invested at 4 per cent., give him his average net income taken over any period he likes, ten, or fifteen years. We also made the offer to have the price to be fixed by the Congested Districts Board, because it would be impossible, when you have holdings as you have there in the Croanane district to buy direct.

42762. Is it a settled estate?—That I cannot say; but to fix the price by individuals where you have, as I can show you, in Croanane three or six or seven joint tenants on a valuation of £5, with little patches scattered here and there, without any regularity or continuity, the purchase by the individual tenants of holdings such as these, so scattered and so meagre would be an impossibility, and of course the little reduction they get is really no great matter to them. That is one particular case.

42763. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you say it is entirely fitted for the Congested Districts Board to deal with?—Not alone currently fitted, but so far as my power goes I will do everything in my power to prevent it from being sold except through the Congested Districts Board. This is an extremely old part. The old village community practically exists in parts of this district. You will find, say, ten, or a dozen, or twenty houses all gathered together. When a one comes as you come on from Annesmore to Lisloole. Any person to see those would know that they are hotbeds of disease and all sorts of trouble. It would be a scandal to allow estates to be sold in that condition. The number of people driven into hospital by fever is something that we all feel very much troubled about.

42764. CHAIRMAN.—Any system allowing the property to pass straight from the landlord to the tenants would be stereotyping the old conditions?—It would be criminal, because this is the time to give the people a new start in life, and if you continue the old wretched houses you will never get out of the difficulty.

42765. Therefore the property ought to pass through an improving body like the Congested Districts Board?—It is eminently suitable for the Congested Districts Board. They have one estate purchased at Killebeggin, and in another estate they are hard at work at Glenbeigh, and I am very pleased with the excellent work they have done and the thorough supervision they have given. Take a few instances on this estate of Lord Ventry's. Take Croanane in Killebeggin electoral division, Killarney rural district. In Croanane Upper you have 68 holdings, with a population of 492 and a valuation of £29, or an average per head of £s. 10d. I don't think that in the worst part of Connaught you can equal the condition of those poor people. The houses they live in are a disgrace to civilization. It is impossible for men in such houses to rear families and educate them to have an ambition or anything of that sort. I have taken my figures from the census returns for 1901. You won't find them exactly in the abstract before you. I have taken seven townlands in the Killebeggin division with a population of 1,697, and a valuation of £261, or an average of £s. 15. That is on Lord Ventry's estate.

42766. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Congested Districts Board bought an estate near Killebeggin?—Yes, the Ross estate, just outside. As they were described they could do very little. They did all they could.

42767. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—According to our returns the Caragh electoral division has a still lower valuation than Killebeggin?—Taking it as an electoral division, yes, but if you look over all Donaghal, Connaught, and Kerry there is not a townland in any of them to equal the townland of Croanane. It is just right out on the road from Killebeggin to Glenbeigh. You can see it by turning slightly out of the way. The Wynne Estate has been purchased by the Board in Glenbeigh. Croanane is on the sea, bordering Killebeggin and the Wynne estate. I take another portion of Lord Ventry's estate. The rents, I am sorry to say, have not been lowered through the operation of the Land Act of 1923. In those remote districts, as I suppose you must have found, the tenants do not so readily go into Court as in districts where they appreciate the value of Acts, and in addition, for a number of years Lord Ventry did not collect his rents either hardly or cruelly. He took in many cases a gale's rent for a year's rent. The

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result is that very many of them are still without any abatement under the Act of 1862. To show you how many do come up to the present, in this particular district, over 380 tenants have served notices to have fair rents fixed for the first time within the last couple of months, because the year's rent would now be collected within the year by a new agent.

42779. CHAIRMAN.—Before that were these abatements given?—I don't know that anybody knows the system under which they collected them. It was a sort of tripartite system; they would take anything they got, perhaps as arrears. I have some instances of receipts which were given, which were typical on Lord Ventry's estate:—"Received on the 22nd of October, 1894, from the representatives of Cornelius Brina and sons, out of holding at Leghart, the sum of £5 10s., being half-year's rent due Lord Ventry up to and ending the 1st day of November, 1894. Cash, £4 15s. 6d., temporary reduction sixteen shillings." The man who is representative of the tenant is sixty-five years old. His father is probably dead forty years. He is still the representative of the tenant; and so the thing goes on.

42780. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Surely if he had applied to have his own name put in the agent would have done so?—No; they have applied. That is the very first question I asked them, and they told me not.

42781. On what grounds did they refuse?—I don't know. I see no grounds. I have another receipt where six men are on a holding of £5 10s. valuation. They have divided it into plots, but they will not get different receipts. There they are getting one joint receipt. The fact is that these rents have not been reduced.

42782. How does the rent compare with the valuation?—I have taken a few instances. I did not want instances that were very bad, but typical instances. John Trethow, poor law valuation 24 sh., rent £3 5s., and the rent before 1872 was £1 3s.

42783. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That £5 10s. is not a judicial rent?—I don't think so.

42784. They did not go into Court?—Some went into Court, but the great majority did not. Through the operation of the Act of 1867 hundreds and hundreds of Ventry estate tenants became future tenants.

Mr. T. O'Flaherty.—A great many of these have not gone into Court on account of their fear that the arrears would be recovered if they went into Court.

CHAIRMAN.—Arrears should not, and do not, keep men out of Court, but the fact is that the agent did use those arrears as a threat, and whenever a man did go into Court he was asked for arrears and could not pay them, and the result was he did not go into Court. Now there are 300 going in.

42785. CHAIRMAN.—What is the state of the law with regard to arrears?—A tenant can go into Court and have a fair rent fixed irrespective of whether he owes arrears or not, but if a landlord wishes to sue for arrears he can do it. He can collect the old arrears quite irrespective of the reduction given by the Land Court. If a man goes into Court for the first time in 1907 to get a fair rent fixed and owes five years' arrears the landlord, if he likes, can eject the man for two years' arrears and recover the remainder as an ordinary debt, and go on recovering those if he wishes.

42786. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Can they not apply for a stay of proceedings?—If they go to Court and fight the case out the judge might grant an injunction.

42787. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish us to understand that in these cases there was more or less a fear among the tenants that if they went into Court there would be action taken, or was there any actual threat used?—I should say that while Captain Donoghue, Lord Ventry's brother, was agent on the estate, as far as I have personally known myself I never heard that he used such threats. He did not collect his rents harshly, and possibly the tenants felt that if they paid a gale in the year they might not do much better if they went into Court, but now there is a different agent.

42788. At that time the actual fact that they were in arrears was not the reason that they did not go into Court?—There are various ways in which a man's being in arrears would prevent him going into Court. Without there being any actual threat there seems to be a heavy belief going about that if a man

went into Court his arrears could be and possibly would be enforced. I don't want to make charges which I cannot prove. I don't know that of the agent who was previously there. I have a number of other names where the valuation is about half the rent in the Castlegory district.

42789. Mr. KAVANAGH.—When reading out that receipt you also read out temporary reduction?—Certainly. Generally about three shillings in the pound was always periodically given, but I am afraid there are cases where that temporary reduction was withdrawn for reasons that I don't wish to go into. In the Castlegory district I find a case where four men are joint tenants of holdings. The holdings are in three distinct areas practically all dependent on milk cows. Their receipts, you may take it, are what they get for their butter, lard, and calves, and whatever else they make. We have a fair idea of the value of holdings from the number of milk cows they carry. In the case referred to, for 11 milk cows there is a rent of £63, which is practically 26 a cow. That is, of course, an impossible rent. I have the same from Claghane, where the rent is twice the valuation, and also in many other places. The Ministry estate at Decoy is being offered to the Board, I am happy to say. It is very near Crossnacree, and is almost as bad as the Crossnacree district. The agent told me the other day that they would offer it to the Congested Districts Board.

42790. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Has it got rentals also?—I think so. The tenants there also all owe arrears. I have taken also for your guidance the prices paid for estates purchased. Take one estate purchased under the Ashbourne Act, the Drury estate. There are the old rents unreduced by the Land Court. One man's rent was £42. His annuity is £12. The rest of another was £50, and his annuity is £14. That is generally from 70 to 75 per cent. reduction.

42791. CHAIRMAN.—Do you say that one man's rent was £42 and his annuity is only £12?—Yes, and the next man's rent was £50, and his annuity is £14. Here are some other cases: rent £21, annuity £7; rent £14, annuity £3 10s.

42792. These are tremendous reductions; there must be some special reason for that?—Except that the old rents were extremely high and that the present annuities are quite high enough.

42793. Do you mean to say that up to the time he bought one man's rent was actually £42, and that his annuity is only £12?—Certainly. On Lord Ventry's estate the tenants who have gone into Court are getting a reduction of from seven to ten shillings in the pound at the present time. The present rents are nothing more than nominal rents. If there is to be a purchase, then they must be reduced almost as much as in the Drury estate. In reference to the question of appeals from landlords, I may read you the following letter from the Bureau's Office, Trinity College, to the Secretary of the Tenants' Committee:—

BURMAN'S OFFICE, TRINITY COLLEGE.

June 4th 1904.

Keshmone Estate.

To Mr. DANIEL P. O'BRIEN.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 21st May on behalf of yourself and other tenants on the above estate, I have to say that the agent of the estate has had full direction from this office as to the terms of sale to the tenants. You can see him on the matter. I have to remark, however, that the number of years' purchase does not concern you, as you have no money wherewith to pay. You have only to consider what reduction in your present rents will be made when they are charged into instalments for a limited period to the State, a present being made to you all of the five-eighths of your farms, without any payment for it. All offers which you may make must be within the time prescribed by the recent Act. Terms of purchase under former Acts, such as are quoted by you as quite irrelevant, as such terms were ever offered to tenants under those Acts as are now offered under Mr. Wyndham's Act.

Yours truly,

ANTHONY TRAILL.

Proced.

42794. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is not accurate—I don't say that it is accurate, but it comes from Trinity College. Mr. Trill signs it.

42795. CHAIRMAN.—That is to a Trinity College tenant?—Yes. This is practically the style of reply we have to contend with.

42796. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would not consider that an argument worthy of a University?—No; nor of a National School, but this is just a type of the style of treatment that we have been meeting with, when we meet fairly, landlords from whom we wanted to buy, and of course the thing is far worse in the congested districts than it is in the richer districts. Take Lisnawol. Mr. Talbot-Croft is a solicitor, and Lord Lisnawol has sold. Mr. Talbot-Croft has given fairly good terms, as I understand. The landlords in this wretched congested district will be expecting exactly the same prices for their slums as for these better properties. The thing is impossible. We cannot pay them and we won't.

42797. What proportion of the gross rent does Trinity College take from its estates in Kerry as head landlord?—I believe that Trinity College gets out of our county £20,000 a year, and according to the last reports which were published I think they get as much as your own county.

42798. The reason I ask is this: on the Leitrim estate in Duncraig it takes two-thirds or three-fourths of the rent?—In Kerry, Trinity College is itself direct immediate landlord of a considerable portion, and also head landlord, with middle landlords intervening in other places.

42799. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many in some cases?—I know one case in which there are seven intervening.

42800. CHAIRMAN.—You don't know, where it is head landlord in that county, what proportion of the gross rent it takes?—I could not say. In my constituency there is not a great deal of Trinity College land. Dr. O'Leary is here and knows the district pretty well. He will be giving evidence, so I do not want to go into that.

42801. That was an interesting letter you read, but it was hardly an answer to my question about the attitude of landlords with regard to the Congested Districts Board?—I referred to Lord Ventry's case first. His reply was in so many words pulling us aside. I can send you our letters of inquiry and his actual replies. I don't know whether it comes within the scope of your inquiry, but I am extremely interested in the housing question, because the figures for Kerry are extremely bad. Although we have built a large number of labourers' cottages and are doing all we can, as much as in any other county, I find that we have here in the County Kerry 3,674 houses of what are called the fourth or worst class. In the Dingle Union, for instance, we have twelve houses of one room, with seven in the room; in the Kenmare Union there are ten with seven; in the Killybegs Union, forty-eight with eight in the room; in the Tralee Union there are twenty-two with eight, and twenty-three with nine, and, of course, that does not give anything like an idea of the actual condition of those rooms and their present surroundings. These 3,674 houses are of the last class, and, if possible, should be swept away. They are all practically in the congested districts, and when improving the congested districts you should not deny improvement in the housing conditions of the people.

42802. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there land attached to these houses?—I cannot answer that. I have taken these from the Census returns, but I should say there is. Then take the small farmers who pay rates. There are hundreds of these, I should say, among the 3,600 of the very poorest type who cannot be relieved under the Labourers' Act, and it is a serious question for those who come into that class if their homes cannot be improved. I don't know whether it is possible to have money granted to those poor people at rates similar to those which apply in the case of labourers' cottages. It would be an extremely odd thing and would have a great effect in checking disease and lowering the rates which the people have to pay, as well as raising the moral tone of the people.

42803. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that the sanitary authority, as a matter of fact, can declare these houses uninhabitable?—Yes, but you won't get the sanitary authority to do that when the occupants have nowhere else to go to.

42804. The sanitary authority has got that power?—Certainly. July 4, 1907.  
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42805. Is there no corresponding power to compel the owner to build a better house. If the sanitary authority declares a house to be unfit for human habitation is the only result of that action to put the man out?—Yes. The final result will be that the sanitary authority will do nothing; and that is a regrettable in a county like this, where we have so much bad housing, and where there is a need for general improvement. I don't think the question of sanitary authorities comes within the scope of your inquiry, but I am afraid that the sanitary authorities in the various districts will not be disposed to act very strongly in the discharge of their duties. They are local men and don't like to be harsh, but if facilities were given to those poor people for building houses and money lent at a cheap rate of interest, then it would be essential that there should be one person, say, in the whole County Kerry, who would have special knowledge of all the necessary proceedings. He should be an engineer as well as an expert in sanitary science and public health, and his services should be available for those poor people in the matter of plans and drawings for the building of houses, and he could insist afterwards that those people should keep their places well, but you cannot insist on men keeping their places well until they have such places to keep.

42806. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider that small occupiers with very small holdings in very many cases take the place of the labourer?—Yes.

42807. In these districts the small occupiers do most of the labour?—Yes.

42808. You have not much of a distinct labouring class?—Yes.

42809. That being so, you would consider that some of the advantages extended to labourers elsewhere should be extended to those men who take the place of labourers?—Certainly; in the shape of money at a low rate of interest.

42810. But you would not consider that they would require quite the same amount of public money as labourers?—Not at all. I would not have money wasted as too much inspection and too much red tape.

42811. At what rate should the money be advanced to them?—That is the first question. The Edgwards, who are not as rich as the English, built 100,000 houses for their people at 2½ per cent. interest, while with all our Labourers' Acts we have only 30,000 labourers' cottages in Ireland. Of course we will soon have as many more.

42812. CHAIRMAN.—Labourers' cottages schemes are carried out with the aid of the county rate?—Yes, but with money borrowed at extremely low rates, 2½ per cent. interest, with 10 shillings sinking fund.

42813. That goes on as a rate on the district?—Yes, but the rate is extremely small.

42814. It may be a shilling in the pound?—Yes; 1s. 3d. under the new Act.

42815. You would not suggest that a part of the county rate this could bear such a rate?—No. There is a specified class of men who are benefited under the Labourers' Act. Only men who have less than a quarter of an acre of land can have houses improved or built or get an allotment of land, but there are hundreds of small farmers who are really no better off than labourers who cannot get any assistance whatever for improving their houses, and whose houses are actually as bad as those of the labourers.

42816. What are the terms of Board of Works' loans?—Impossible.

42817. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The Board of Works at present charges the Congested Districts Board 3½ per cent. on its loans, but you are aware that under the recent Labourers' Act the interest is 2½ per cent.?—Yes.

42818. A further increment is that one-third of the expenditure is repaid?—Thirty-six per cent. is repaid.

42819. Then the balance of the expenditure is divided between the occupier and the local authority?—That is it.

42820. So in that way, even for a considerable scheme, the local authority has not so much to bear?—Take Dingle Union, with a small valuation of £23,000, we could build 100 cottages for a penny in the pound under the recent Act.

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42821. You don't say with reference to the improvement you advocate that the same finance should apply, but you would desire something like that?—No, but certainly I would suggest that one part of the scheme would be that they would get money at the same rate of interest.

42822. You know the improvements that have been done under the parish committees?—Yes.

42823. For the poorer classes of Kerry you would not consider the amount of these subsidies is sufficient?—If you have nothing else than the parish committee scheme I would consider that it is not sufficient. I consider that parish committees, where taken up, have done some good work. My own parish, Killarney, has been working it for three or four years, and got a few grants of £60 and £80, and is now getting £250. Splendid work is being done. I went over this western district to try to get them to take up this parish committee scheme. I was not nearly as successful as I would like to have been, for many reasons. It is impossible to get these small tenants who have loads of arrears hanging over them to make any improvement, because they have the natural dread that when they improve these improvements are the landlord's, or may become the landlord's any day the landlord pleases. While they owe arrears they may be turned out, and they don't know where they are. Thus they will not improve. But once make those men peasant proprietors. Make them feel that they have security that the result of their work is their own, and then you will get them to take up parish committee schemes.

42824. In other words, the struggle for existence is so great at present that they cannot look to a mere comfortable existence?—No; it is sad, but true. We have a considerable amount of limestone, though not much in this particular part. It is an extremely important thing that when estates are purchased by the Congested Districts Board the limestone quarries that are not at present worked should be secured. Of course, if they are private property they cannot be interfered with, but where there are undeveloped limestone quarries they should be retained for the benefit of the public, the improvement of the houses and of land. Some large general scheme, such as Mr. Doxan suggested, for getting lime here and there through the various parts of the county is one of the best things that can be done for the people.

42825. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there much limestone in Kerry?—There are bits of limestone in Kerry, but not much in Dingle. I don't know whether you would go further than with lime, and experiment with other minerals. I think we have other minerals, too.

42826. What minerals have been indicated?—We have near Castlemaine an old lead quarry. I have got a sample of rock I took from it some time ago. I gave it to a mining expert from Klondyke. He took it across to America, and got it assayed in America, and the result of the assay was about 80 per cent.—the largest he ever saw. He actually went up the mountains with me, and said—"They are made for something; is there mineral of any kind here?" He took up several specimens of rock, and got them assayed. He actually went down to the mouth of the River Lee, and said—"I will find a bit of gold here before I leave." He picked up several bits of quartz, and found a neat little strip of gold. There were coal and iron mines worked in Glenarr about 150 years ago, but that was done by Welshmen, and not by Irishmen.

42827. Miss Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Lime is a necessity for land for agricultural purposes?—It is absolutely essential. The land in many places is simply running out; it is getting perished for want of lime.

42828. In several parts of Kerry it is difficult to find lime for agricultural purposes?—Very difficult.

42829. Would not a scheme, if it could be worked, to supply farmers at a reasonable cost with such lime as they require be a useful project?—Undoubtedly.

42830. You think lime should be sold at the cheapest possible price?—Yes. I don't know how far you would go in incurring a loss, but I certainly say that the Congested Districts Board should make no profit out of selling lime to farmers.

42831. Would not it be good policy to make some loss if, through the loss, the people were educated into

a more general use of lime?—I believe that lime is not being used sufficiently owing to various causes—the difficulty in finding it, and the poverty of the people. You certainly should be prepared to have a loss for a couple of years. After that period, when these people saw the great advantage of it, possibly you could lessen the loss.

42832. Do you think if the Congested Districts Board, or any such body, offered lime supplied at a price under its value would a certain number of farmers in different districts be induced to guarantee that they would take a definite quantity of lime year after year, say, for a period of three years, at a fixed price?—I would have no trouble in arranging it myself all over the County Kerry in a fortnight.

42833. Mr. KATYANAK.—What price do you pay for lime?—At privately-owned quarries about 1s. 6d. a barrel, but I think our barrel is larger than other barrels.

42834. CHATELAIN.—Is there grading on these mountains?—On some of our mountains there is very good grading. Up in the Reeks there is not; they are craggy; but on these mountains about this peninsula there is very good grading.

42835. Right up to the top?—Right up to the top, for sheep and small cattle.

42836. How are they grazed? Are they held in small holdings?—I think they are held in common by the lowland tenants; the right of so many collops is the mountain. That is what I believe to be the case.

42837. If the land here was sold largely there would have to be an arrangement made for common grazing still upon the mountain?—I should say so.

42838. Do you know anywhere about here where there is any part of the mountain that is valuable for grazing purposes?—There are parts of the mountains that are valuable; but, speaking generally of the mountains on this particular peninsula, you can graze them higher than most mountains in Ireland.

42839. The reason I ask you is that we have had one or two witnesses before us at different times who have urged that if the Board purchased estates in such districts something might be done towards the afforesting of the mountains?—I think in co-operation with the County Councils that is one of the coming things for a county such as Kerry. Reafforesting is a large question, and I did not want to enter into it, afraid of delaying you too long. Our people in Kerry are becoming very much interested in the matter. If the mountains become private property there will be some difficulty.

42840. So long as the mountain is useful for grazing it is difficult to get the consent of the purchaser to have it used for afforestation?—If it were more valuable under trees I don't think that that difficulty would intervene.

42841. Do you know yourself of any mountain about here which, in your opinion, would be more useful for afforestation than for grazing?—I am not an expert on afforestation. I don't know whether the waters because of this particular place would affect the growth of trees. Some people tell me it would. I don't think any of us here are sufficiently expert in the matter to give an opinion. Having dealt with the land, the fisheries, and the houses, the only further thing I have to say is that the Congested Districts Board has not, up to the present, taken on itself the starting and developing of industries. Even with the fisheries and the general improvement of land, we in Kerry will still, I am afraid, have to migrate. If there is any contemplated enlargement or change in the Congested Districts Board in counties such as Kerry, where we have no land available for division, it seems necessary to turn to the development of some industry associated, of course, with already existing one; and the land; for instance, butter, bacon, eggs, and all the other things connected with it. The little town of Dingle exported in 1880 linen to the value of £50,000 per annum.

42842. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Manufactured linen?—Yes; made on the old hand loom, of course. There were hundreds of looms at work then in this town. Its population then was nearly three times what it is now. We had industries then. We have none now. The old loom is practically gone. There are a few remaining. To revive them, of course, seeing that there has been such a lapse of time, and that the continuity was not preserved, is difficult; but some people make a mistake in thinking that the Irishman is not



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point of existing ones, suitable boats and fishing gear, to enable the industry to be carried out with profit to those engaged in it, which, in the absence of capital, becomes an impossibility that cannot be overcome; hence, state grants, or loans at a low rate of interest become indispensable to the realisation of the full benefits of, or even to a tangible approach to, the securing thereof from the surrounding farming estate, a remunerative reward in the shape of its fishery wealth. The law declaring illegal the making of roads to turbary or bogs, to graveyards as well as roads that come under the designation of out-roads, tend to obstruct the progress of the district, and should, in the interests of the community, be either radically altered, or obliterated from the Statute Book. Bridges in many localities within the electoral divisions of the Dingle Rural District become absolutely indispensable. An increase of the grants to Parish Committees and an extension of the operations of these useful bodies, become indispensable desiderata. The funds allocated by the Congested Districts Board in aid of improving the dwellings of the poor, as well as of the complete of small holdings, could not be devoted to more worthy purposes. Where, as in the Castlegregory dispensary district, the grant has been availed of, and practically and efficiently administered, a very manifest alleviation for the better in the condition and appearance of the hilly homes of the peasantry, cannot fail to attract the eye of the most non-observant traveller. It would be productive of an incalculable amount of good, if the grant in question were extended to holdings of higher valuations than those to which it is at present restricted. In my own neighbourhood there was formerly a village resembling an African hamlet, from the appearance of its dwellings. In the Castlegregory district we have a grant from the Congested Districts Board of about £175 a year. The consequence is that that village now is a wholly renovated place, so that you would like to pass by and see the appearance of the houses at a distance. The village is Killybeggie. With regard to limestone, we have hillsides of that material down at Maghera which have never been turned to any use; whereas if there were some lime-kilns there it would afford enough lime for the whole district. There is now what we had not before—a good road leading to the place. Of course in manure and boggy land nothing is so necessary to improve them as lime, and if this limestone that exists with us in such abundance in Maghera positions were availed of and turned to use, it would not only be a source of profit to those on whose land it exists, but a source of profit to the farmers of the district who could make use of it.

42860. What prevents them from working it now?—Some time ago, until we took action in the matter with the parish priest at our head, there was no road leading into the Maghera. We got a road made. Previous to that no one could go there for lime or anything else but to drag his car along the strand with horse and car sinking into the sand.

42861. Now that you have got the road what prevents people from going there?—There is also another road for which we may look to the Congested Districts Board. There are two villages that require it, and I believe the matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P. He said it would not require more than 100 perches of a road in length. The two villages, Catten and Garrywilliam, are still isolated.

42862. What prevents them from working the limestone?—I cannot say; want of energy, and another thing, they say they have no fuel.

42863. Must you have coal for burning lime?—Yes. If the Congested Districts Board came to an arrangement with these parties on whose land the lime exists to set up lime-kilns and get the lime burned the Congested Districts Board would suffer nothing by it and it would benefit the whole country.

42864. I should have thought from what you said that it was possible to get an opening for some local men to do a good business with this lime?—There are no men with capital in the locality.

42865. Mr. STURGESON.—Is it on the islands?—No. It is on the mainland. Dingle Rural District area of 126,439 statute acres; a population numbering 10,274, and a valuation of £23,812, thus giving an average area of 5·9 acres, and a valuation of £1·3

to each acre of its population. Of the twenty electoral divisions in the rural district, four are congested; and to anyone having an acquaintance with these four divisions that are indeed only too susceptible of improvement, it looks, to say the least, somewhat that they should not have come under the scope of the Congested Districts Board. The town of Dingle itself, which in 1821 had a population of 4,038, was reduced to 1,785, ranked formerly not as the capital of Corkaguiny alone but of the entire "Old Dingle." It carried on an extensive trade with Spain, Portugal, and France in linen, cattle, hides, leather, fish, and eggs. In return it imported wine, brandy, and tobacco, a large factor of which, whether by collusion or otherwise, escaped the scrutinising eye of the revenue officers. According to Casterton's estimate Dingle in 1750, exported linen to the value of £50,000. Now, the linen industry of Dingle and of its environs is scarcely a matter of history even. There are perhaps a few surviving handlooms or two to tell of and tale of days that are long since over, when about 400 of their craftsmen could be heard chinking away in every nook and lane of the town. I was permitted this digression which has been desirably entered into for the purpose of giving a lengthy illustration of the lamentable, the heart-breaking decline in number, as well as in industrial resources, of a formerly prosperous community. So far as I know, the Congested Districts Board has done more good than all the other Boards under His Majesty, and I would be very sorry to see that the powers of the Congested Districts Board should be in any way limited. I would rather see them extended. We want several improvements, and the Congested Districts Board indeed has been very liberal. It could have done more, but of course we cannot expect that it would do everything all at once. We want time, and I am sure that the Congested Districts Board, in anything that we reasonably bring under its notice, will come to our aid.

42866. Mr. STURGESON.—What way do you think the composition of the Congested Districts Board could be improved so that there would be a representative of Kerry on it?—What I would say is that all we want is to have a member for Kerry on the Congested Districts Board.

42867. What way should he be put there?—Elected on it.

42868. The present members are by nomination of the Crown?—Yes.

42869. Would you be content with that?—Undoubtedly, or have the member nominated by the County Council; and I may say that we have very practical people in Kerry.

42870. You would prefer his being nominated by the County Council rather than by the Crown?—I would. There is also here in Dingle a pier, and I want improvement badly. I am sorry it has not been brought by the other witnesses before you. In fact the little harbour is very shallow and requires dredging very much, and an addition to the pier would be of great value. At low tide no vessel can come near the pier; the pier is too narrow, and it is rather short also. Double the business could be done on the pier if it were improved.

42871. Who has charge of the pier now?—I believe there is a Harbour Board in Dingle. I am not well acquainted with it, but I know that this is a matter that they are always asking for.

42872. Do they levy dues?—I believe they do.

42873. That ought to enable them to improve the harbour?—The dues in Dingle are not heavy. The place is a small place, and unless they get some aid they would not be able to do it themselves. They have spent all the money they had, and have nothing now for improvements.

42874. Has it become shallow through filling up?—I believe that it is getting silted. There is also another matter connected with Dingle brought under my notice by the Medical Officer of Health—the question of a water supply. In an impoverished place like Dingle they could not afford to expend much money. If the Congested Districts Board came to their aid, with the charge that would be made for the waterworks, which are absolutely necessary, something could be done. Down at the Maghera we have not a drop of spring water in the peninsula. I wrote to the Congested Districts Board some time ago to send down an expert to see where we could discover water, because there is a spring of fresh water

coming up on the beach. That fresh water is covered at high tides. It is about a quarter of a mile away from the village of Fahanore, which contains a population of about 330. The population of the Magheras is about 500 people. It would be desirable to ascertain where is the source of that spring water that is exhibiting itself on the beach.

42874. CHAIRMAN.—I don't know whether the Com-

gested Districts Board have ever done anything about waterworks?—If they sent down an expert to discover the source of this spring it would be a good thing.

42875. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Am you a farmer yourself?—No. I am an ex-National school teacher.

42876. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you live in the Magheras?—Yes.

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Mr. CHARLES J. McCARTHY examined.

42877. CHAIRMAN.—You represent the County Committee of Agriculture?—I have been asked on behalf of the Committee of Agriculture to give evidence on the working of the Agricultural Scheme in this county. The Committee consists of the whole County Council and some co-opted members, who consist of leading agriculturists who are not Councillors, and who number seventeen. First, I would like to deal with the scheme of instruction in agriculture, with which I am directly connected. It consists of appointing an instructor in agriculture, whose duty it is during the few winter months to deliver a series of lectures in the night time upon all agricultural topics. During the daytime while the lecturing season lasts demonstrations are given on sowing drills, showing better methods of cultivation, the firing of plots, and other matters of that nature. And also plots are laid down throughout the county, samples of seeds are taken and tested, and some of the lectures are held upon them. My duties began on the 1st October. The first fortnight I spent going over the county to get a proper idea as to the wants of each particular locality. During the tour I took samples of seeds, tested them, and built some lectures upon them.

42878. Do you live here?—My headquarters are in Tralee.

42879. Are you the lecturer?—Yes. I am the lecturer. I was appointed by the County Committee of Agriculture, subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

42880. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are an official of the Committee?—I am like a link between the County Committee and the Department. I am the instructor in agriculture. With regard to these lectures, some people think that they are no use and that there is too much time spent upon them, but I wish you to bear in mind that the lecturing season lasts practically only four months. During the time I am lecturing suitable grounds are chosen on which are laid down demonstration and experiment plots, where seeds, manures, and other things of that nature may be tested in the following year. I would wish to lay particular emphasis on that point, because it is in reality, along with the lectures, selecting suitable places for these demonstrations to which I attach great importance. A demonstration carried out properly has more effect in changing people into better methods than a great deal of talk.

42881. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you the agricultural classes for young men here?—They have not yet been adopted. I was not appointed until October. It usually follows that agricultural classes are established a year or two after the agricultural instructor has come into the county and after the pioneer work has been done.

42882. Were you the first agricultural instructor for Kerry?—Yes.

42883. What sort of land do you select for the demonstrations?—I don't mind how bad the land is if it is of uniform quality.

42884. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Had you any plots in the Castlegregory division or in the Magheras?—I had a variety of experiments on potatoes there in which I attach great importance, because in the Magheras district they depend almost exclusively on potatoes. I have a plot to test the relative qualities of seven different varieties, so that I could decide which would be the best for that district next year.

42885. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been at work?—I have been at work on experiments and demonstrations since 1st March this year.

42886. This is your first year in the county?—This is my first year in the county.

42887. Before that there was no agricultural instructor at all?—There was no agricultural instructor.

42888. Your work is new?—Now in this county. Throughout the county I have in all, including demonstration and experiment plots, 114. I have twenty experiment plots and ninety-four demonstration plots, and out of the ninety-four demonstration plots I have fifty-six of them established in congested districts.

42889. What is the difference between a demonstration plot and an experiment plot?—The difference is this, that in an experiment plot you must accurately survey the ground, test the seeds or manures—which ever you apply to the ground—analyse them, and then at the end of the year weigh the produce and tabulate an exact account of it. That entails an amount of work. I cannot have more than twenty experiment plots in the county because the season is very short. The demonstration plot consists in manuring a piece of ground in my own way as compared with the farmers' methods. Demonstration plots are usually established near a chapel or cross-roads or schoolhouse, or some such public place where people can see them as they pass by. Experiment plots have to be selected in places where you can get a very good intelligent farmer who takes an interest in the work and who will be a help to you.

42890. May I say this is the difference—an experiment plot is really more for your information and the information of the Department that for the information of the people, whereas the demonstration plot is for actual demonstration of certain methods?—The experiment plot is for the exact information of myself, the Department, and the country. The demonstration plots are examples of what can be done in adopting some of the material systems which I have lectured about during my course.

42891. The experiment plot is really what you rely on for information?—It is on that we have to rely for exact information.

42892. What area have you to go over?—The whole of Kerry, and since 9th May I am responsible for the congested districts of West Cork. We have special schemes in the congested districts of Kerry to which I will allude.

42893. Have you got any people under you?—I have five, and a sixth is coming this week. I have modified my demonstration plots in this county in order to suit each locality, and the great want of the western portion of this county, from my experience, is in the first place, good seeds. I have endeavored to lay down about three-fourths of my demonstration plots in the western parts of the county under seeds alone, so as to demonstrate to the people the good effects of good seeds—seeds imported as against those home-grown.

42894. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Didn't the people know that before—that imported seed was better than their own grown seed?—Yes, but some people did not know the avenues through which they may be obtained easily.

42895. CHAIRMAN.—In your experience it is better for the ordinary man to purchase seed rather than obtain the seed from his home-grown potatoes?—It would be if he could afford it, but the Kerry people can hardly afford to do that.

42896. Then what is the advantage of showing that imported seed is better?—The advantage is they could buy imported seed this year and save from that the seed that would do them the following year again, and change about once in two years.

42897. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that not the common practice?—Not generally.

42898. CHAIRMAN.—Generally they go and get the seed from the old potatoes year after year?—As a general rule, yes.

42899. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say they do that because they cannot afford to buy new seed?—That is one of the principal reasons.

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42900. What is the use of telling them what they cannot do?—I mentioned that one of the purposes was to show them the avenues through which they could get seeds changed.

42901. Is the avenue not the local merchant?—No. For instance, take the Cabercrevan district. Thus you are one of the men who are working under me sent away to a town, not in this county, for good reliable mixtures of seeds, and he got them at a far cheaper rate than they could be procured locally. The people of that district up to that time did not know how they could get these seeds at that particular price, or where they could get them.

42902. That is a commercial business?—No; he wrote to a seedman to know could he supply them. When the seedman was able to supply them at a rate at which they could afford to pay he purchased them.

42903. You don't require a demonstration plot for that?—Yes; in some parts of the country. Owing to the bad seeds sown in some of the western parts the people have given up sowing grass seeds altogether. In the Waterford district you will find places where no grass seeds have been sown, and therefore requiring nature and going back to their original condition.

42904. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever tried the experiment of having the demonstration plots worked through the medium of the small holder? Have you ever tried to find a man who has confidence in you and what you tell him, and then tried to induce him to tell his holding as you think he should do it?—That is without giving him any help in the line of manures or seeds?

42905. Just tell him what to do and let him do it?—I have tried to do that, but the results are not yet obtainable, as I have not been here long enough.

42906. Would not that sort of demonstration plot be a great deal more effective than a demonstration plot worked by somebody, of whom they know nothing?—These demonstration plots are worked by myself in the centres where I have been around, and they know me.

42907. Do you think a demonstration plot, however successful, worked by you would have as much effect on them as a demonstration plot worked by one of themselves under your help and advice?—It was worked by myself and the farmer together. We both have a personal interest in the demonstration plot. It is always on the farmer's place.

42908. How many people do you find attend your lectures?—The average of attendance for the whole county was 102.

42909. Is that attendance as good in the congested area as outside?—It is better. For Dingle, the average attendance was 144.55; for Kenmare, 110.53. The average attendance in Dingle exceeded all others.

42910. Did you take any step to find out whether they understood what you told them? Did you ask questions?—Yes; as a general rule the lectures lasted forty minutes, and then we had a discussion of an hour and a-half following. These discussions were, perhaps, more valuable to the farmers than the lectures. During these discussions questions were asked on all points concerning farming. Then, as a general rule, each lecture resulted in establishing either a demonstration or experiment plot.

42911. Take Dingle, for instance. How many lectures did you deliver in Dingle?—Fifteen in the Dingle Rural District. There are no lectures delivered in towns or big villages, because they are intended especially for the rural communities and you can't have a successful lecture in a town on an agricultural subject.

42912. The Dingle Rural District is practically the whole peninsula?—Practically, yes.

42913. Take a man living on any one spot on that peninsula—it would be difficult for him to attend more than one of these lectures?—It would depend on how he would be situated. There are five centres for lectures. They were held in National Schools. They were: one at Ventry; one at Annascaul; one at Caherduggan; one at Claghane; one at Lissalea.

42914. What do you think was the maximum attendance of any one man? Did any one man attend more than three or four times?—There were only three lectures delivered in each centre, or each school.

42915. There were five centres and three lectures?—Yes.

42916. Do you believe that the same man came to each of the three lectures?—Yes, and would come

again in some places. I know that for a positive fact. 42917. Why do you say they would come again? My point is: are the lectures frequent enough to really impress what you want to teach these people upon them?—The lectures are continued during three weeks—that is, a lecture in each centre during each week. Suppose I take Ventry to-night, for instance. I will come again to-night week and to-night but night. Then I go to another rural district. There are six rural districts in the whole county. I am to spend three weeks on the lecturing tour in each rural district.

42918. Do you think you would be able to do better if you had, say, a couple of these postmen kind over to you? Do you think that your present territory is too big?—I would regard it as a wise thing if a man were appointed in each peninsula, especially for agricultural work, and at the present time we have one such person in each rural district.

42919. Can you tell the Commission that you are really doing as much good with the whole of Kerry as with a district?—With five men working with me.

42920. Do the five men do exactly what you do?—No. These are taken in specially to work the congested districts.

42921. But they don't lecture?—No.

42922. What do they do?—It is merely work on the demonstration plots?—Two of them were brought in this county as far back as February. At that time the Department conducted a certain special scheme to benefit the congested districts of Kerry. It was worked by Mr. Harper and two assistants. The work consisted in supplying good seeds, manures, lime, grass seed mixtures and other agricultural commodities at less than half price, of which I have a list here. I intended to deal with that point a little later on in my evidence, but if you please I will allude to it now. That scheme was availed of very much by the Kerry people.

42923. Mr. STURTELL.—Of course, because they were cheaper seeds?—There were demonstration plots laid down with those seeds side by side with what was bought locally. In all there were 1,337 seed plots laid down. Of these there were 945 seed potatoes, 671 under oats, 167 under turnips and mangels, 49 under clover, 307 under fertiliser and 265 under lime, and this is a point I would like to lay particular emphasis on and which was noticed by Mr. O'Donnell—the great importance of lime. I fully appreciate the great importance of lime for the county, because I estimate that three-fourths of it is locally and pretty, and the Department has installed that idea. They put 133 tons of lime, at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each half-ton, over the congested districts of Cabercrevan and Roslin.

42924. CHAIRMAN.—This was part of the scheme you told us of of supplying necessities more cheaply?—Yes.

42925. Were the 133 tons all taken up?—Yes. It was sold at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each half-ton, and the money was taken before the orders were given.

42926. It was all used?—Yes.

42927. Was there a demand for much more—would you have sold much more?—The funds became exhausted, and the demand was increasing very much.

42928. What funds?—The funds for that special scheme.

42929. Was there a much greater demand from the people—did they want more?—They wanted more.

42930. How much could you sell through the county?—It would depend on the amount of money available. It was sold at one-third the actual cost—2s. 6d. for each half-ton.

42931. What was the use of selling them lime at such a cheap rate—was it to suggest to them that they should use lime?—Yes, to show how essential it was, and another point in connection with all these schemes, the people were badly off last year on account of the failure of the potato crop, and it was deemed essential to give them some help in this manner.

42932. Mr. STURTELL.—But of course the people are perfectly aware of the importance of lime for bog land?—Yes, but they cannot get it. Another point I wish to allude to in connection with my demonstrations is this—twenty of the plots consist of demonstrations of the effect of basic slag on bog lands. Where you cannot procure lime basic slag is a good substitute.



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42933. How does it compare in price?—Basic slag is priced according to its quality.

42934. Which is priced higher, that or lime?—Basic slag is heavier weight for weight.

42935. Does it go further?—Much further, especially for bog lands.

42936. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has that lime scheme been only for one year, or will it be continued next year?—That is under contemplation at present, but I think the scheme should be extended for next year.

42937. These advantages for the congested districts have been introduced this year for the first time?—Yes.

42938. Your own appointment was made this year?—Yes, in September. I took up duty in October.

42939. Your appointment is from the County Committee?—Yes, subject to the sanction of the Department.

42940. CHAIRMAN.—Are we to understand that in view of the fact that the potato crop partially failed last year that there was a feeling held by the new Department that it was time to do something for the congested districts, and that they formulated a scheme by which lime, seed, and other agricultural necessities were distributed among people below cost price?—That is my belief.

CHAIRMAN.—That is your evidence.

42941. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were you the agricultural instructor when the livestock scheme was introduced last year?—Yes.

42942. You were present at the meeting of the committee, were you?—Yes.

42943. Would you say that the county committee have any voice in the framing of their scheme? A member of the committee told me yesterday in evidence that he considered that the county committee have no voice at all in the framing of the scheme, that it is sent down cut and dry from the Department, and that the county committee have either to take it or leave it, but that they cannot amend it in any way, is that your opinion?—It is not my opinion fully. I think that the county committee have a certain discretion in the matter.

42944. They could reject one part of it and accept the other part of it or amend it?—I think that discretion is allowed to them, so far as I could infer from their meetings.

42945. Of course, I accept the money part of the scheme. They cannot exceed the amount of money, but they can amend it in other ways?—I think that power is vested in them.

42946. Therefore, you would not agree with those members of the county committee who say that the agricultural scheme in the County Kerry is an absolute farce?—Not at all.

42947. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If it were amended by the county committee it would have to be submitted to the Department again, and the Department can either accept or reject the amendment?—Their decision is final.

42948. The decision of the Department?—Yes.

42949. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The representative of the Department is down at the meeting, and he can say yes or no to any amendment that the county committee propose, so that at the end of the day, and I don't think he would reject an amendment so long as the financial part of the scheme was not interfered with.

42950. CHAIRMAN.—May I ask whether it was clearly understood by those people who purchased the lime, seed, and other things, that they were purchasing these things at below cost price?—They did understand it.

42951. You don't yourself contemplate that if, in the course of a few years the price of these things is raised, as, of course, it must be raised, that there won't be a great deal of grumbling?—The quantity which each farmer would get would be very small. It was more to teach the good effects of good seeds.

42952. But don't you think yourself that there is danger in continuing for some years to give a people the use of agricultural necessities at a price below cost price; is not it presumable that when things reach their normal level and the price goes up they will find it inconvenient to pay it, and that they will grumble and say—"You have taught us certain

methods upon the basis of getting certain necessities at a certain price, and now you tell us that we cannot have these necessities at that price, and you are upturning the basis of our industry"?—If that were done in a wholesale way, and the ordinary man supplied with all he wanted, the danger would arise. When each man can only get a small quantity I don't think that there is any such danger at all arising.

42953. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At what rate was the lime sold?—At 2s. 6d. for each half-ton. That is about one-third the ordinary price.

42954. Would not you think that it would be a good thing to put a lime scheme in operation in those poorer districts, which, after a couple of years, would result in an organisation among the people themselves enabling them to have lime at cost price?—I would think it a very excellent thing.

42955. Don't you think in that view that for a time some small loss is worth making?—It may have good results.

42956. While a large loss would result in the end which the Chairman has pointed out?—It might.

42957. I mean, of course, a small loss per man; it might mean a considerable loss over a wide area?—Yes.

42958. Are all these assistants to whom you refer provided this year for the first time?—They are.

42959. By the county committee?—No; by the Department of Agriculture, and all the expenses are paid by the Department. They are not an extra burden on the county.

42960. This expenditure for lime and seeds is paid by the central body, and is not paid for by the county?—It is not directly on the county at all.

42961. It is being done this year for the first time?—It has been done this year for the first time. These men, at present are engaged in procuring spraying machines at reduced rates for poor people in congested districts. They supervising the spraying; they are mending old machines; they are giving demonstrations as to how to apply the mixture and how to mix it. Up to the present, in conjunction with myself, they have supplied to the congested districts 4,737 pounds of blue-stone and 5,693 pounds of washing soda. The total number of new spraying machines procured for poor people up to the present is ninety, and we have repaired about fifty old ones. That would mean that close on 700 or 800 farmers would benefit thereby.

42962. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The officers under you are at present diverting their attention to spraying?—That is what they are engaged at.

42963. That is the most urgent matter at present?—That is the most urgent matter, and there has been special attention paid to it since the 9th of May, because it was necessary to begin work a little early before the spraying season opened so that we could come at it in time. These assistants also give demonstrations in charcoal spraying and how to eradicate charlock in corn fields. There is a system by which this yellow weed can be killed by spraying. The assistants give demonstrations on that also. They also give general instruction on better modes of cultivation and other things like that.

42964. CHAIRMAN.—When do the people get the mixture for spraying?—The local people generally get it in the local shops.

42965. Is it all right in the local shops?—I would not say it is all.

42966. We have heard statements that the mixture sold in the local shops is not much good?—I could not make such a sweeping statement. I know some of it is inferior. The point is this: all mixtures are doubtful; that is the proposed stuff. All that may be regarded with suspicion. I would advise every man to buy the blue stone and washing soda and get a guarantee of their purity, and make up the mixture himself according to our instructions. We send out leaflets and lime paper and full instructions how to make a test with the lime paper. We have distributed about 1,000 already.

42967. Is there no way of getting a guaranteed mixture?—Yes, but farmers won't ask for the guarantee. That is where the great danger lies.

42968. Have local shopkeepers the mixture?—Yes.

42969. Is it stamped?—No, but if they give a guarantee of 98 per cent. purity and it is not up to that standard they are liable to be prosecuted. There is an easy way of testing it.

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42971. Is the mixture sold in tins?—The prepared mixture is usually sold in little bags. The blue-stone is usually sent across in barrels.

42972. When the prepared mixture is guaranteed, is there anything on the bag to show that it is guaranteed? Is there a seal?—That material is not guaranteed.

42973. Is there no way in which prepared material can be sold guaranteed?—It may be sold with the guarantee that there is no injurious substance in it, because if washing soda is adulterated with sodium sulphate or glasser salts it is injurious to the plant. Some of that material may be mixed with the prepared stuff.

42974. Is there no way by which the County Committee or the Department could send down the prepared mixture, which in some way or another would be guaranteed and non-injurious?—It is more profitable to get the materials and make them up themselves.

42975. Which do they do mostly?—Recently there is a great change of opinion as to the value of the pure material unprepared, compared with the mixed material.

42976. That is because they know more how to make it up themselves?—I would say that that is partly accountable for it.

42977. Why do you say it is profitable to use the materials and make them up yourself rather than buy the prepared mixture?—If you buy the pure material yourself you can mix it very exactly if you follow out the instructions; then if there is the faintest trace of impurity in the material you buy you can test it with the litmus paper.

42978. I don't see any reason why the mixing could not be done by somebody else, and then the bags sealed and sold to the people as guaranteed a pure mixture?—There may be some chemical action set up between the blue-stone and the washing soda if mixed for some time, which would perhaps have some bad effect on it ultimately.

42979. You are not sure about it?—I am not sure about it.

42980. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The danger is that the adulteration would be put in at that point?—That is the danger at present. We prefer to get the guarantee with the washing soda and blue-stone, and mix them ourselves. That has been found to give the best results. It is very costly mixed.

42981. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is the only practical way they have of being sure that it is not adulterated?—Yes; so that you can test each independently. If you had the mixture you could not tell whether you had pure blue-stone or pure washing soda.

42982. CHAIRMAN.—Do they get the blue-stone and the washing soda from the shops?—As a general rule, yes.

42983. Have you any reason to suppose that if these materials were sold through the Parish Committees they would be more pure than they are now in the shops?—If sold through the Parish Committees or the chemists I would rely far more on their purity.

42984. Would you be in favour of the Parish Committee distributing these?—That is a point on which I don't feel competent to give a reliable opinion.

42985. At any rate, you think it would have the effect of enabling the people to get a purer mixture than they get now?—I would rely more on it.

42986. About the spraying machines: what is the price of one?—The usual price of the best spraying machine on the market at the present time is thirty shillings. We have procured them for people whose valuation does not exceed £8 at 24s. We get three or four farmers to combine, and then it only costs about five or six shillings for each farmer.

42987. Farmers whose valuation is under £8 can get spraying machines at that price?—If they live in a congested district, but we do not confine ourselves too strictly, and if we find a deserving case we do not confine ourselves rigidly to the valuation.

42988. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is an arrangement made this year for the first time?—Yes.

42989. CHAIRMAN.—Do the farmers know why they can do that?—Yes.

42990. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There was a Parliamentary answer given by Mr. T. W. Russell in reply to Mr. Flynn containing that information?—Yes; we have distributed papers to that effect and

spread the news as much as we could through the country.

42991. CHAIRMAN.—Do many people avail themselves of that?—Yes; we have procured nearly new machines in that way, and we have repaired fifty old machines; and we have procured blue-stone and washing soda also for people who find it hard to get it in remote districts.

42992. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In remote districts where the people are unable to get the materials themselves, is there any difficulty in supplying the materials at cost price?—Not much difficulty.

42993. Is there any difficulty in finding the machines?—500 lots of the machines cost us £75,000. We all share at a loss.

42994. I ask the question because one can see that if the weather becomes brighter the demand for machines will be very great all through the country?—I was informed by a Tralee merchant yesterday that the demand for machines and material this year has been unprecedented. About five and a half schemes for the county, there are fifty-six premium bulls in the county. They are under three different schemes:—1st, the county scheme; 2nd, the premiums are paid altogether out of the Department's fund; and 3rd, we have special bulls placed in the congested districts on special instalment terms.

42995. Have any of these methods been recently adopted?—All these methods have been in vogue before I came into this county.

42996. Just amplify that, and tell us the difference between the three schemes?—First, we have the county scheme. There are twenty-six bulls under that particular scheme.

42997. What have you called the county scheme?—That is, the premiums are paid jointly by the Department and by the county. There are 2980 available for premiums for bulls under the county scheme, in conjunction with the Department's live stock scheme for the county. There are £1,050 allowed for it. Out of this the Department contributes about two-thirds. The remainder comes out of the rates. There are £28 for premiums for bulls, £450 for premiums for horses, and £100 for premiums for heaves, and £80 for administrative expenses. Under the county scheme there are twenty-six bulls. The premiums are paid jointly by the Department and by the rates. Then there are fifteen premiums paid directly out of the Department's funds, independently of that altogether; and along with that, in congested districts, bulls are given on special terms, which are as follows:—The bull is usually bought for £22. Remember that this scheme applies to the mountains and the congested districts and the poor places. The Kerry bulls, that are about the only ones that will suit those poor places, are bought for £22, and sold to the farmers for £25, payable in three instalments:—the first year £2, the second year £2, and the third year £4. We have fifteen bulls placed under those conditions. We have had more applicants than can be supplied. They don't get a premium, but the owner or holder of the bull can charge what he likes for the service—usually about 2s. These are the main points of difference between the three schemes.

42998. CHAIRMAN.—Under that last scheme he has to keep the bull at his own expense?—Yes.

42999. Is the premium scheme has he to keep the bull at his own expense?—Yes.

43000. How much of a premium does he get?—Those farmers to whom the bulls are given on special instalment terms do not get premiums, but they get the bulls at a reduced price, and they get three years to pay; and we find that a better system for poor places where the money is scarce.

43001. Under the other schemes, what do they get for premiums?—£15 each year under the county scheme. The bull is bought, and if he is passed as eligible for a premium the holder gets £15 on condition that the bull, if he is a yearling, will wear thirty oves, other than those held by the owner.

43002. In that case the farmer buys the bull first?—Yes.

43003. And then applies for a certificate?—As a general rule, the farmer attends a sale—for instance, the Spring Show in Dublin, and the inspectors have gone round, and they have put cards over all bulls which are eligible, in their opinion, for premiums. If a man buys one of those bulls, and if a premium bull is wanted in that district, then a premium is granted to him.

43004. Is not that rather a foolish way of doing it, because I should have thought that the very fact of the inspectors going round and ticketing those bulls as being eligible for premiums would in itself force up the price of the bull. I should have thought it much better to allow the man to buy the bull, and then to have applied for a certificate on inspection?—Farmers would not be willing to buy.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—They would not like to chance not getting the premium.

43005. CHAIRMAN.—Then, having done this, he gets a premium of £15 on condition that he serves thirty cows?—Yes, at 1s. per head.

43006. What is the object of having some bulls whose premium is paid by the Department and by the county and other bulls whose premiums are paid entirely by the Department?—The special wants of the county and the incapability of the county to pay high rates enough to get a sufficient number of bulls are taken into consideration.

43007. It is a kind of a grant-in-aid?—Yes.

43008. Which of these three schemes is most availed of?—Under the county scheme there are twenty-six bulls. The Department have placed fifteen payable directly out of their own funds, and there are fifteen placed on special instalment terms, making a total of fifty-six. I have here a map showing you the location of the bulls (presents map).

43009. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Those bulls for which the Department pays the whole amount are only for congested districts?—No. They are for districts where bulls are hard to be obtained. That point is taken into consideration in the first place.

43010. CHAIRMAN.—Did you or your assistants find any material spraying material in the county?—Not as yet. We have taken four samples, and we have not got the result of the analysis.

43011. You have not actually found any inferior spraying material in the county?—Not as yet.

43012. Will this analysis be made public when you have it?—It will hardly be made public. With regard to the bounties, there are in all the county twenty-five premium bounties, and of these the premiums are paid jointly by the Department and by the county, and eight premiums are paid directly out of the Department's funds. In congested districts bounties are put in on easy terms—that is, if a suitable man applies, and pays down £2, he can get a bull. At the end of a year he is eligible to get a premium of £5 if he complies with the regulations. In lieu of that premium of £5 he gets back the £2 paid down as an instalment at first. The idea of paying down the £2 is that the man will have an interest in keeping the bull. At the end of the season in the following year, if he keeps the bull properly, he will get the premium of £5.

43013. How many bounties are there in the county?—There are twenty-five at present. In the past week I have been trying to place three more. There are three more available. There are at present seventeen under the county scheme and eight specially provided by the Department.

43014. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What particular breed do you find best down here?—The white York, as a general rule.

43015. CHAIRMAN.—As far as bulls and bounties are concerned, there are fifty-six bulls and twenty-five bounties. Can you give me the numbers for recent years: how many bulls were there two years ago?—I could not give you the number.

43016. Have not you got a table?—Not of last year or the year before.

43017. Can you tell me at all whether they represent an increase in the number?—I cannot give you the exact figures, but there is an increase. I would say about a dozen or an increase.

43018. What about bounties—is there an increase there, too?—Yes. The increase of bounties is about six or eight.

43019. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are any of the premium bulls Kerry bulls?—Yes.

43020. The Department admit Kerry bulls now?—Yes. There are fourteen Kerry bulls in all, pure-bred Kerry bulls, out of the fifty-six; and there are sixteen Aberdeen Angus, two red polled, and twenty-four shorthorns. The general rule is to get shorthorns along the valleys, where the land is good; where the valleys and hills meet we try the Aberdeen Angus, and on the hillside we try to get in the Korrins. We find that the best.

43021. CHAIRMAN.—Are the Korrins pure-bred Korrins or merely Dexters?—Pure Korrins.

43022. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did the Department ever refuse to give premiums to Kerry bulls?—I would not say that; not during any time. There are two half-bred hunter stallions placed in the congested districts. They are owned by the Department. One is stationed at Cahirciveen and another at Kenmare. Nominate mares are served free by these horses. Farmers whose valuation does not exceed £10 are eligible to get the service of those for 3 shillings; farmers whose valuation lies between £10 and £20 can get the service of those for their mares for 10 shillings. There are a few in the congested districts of Brega.

43023. Are there two horses sufficient for the district, or ought there be more?—There should be more, but that particular type of horse is very hard to be got at present—that is, half-bred hunter stallions. There are several in the country, but they are—

43024. How are those cart horses bred which we saw on the road between Trillick and here?—As a rule they are of the old Irish type.

43025. Have you got any stallions for that type of horse?—We have not that exact type at present.

43026. You could not breed cart horses of that sort from half-bred hunter stallions?—Good strong half-bred hunter stallions with that class of mares would breed a good, serviceable animal, useful for general purposes, both for the farm and road work. There are 154 nominations given to mares.

43027. Who distributes the nominations to the mares?—An inspection is held at various centres through the county in April. The best mares are called out of each group and two or three are placed on the reserve list at each centre. There is £3 allowed in the estimate as the value of each nomination, but some farmers take agricultural stallions in preference to the thoroughbreds, and the value of that premium would be only £3, and then a few of those remaining in the reserve list will be able to get nominations.

43028. Do you find that there is a desire to get the mares with these horses?—There is a great desire to get nominations. There is a very healthy competition for those nominations indeed. There have been ten stallions Spanish sires placed in the congested districts in this county.

43029. These jacks are the property of the Department?—Yes, and as a rule the holder gets two shillings a week to help to maintain it.

43030. In your opinion how do these schemes work: is there any improvement on them that you can suggest?—My opinion is, it would be a very good thing if there were more funds available to extend the existing schemes all round and embrace all the county, especially the poorer western districts.

43031. How does the agricultural committee appreciate these things: do they take an interest in it or not?—They take a very warm interest in it indeed all over the county. Several members of the committee have offered me every facility to help me in my work of demonstration and experiments.

43032. Upon the county committee do you find that there are generally representatives who take an interest in the work, who live in the congested areas and know the wants and wishes of the people in those areas. Suppose you are working in one of the congested areas do you find that there is generally some representative from the district on the county committee who takes an interest in the work of the committee?—Yes. Both the members of the county committee and of the rural district councils all take a warm interest in it. That has been my experience up to the present.

43033. Do you find as much interest in these schemes shown in the congested portions of the county as in the non-congested parts of the county?—As a rule there is more interest in them in all the branches with which I have been dealing in the congested districts.

43034. The Commission is to understand from you that in your opinion these schemes work well?—As far as my judgment goes they are working very well up to the present.

43035. In what direction would you increase them if you had more money?—I should pay particular attention to the three western parishes. It is in those places that the people want a little help.

43036. In what way?—In the first place I think they would want a little help in supplying good seeds

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and members of a reliable quality, at fairly reasonable rates, but they live so far away from good supplying centres that they are working at a great disadvantage up to the present in procuring these things. I think that some such system should be adopted, by which they could get reliable seeds and measures in those very remote districts. The cattle scheme should also be extended.

43037. You mean that there should be more bulls?—Yes.

43038. With regard to instructors, do you think that your assistants should be itinerant or resident?—I would like to have the assistants located in a centre in each peninsula and work all round the centre. I should like to have one located in Dingle to work all round the west here; another in Cahirciveen to work poor districts round Waterville and Cahirciveen, and another man at Kenmare to work the Kenmare peninsula.

43039. At present you have to send them all over Kerry?—At present I have them so arranged that their headquarters are in each of those places that I have mentioned.

43040. That is unusual. It is not the arrangement in most cases?—That is the case in Mayo and in the poorer parts of Donegal at the present time, I believe.

43041. I understood that there were no such things as resident instructors, but that there were only gentlemen who travelled about?—These are not exactly itinerant instructors.

43042. They are provided by the Department?—Yes.

43043. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Probably this arrangement that you are telling us about has come into force, as here, for the first time this year?—The arrangement with regard to the spraying—that is so.

43044. CHAIRMAN.—With regard to the status of these inspectors, has that come into force for the first time this year?—Some such system is necessary to have instructors where you can correspond.

43045. Was that in force before you came here?—No. There was none of them before I came here.

43046. Is this the first year in which the congested districts of Kerry have had a certain number of in-

structors resident in definite headquarters?—Yes; it is the first year.

43047. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—About the committee that controls your operations I should like to ask you a question. Have you been present at the meetings of the county committee of agriculturists? I have been present at the meeting at which I was appointed. Owing to the pressure of the work I may say that I never had time to attend a single meeting since.

43048. Where does the committee meet?—In the Courthouse, Tralee.

43049. Would not it be somewhat difficult for representatives of those congested areas to come regularly to the meetings of the committee in Tralee? They will attend at least the quarterly meetings. It is difficult as you state, but, as a rule, they make a point to attend all the quarterly meetings.

43050. From the fact of your having a stationary instructor in each of the peninsulas might one infer that it would be a good thing if under the County Committee there was some sort of local administration in each peninsula?—I would not agree with that. It would be necessary to work from some central body and consolidate the whole scheme for the whole county.

43051. You would not have an administration under the County Committee for each of the peninsulas? I would not care to have that condition of affairs at all.

43052. Is there not this difficulty in the present system? It is really not easy for the representatives on the County Committee for each of those peninsulas to go regularly to the committee meetings?—There is a difficulty in attending all of them.

43053. CHAIRMAN.—Before you were appointed a this, what was your experience?—I was twelve years working on my father's farm, in Mid-Cork, midway between Cork and Macroom. Then I attended an examination at the Royal College of Science in Dublin. I was fortunate enough to win a scholarship there, which meant free education for five years and an allowance of £1 in a week while in attendance there. I spent three years there and sat out an Associateship of the College, and a diploma in agriculture, and then I was appointed County Instructor for Kerry.

Very Rev. Canon O'LEARY examined.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
O'Leary.

43054. CHAIRMAN.—You are Parish Priest of Dingle?—Yes. I wish to refer to a few matters. The first is with regard to congestion. All this parish is congested, except a portion called Minard. I believe a week ago or so Minard applied to be included in the congested districts, and I think that there was a meeting held, and the Congested Districts Board said that the time had lapsed for attending the congested area, and the memorial was sent on to the Royal Commission.

43055. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Only for a year after 1891 was it possible to include districts not originally included?—All the holdings about here are very small. A farmer about here with eight cows considers himself a pretty strong farmer. I should say that the average number of cows would not be more than about six. I don't think that there is any way of improving these holdings by enlarging them to any great extent. As Mr. O'Donnell said, there is very little untenanted land. There is one little place, I believe out at the Glens, and I think it was taken from the tenants by Lord Ventry some years ago. I think it was improved. Then they got a certain amount of compensation. Now they want, when the purchase is being arranged, to get back this place again, which they held before, and in the proportion to which they held it before; but as far as I can see, there is very little untenanted land to be divided. Drainage is very necessary about here. There are large tracts out at Ventry and at Glens which would require drainage very much. In fact the Inspector of the Congested Districts Board made a remark to me some time ago about it. It would immensely improve that part of the country if there was some means of drainage. A difficulty about this part of the country is that we have no bogs. Even where there is a bit of bog the people are not able to save it this year.

They have to go seven or eight miles to get their fuel. The most that they can bring is a load a day, and they have to store it up for the year at that rate, bringing a load a day and employing a man on a horse and cart to get the fuel.

43056. CHAIRMAN.—I am afraid that if there is to be any improvement in the way in which the land can be remedied?—We had a meeting and there was a question of getting coal, but to many of our poor farmers, if they had to buy coal, their farms would be no good at all, as it would cost them all the money they could make to buy coal. We applied a short time ago to the Congested Districts Board for a bridge. There is a place near Ventry where the river comes on to the road. Instead of running across the road it runs along the road for a space. The people from all the western part of the parish have had to bring their gravel and their sand by this way, and all that place is worn away, and the horse is up to its hips sometimes coming through it. The funerals have to go through it. It has been the custom of the people for generations to go a certain way, and they won't divert from that by one foot. They walk up to their hips with that immense weight on their shoulders to get to the public graveyard. They applied for that bridge to the Congested Districts Board, and the answer they got—I am not finding fault with it at all, for as far as I can see the only fault to be found with the Congested Districts Board is that they have not enough money; it is far as I can see they have done everything they could where they had the means—but the answer was, it is that particular case, that they would give half of the Rural District Council gave the other half. The difficulty about the Rural District Council is that the rates are so high they don't want to add to them. They paid 11s. 6d. in the £ last year. The western part is the district on towards the coast.

In that case the Rural District Council did not see their way to increase the rates.

43057. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would they give a contribution in that case?—I get a return of the names of the people about the district who would be served by the bridge. They undertook to bring all the materials, and I think that bringing all the materials would represent nearly half the cost. They undertook to bring sand, gravel, and stones, and everything that is required and to give the labour.

43058. What do you think it would cost?—I would undertake to do it if they gave me £20. The great industry about here is the fishing, and the great want is dredging. Last year there were some dredging operations carried on. They cost £1,200, and the Congested Districts Board generously contributed £500; but if a thing is only half done it is almost useless, and I understand it would require as much more to be done in order that the boats could go in and out with perfect safety. We applied for it again this year, and received the usual reply, that they had to postpone the consideration of it on account of the want of funds. The boats cannot come into our present quay except at practically high water. At any rate there are times when the boats cannot come into the quay in order to bring in their fish to send it up by train, and if the quay was extended 150 feet I understand that there would be only about two hours when the boats could not come in and deliver their freight to the quay; that is an hour before the tide is fully out and an hour after it begins to turn. I understand that about £5,000 would be required for that. It would be an immense permanent improvement to the fishing industry at Dingle, and I believe that Dingle is one of the biggest centres of the fishing industry in the whole country.

43059. It is a great mackerel centre?—Yes, and a great trawling centre. They are trawling every day in the year except during the close season. We have twenty-three trawlers and nine netters, and there are three or more buildings. We shall have about forty boats. It is certainly one of the biggest fishing centres in Ireland, I should say. I would recommend the extension of the quay by 150 feet, and dredging the harbour.

43060. CHAIRMAN.—Have you made representations as to these?—Yes. We had actually a parish committee appointed here. It was in the time of a predecessor of mine. Last year the Congested Districts Board inspector communicated with me. I set about starting a parish committee, but on inquiring I found that a committee had been established in the time of my predecessor, and that when all the advantages were explained to the people they thought that the advantages were not sufficient to induce them to adopt it. Of course, if a man intends to build a house it is a great matter for him to get £5 or £10; but to give a man £5 or £10 would not induce him to undertake an expenditure of £50, £60, or £100, which he had not made up his mind to spend already. I think that is precisely how the case of the parish committee stands. If you are going to build a house you get a certain percentage; you get generally what

43061. The Board's view is to encourage people?—I am not finding fault with the Board. It is a splendid thing for the Board to offer this money as an inducement, but it is not a sufficient inducement.

43062. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would he?—I should say about 50 per cent. This is only about 25, and the limit is £5. Five pounds won't induce a man to undertake to build a house that would cost £100.

43063. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I venture to say that when Canon O'Leary is a longer time in the parish the committee will be revived?—I undertook to revive it, and I will revive it later on, and I think that the people are now beginning to change their minds. They see the working of it in Castlegary. The report from Castlegary is that it is doing an immense lot of good there, and I think that we shall establish the committee. There was a question as to whether there was any proposed error made to buy through the Congested Districts Board. We made an arrangement that Lord Cork would settle on the reduction of £5. 6d. in the pound of the present rent, but the tenants wanted to purchase through the Congested Districts Board. The agent said he thought if it did not diminish in any way the amount Lord Cork was to receive, he did not see any objection to that; but then he consulted afterwards, and the conclusion was that they would not on any account sell through the Congested Districts Board. It was I carried on the correspondence myself.

43064. CHAIRMAN.—The alternative would be direct sale?—Yes.

43065. CHAIRMAN.—Sale through the Congested Districts Board would be instrumental in effecting several sales?—Yes. I negotiated the sale of the Douglas property when I was in Newtownsmole. I had something to do with the negotiations of the Bandon property and the Fitzgerald property. The last is not sold yet, but I did my best for it. I negotiated for the Blacker-Douglas tenants. Except in one little townland, where the valuation was very high, they got such a reduction that after purchase their instalments would not be very much more than £1 a cow. I doubt if there is anyone paying more than £1 10s. If they got the same reduction here—I won't say with regard to Lord Cork's property, which is very fair—but with regard to Lord Ventry's property, it would not be sufficient. Tenants who know all about it say that five shillings in the pound on Lord Cork's property would be better than two shillings in the pound on Lord Ventry's. I would say the same with regard to the purchase I made up at Newtownsmole in North Kerry. There were very few paying more than £1 a cow after purchase. It is considered quite enough about here. If they only got five shillings in the pound they would have to pay over £2 a cow.

43066. CHAIRMAN.—It is a new standard of measurement?—An acre of land in Meath would, I suppose, feed a cow. It would take, I suppose, in some places round here five or six acres. You cannot go by the acre at all. I believe on the ordinary fair land here it takes three acres to feed a cow, that is supplying hay and everything.

The Commission adjourned.

## EIGHTY-SIXTH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, JULY 5TH, 1907.

AT 10.30 O'CLOCK A.M.,

At Kildarey Courthouse.

Present—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL;  
WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CAILLON, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY, examined.

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Murphy.

43067. CHAIRMAN.—By what body are you nominated to appear?—I am Member of Parliament for this district.

43068. And do you appear for this district?—Yes, my lord, and I do not propose to detain you very long. I do not think it is necessary. I do not intend to give any statistics, as I think Mr. Cailion's book, as well as other information that has been given to you, is sufficiently explicit on the point of statistics.\* I just wish to say that I agree with a good deal of the evidence that has been given to you in Kerry already, especially with the evidence that was given to you at Limerick by the Very Rev. Canon Hayes the other day, which I had an opportunity of reading. The first point that I want to put before the Commission is the fact that Kerry, and especially my constituency, which is East Kerry, has been very much neglected by the Congested Districts Board up to the present time. I am seven years a Member of Parliament now, and I myself never saw or had any personal communication with any representative of the Board. I think it is rather a deplorable thing that where there are many congested districts there should not be some method of communicating, and that some official of the Board should not seek out a representative man and inquire as to what is necessary and what can be done. I think all that would be avoided if we had a direct representative of the county upon any Board dealing with the question of congestion in Ireland, and having regard to the fact that Kerry is practically, as has been pointed out, about one-sixth of the entire congested area as at present defined, I think we have a claim to a representative. The necessity of having a representative is extremely well illustrated by what has happened in connection with two farms in this county. Two people were evicted from farms at places called Cragg and Ardara. They are near Farranferris station, between this and Tralee. The two tenants were evicted and the Congested Districts Board stepped in and purchased those farms. I made all the representations possible in writing to the Congested Districts Board in reference to the farms. I pointed out to them how inalienable and unwise it was to step in, having regard to the local circumstances, and I never could get any satisfaction whatever in reference to our claim, or, as far as I could see, any full consideration, having regard to the local circumstances, of our opinions. I had the pleasure of meeting the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara in reference to these two farms, and for his lordship and Father O'Hara of course I must say that they listened most attentively and very kindly to me, and gave every consideration, as far as I could see, to the views that I put forward, and I have no shadow of doubt that if I could give them clearly a conception of the local circumstances they would agree with my view as to those farms. But sympathetic and kindly as those two members of the Board were to me, they had the difficulty, of course, of being far remote from the district and of not being able consequently to have the full understanding necessary of the local circumstances. The result anyhow is that the Board

stepped in and spent a lot of public money in purchasing these two farms, and the farms have remained upon their hands, useless and idle, for many years now, and they will remain so for many years to come, in consequence of the local feeling in reference to them. I think if we had a representative on the Board who could put forward a case in reference to this matter and to other matters, our point of view would be more effectively expressed and would be sure to be listened to. As I say, I never saw a representative of the Board to explain these opinions of mine, which are the opinions of many local people, and although I quite gracefully admit that Dr. O'Donnell especially, and Father O'Hara in every way in the power of both of them did all they could as individuals, still nothing has been done to satisfy local opinion and to settle a matter that is calculated at any moment to lead to disturbance and that will however certainly lead to anything that will ease the congestion or give any assistance to the poor people in this county.

43069. Allow me to interrupt you, just in order that my mind may be quite clear. I do not quite follow you when you say that you have never seen a representative of the Board. You told us that you saw Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara, both members of the Board?—Yes, but it was in their official capacity, and I am bound to acknowledge their kindness. I would not have seen them at all only through being a Member of Parliament, and I acknowledge very kindly they received me and listened to what I had to say, but they only received me as a private person, as far as I can understand.

43070. Do you mean by a representative of the Board an official of the Board like Mr. Dore or somebody of that sort?—Anybody connected with the administration of the Board, my lord.

43071. I think that you did, as a matter of fact, see some gentlemen who have a very powerful influence in the administration?—I saw Mr. Wyndham and Sir Antony MacDonnell, but I had no hope of improving the local circumstances on them, and I was not disappointed.

43072. Mr. Kavanagh.—For what purpose was it that the Congested Districts Board bought these two farms?—It was stated that it was for the purpose of migration; for the purpose of removing some tenants from a congested district and splitting up these two large farms amongst them. These two farms are not in a scheduled district at the present time.

43073. And that scheme failed?—Absolutely; and it is certain to fail, because no tenant will go to the farms, and at present the Board is losing.

43074. CHAIRMAN.—There was a demand that the men originally evicted from these farms should be put back?—Yes.

43075. And it was owing to that demand that nobody else agreed to go and take up the land?—Yes, but of course I am not making any extravagant claims in reference to these farms. My point in this matter is: that if we had a representative or were in touch with the Board in any direct way we could easily effect a settlement that would be

\* See pp. 220 et seq.

for the relief of congestion and would be a settlement of the local interests besides.

43070. What is the size of these farms?—They are two very large farms.

43071. How big?—I should say that one is over 100 acres.

43072. A member of the audience.—About 100 acres each. Witness.—It is very good land.

43073. CHAIRMAN.—I daresay his lordship the Bishop will have a question about it, but does not it appear to you that you might think that it was hardly acting in conformity with principles that you should put back on a large farm men of that kind, when you want really to buy the farms and break them up?—Of course, my lord, I do not advocate them at all from the point of view of relieving congestion. I am offering it from the point of view that we are anxious that these tenants should be put back for other reasons, altogether outside congestion.

43074. But then I suppose that the point of view of the Board—I do not know that it was the Bishop's point, but it seems to me that the point of view of the Board was that they bought the land in order to relieve congestion and that they were relieving congestion by so doing?—I take it for granted of course that they bought it for that purpose, but they did not succeed and will not succeed, having regard to the local circumstances, which illustrates my point, that if we had a representative this thing would never have happened.

43075. MR. SUTHERLAND.—What thing would never have happened?—The purchase would not have taken place. I think the Congested Districts Board would never have invested in these farms if they had our point of view.

43076. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have stated to the Chairman that it was your opinion that it was in order to relieve congestion that the Congested Districts Board did buy these farms?—Yes, my lord; as far as I know.

43077. You are aware that there had been a complaint made against the Board for not buying land in Kerry?—Yes, my lord, and I joined in that complaint.

43078. It was difficult to find land for the relief of congestion?—Yes, my lord, but the difficulty has not been so great, in my opinion, as has been represented.

43079. Well, you put it to the Commission that if on the Congested Districts Board there was a member for Kerry, that member would naturally be prejudiced in endeavouring to prevent the occurrence of such a trouble as you have outlined to the Commission?—Yes, my lord.

43080. Taking things as they are, is it within your knowledge that before the purchase of these farms there was local consultation?—Well, it was reported to me. Yes, I think I can say that it was within my knowledge.

43081. Do you think that Mr. Doran would consult people who might be supposed to know the locality?—Somebody from the Congested Districts Board consulted somebody in the locality.

43082. And the farms are in the same condition still?—Yes, my lord.

43083. What is being done with them?—I understand they let the grazing of them to many people.

43084. The Congested Districts Board?—Yes, my lord.

43085. It would be important if the matter could be arranged?—Very important, and very easy to arrange it.

43086. Perhaps it might be well if, in answer to a question, you were to outline for the Chairman of the Commission what the history of the case has been. Were these two families who were put out of these farms tenant purchasers?—Yes, my lord.

43087. They were back somehow in the annuities?—Yes, my lord.

43088. The Land Commission ordered a sale?—Yes.

43089. The owner who had sold the property bought in the farms?—Yes.

43090. On the ground that there had been some of his money retained?—Yes, exactly, my lord, because it was under the old Purchase Act.

43091. How long do you think were these farms in the owner's hands at the time the Congested Districts Board intervened?—They were years, my lord.

43092. During that time did the owner make any offer to the tenant purchasers?—I think so, my lord.

43093. It is unnecessary to discuss whether they were satisfactory or not?—Well, I think that the owner was not a very capable man for carrying out negotiations.

43094. It was said that he offered to give them back if all that he had paid for the farms was repaid to him?—I heard it stated, but I did not know of that.

43095. If all the instalments were repaid to him, I take it that that would be quite satisfactory; but equally would seem to demand that in the meantime he should account also for the fair value of the farms, that if he were paid the debt he should account for the full annual value of the farms in his hands?—Yes, my lord.

43096. It would seem to be the case too, apart from that, that at the time the Congested Districts Board did intervene these farms were actually held by the owner?—Yes.

43097. Are you aware that it was only after considerable negotiation that a bargain was made with the owner?—Well, I am aware that it was after negotiation. That is all.

43098. Did you hear this also, that it was stated that the owner was going to advertise in a Northern paper for the purpose of obtaining a purchaser from a distance before the Congested Districts Board intervened?—Oh, but intimidation of that kind is a very real thing in the County Kerry in order to force peace and to force suitable and unnecessary bargains, and I would not take any notice of it if I heard it.

43099. But you would not be surprised to hear that that was communicated to the Congested Districts Board?—No, I would not; but in fact I would take it for granted that every inducement was used to force the Board into the purchase.

43100. Did you yourself intervene when the farms were being purchased, or had you any offer?—I had no opportunity.

43101. So that the farms were purchased before you knew of it?—Yes; which is another complaint of mine.

43102. But you would not be prepared to state that the Board was not at considerable pains to ascertain what the feeling of the locality was?—I am sure they consulted some persons locally, but the Board seemed to lose sight of the important thing that they might consult some person like myself. But I make no personal complaint.

43103. But it might happen that a busy official might not find you near?—Well, I am always found in Killarney or in the House of Commons.

43104. Did you ever ask for an interview with Mr. Doran himself on the subject?—I do not think so.

43105. I know how very anxious you have been to have this case settled, from my own conversations with you, and I am sure that the members of the Board always appreciated your efforts to have the case adjusted and settled. Is it the feeling in the locality that these families should go back, or is it the feeling that it would be better that they should be compensated, and that the lands should be used for migration?—Well, having regard to all I am told, I cannot well interpret the feeling in the locality, but my own feeling is that there are two very large families. One of them is in the workhouse, and the other family is in a deplorable condition, and I think that when you have two large families every effort should be made to settle them on the land instead of turning them out.

43106. Do you consider that these families would just suit these large tracts of land?—Of course, my lord, I would not profess to give expert evidence.

43107. What do you think of this? Suppose they got portions of these lands under an equitable arrangement in reference to any equitable interest in the farms, and that the balance of the farms should be used for the enlargement of small holdings?—Kerry is like Donegal, and every man considers, and every woman in this case considers, that they have a just right to their own farms, and that nobody else has a right to expose any opinion.

43108. But do you as a public man see any difficulty in treating tenant purchasers who from one cause or another fail to pay their annuities in exactly the same way as a tenant?—Oh, I have a great objection that they should be so treated. I

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think that anybody who purchases his holding ought to clearly understand that he can never hope to be treated as an evicted tenant, and I have no sympathy whatever with such a claim except under very special circumstances; but there are extremely special circumstances in this matter.

43114. That is what I want you to put briefly before the Commission?—The first of these is that the purchase of these farms took place under the old Purchase Act. The prices were exorbitant, and the tenants were evicted immediately after the purchase transaction taking place, which poses two things in my opinion—that the prices were excessive, and that the tenants met misfortune that caused them to be unable to meet their obligations. The farms were substantial farms worth £2,000 for the tenants' interest in them, and in consequence of the non-payment of a year's annuity both the tenants lost their interest in the farms, and the Congested Districts Board then stepped in and purchased for a trifle, as far as I can understand, the landlord's interest and the tenants' interest in a legal way, and so unfair was it that the Congested Districts Board offered through us and others to compensate both of the tenants, one to the extent of £350, and the other to the extent of £150, I think, which proves clearly that the Congested Districts Board, through their officials, acted in an unreasonable and improper way towards these tenants.

43115. Would not it also prove that they were rather anxious to make equitable compensation?—Well, of course, my lord, that is a question that you can look at from either point of view, and if I were in Denegal, perhaps I would say so, but when we are in Kerry I would say it illustrates the difficulty of any outsider measuring local circumstances in a proper manner.

43116. I did not ask about the sufficiency or insufficiency of the sums, but at all events it was some acknowledgment of the moral rights of these tenants?—Yes, and the actual wrong of the officials of the Board in purchasing the farms without consultation with anybody entitled to speak about the matter.

43117. I think that second point would be disputed by the Board?—I suppose so, my lord; but I make the statement not for the purpose of making any point against the Board, but in order to state what I believe are the actual facts.

43118. You know that the Board would have no interest in the matter except the interest of the small occupiers in other parts of the county?—Of course, I agree, my lord, with what everybody says—that the Board was filled with good intentions; but the Board or their officials when they came into the locality got into touch with the wrong people, and I know that one of the justifications for the taking of these farms by the Board was that a large farmer in the locality said it was the best thing, and that very large farmer is a man who is not representative of any possible interest except his own.

43119. But was not it stated that they had the advantage of consultation with some representatives other than the large farmer?—Yes, but the representations with respect to those consultations were exaggerated or enlarged, my lord, having regard to what they tell me.

43120. Your point then, I think, is that if there was a member of the Congested Districts Board from Kerry he would have warned the Congested Districts Board of this purchase?—Yes, my lord.

43121. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And supposing the transaction were forty miles away from this place would he know better than anybody else?—Kerry is a peculiar county. In any question like this we are generally capable of expressing our views, and nobody could fail to know about them.

43122. Could not they know in Dublin as well?—It is wonderful how ignorant people in Dublin are of local matters in the County of Kerry when you come to discuss them, no matter how good their intentions are. Mr. Doran, as a matter of fact, is a Kerry man himself, and ought to have known all about Kerry conditions.

43123. Were they valued before they were purchased as judicial rents?—Yes.

43124. How often had the judicial rents been fixed?—Once.

43125. Under what Act were they purchased?—Under the Ashbourne Act.

43126. Were those tenants in possession for a long time?—Oh, yes, for generations.

43127. And under what Act do you say?—The Ashbourne Act.

43128. And were the terms high in your opinion?—They added arrears to the purchase money, and the land was very good, and that was the first indication of the purchase.

43129. Were the annuities greater than the judicial rents?—They were less.

43130. How was it they were unable to pay when they were less?—Both families had misfortune.

43131. Which the Land Commission would not consider?—Well, they did not, anyhow. They do sometimes, of course, but they did not in this particular case. Of course, you see under the Purchase Act when the lands were bought the landlord did not get all his purchase money, and he still retained an interest in having the annuity paid, because if it was not paid he would have to pay it himself, and it was the landlord who took proceedings and put them on.

43132. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that the annuities which they undertook to pay were less than the original rent, and, of course, that is an absolute necessity for the purpose of purchase, but that within a year of the time when they made the purchase the fall behind in their payments?—Yes, my lord. Of course, it all comes back to the point that I want to make and that I want to draw the attention of the Congested Districts Board to, that if the Board made a reasonable effort to have a settlement in this case congestion would be relieved and the tenants would be satisfied.

43133. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In what direction?—Of course, there are difficulties about detailing all the circumstances; but if an adequate and proper case were made that could be discussed with our own bishop and the parish priest of the district, the matter could easily be settled.

43134. Would not Dr. O'Donnell do?—Dr. O'Donnell would always be welcome in Ireland, and wherever more than in Kerry.

43135. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You pointed know the circumstances thoroughly, as I have cause to be aware of it?—Yes.

43136. Is not Mr. Doran also a native of the district?—Yes, my lord.

43137. Does not it look as if Mr. Doran, in consultation with yourself and others, who take an interest in it, would be able to submit some scheme for the settlement of the case?—Quite easily.

43138. Would you be prepared to meet Mr. Doran and discuss the matter with him?—Certainly. Not, in reference to the attitude of the Board regarding the sale of a very large estate, the Earl of Keshmarr's estate, prices are practically agreed upon, but my portion of the estate, such as Coolin and Coo, are congested districts under the existing conditions, and although I myself have written to the Board pointing out that the sale has been practically agreed upon, we have not been able to get an official of the present Board to take any steps whatever to secure that those congested districts should be properly dealt with in connection with the sale.

43139. CHAIRMAN.—The sale is a direct sale?—Yes, but Lord Keshmarr agreed with us that he would sell to the Congested Districts Board, and I wrote to the Board and got a reply simply in a formal way saying that the estate was not yet offered to them, whereas everyone in the county knows that for months past for the last year in fact, that the sale has been proposed and the Congested Districts Board through their officials, have done nothing whatever to utilize their power and to step in to protect the tenants in the congested district portions of the estate.

43140. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When did the correspondence pass?—I think I wrote to them about a month ago.

43141. CHAIRMAN.—I do not quite yet follow. The proposed sale is a direct sale?—Yes, my lord.

43142. From Lord Keshmarr to the tenants?—Yes.

43143. What do you wish the Congested Districts Board to do?—We have a written agreement on the part of Lord Keshmarr that he would sell to the Congested Districts Board, and I think that the Board should take steps and have a representative



to see to the carrying out of the purchase, and that they should use their powers for the purpose of relieving congestion in this part of the county.

43144. Then you wish the method of sale varied. You wish it to be transferred from direct sale to sale through the Estates Commissioners?—Yes; the tenants are anxious, my lord, to have it carried out if possible, and they have occasion to complain that the Congested Districts Board have no representatives here to look after the interests of those congested districts.

43145. But apart altogether from the question of whether there ought to be a representative or not, surely if the sale takes place under the Act of 1903, a direct sale, that is an affair of the Congested Districts Board?—It is not as a question of price that the sale takes place through the Congested Districts Board, but they have power to do many things to improve the condition of the people.

43146. Yes, when it takes place through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

43147. But I thought that you wished us to understand that, in your opinion, if there was a representative of the Congested Districts Board in Kerry he would, in some way or another, protect the interests of the people in congested areas when such property passed direct from the landlord to the tenants under the Act of 1903?—No; that was not the point that I wished to make, but that they should secure that the sale should take place to the Congested Districts Board for the benefit of the people in the congested districts when the landlord was ready and willing, and the tenants were anxious, that the sale should take place to them.

43148. Yes; then you wish to direct—if I may so use the word—the sale from direct sale to a sale through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; and I think that the present procedure of the Board is not calculated to be effective in dealing with a vast area of congestion, and that owing to their delay these congested districts of Glenavilla and Coolin may be entirely left out of the benefits that the Board can confer upon a congested district.

43149. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it your proposal that the Board and the proprietor of the land should agree?—Yes.

43150. And then you call upon the Congested Districts Board to make terms?—Yes; and they have delayed unnecessarily.

43151. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOGHUE.—You have agreed about the price at which the tenants would buy from the landlord?—Yes.

43152. You think that might facilitate the Board if it became the purchaser, because it would know the terms on which it could sell to the tenants?—Yes.

43153. That is your idea. Perhaps you have heard that since the sitting of this Commission the operations of the Congested Districts Board in buying land have been rather seriously impeded?—I know it, my lord, of course, but I think it is very unfair that it should be so.

43154. You think it is very much against the public interest that it should be so?—Yes, and there are certain estate improvements that may be made by the Board in this particular case, and that are most desirable in order that a number of people may not be left to drift helplessly without receiving assistance such as those in other districts have received.

43155. What you say is that. The owner and the tenants have agreed as to their terms. Instead of the sale being directly from the owner to the tenants you propose that it should be directly to the Board, the Board knowing at what terms the tenants will buy, so that before the tenants become purchasers the Board may, in many ways, improve the holdings of the estate generally?—Yes.

43156. CHAIRMAN.—Those estates are in need of improvement?—Very much, my lord.

43157. May I ask you a general question on that? Do you think that where an estate is in need of improvement in a congested area it is an advantageous thing that a direct sale should take place at all?—Well, having agreed to what I see in the County Mayo, and in some portions of Donegal and Roscommon, I think it would be to the advantage of the tenants that the sale should take place through the Congested Districts Board.

43158. Would you be of opinion that where an estate could be shown to be in great need of improvement the sale should only take place through the

medium of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, I have not fully considered all the circumstances, my lord.

43159. In any case I suppose you think that once the land has passed from the landlord to the tenants it is extremely difficult for any body like the Congested Districts Board to improve it afterwards?—Ten times more difficult than it would be if they stepped in now as they ought to do.

43160. The opportunity to do it is when it is passing from the landlord to the tenants?—Yes. Then, I think that the purchase price of land is so important to the ratepayers, having regard to recent events, and indeed having regard to everything in connection with land purchase that the County Council, or some public body in every locality ought to have some power to influence the price. I think that is a most important matter, because, generally speaking, as was pointed out to you in Kerry the other day, when purchase prices are agreed to they are merely grading the rents without having any regard whatever to value. To a large extent the tenants, and many other people, only consider the extent of the reduction and never arrive at a result from the economic point of view at all. And then of course it is unnecessary to point out that the area of congestion is at present most unsuitable because population is so bad at all, especially in the County of Kerry, from the peculiar way in which these are places where no person is living, or where one or two men may be in some area or other of the county dragging out a very impoverished and unhappy existence, and these places would not be brought at all under the existing law, and, in my opinion, they should be; and wherever there would be poor tenants in any portion of the County Kerry, or counties of similar character, the Board ought to have power to relieve those tenants without any regard to population in the districts of those counties. I think it could be said that the tenants have reclaimed the land altogether themselves. I know that to be the case of my own personal knowledge in many instances, and they have been prevented by the load of arrears hanging over them in many cases from going into court to have their rents fixed. I am bound to say this, that sometimes when they go into court the valuers of the Commission have actually put an increased rent upon the tenants' own improvements. And I know of one case where the valuer of the County Court acts as a land agent in the County Cork, and a valuer in the County Kerry, where he put on the well-known Warden estate a 5s. higher rent in a particular case than was put by the landlord's own valuer himself. That is not by any means an isolated case, and that being so it is most necessary that every circumstance about the purchase price and other matters of that kind should be most carefully inquired into by the representatives of the ratepayers and of the public generally. I think that in the question of roads the Congested Districts Board might very easily have done much more in the County of Kerry. They have, in some cases, where I approached themselves, been very kind and generous, but it is not for a public representative to be disavowing for the Board what it is to be done, for the Board ought to have the machinery, and their officials ought to have the power to investigate any matter affecting any congested district, and carrying out works themselves when they are necessary. There is one particular matter that I remember having called the attention of the Board to some years ago in one of the congested districts, called Coon. An awful disaster, known as The Moring Bog, took place, and that resulted from the pressure of water from within the bog and the cutting away of turf from the outside. A whole family lost their lives, and a whole countryside had their lands injured and their cattle lost in many cases, and the accident happened on that occasion owing to the water not having a free outlet as it ought to have. The Congested Districts Board certainly ought to do something after the years that have passed in order to ensure that such another accident will not happen, as they could very easily do it.

43161. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOGHUE.—You say that preventive measures would be feasible?—Easily feasible. There is an outlet. All it would want is to be cleared, and it is all in a congested district. And if then outlets were cleared it would be a sufficient safeguard. Then, down along from where that accident happened, there are a few rivers that have changed their courses, and they have destroyed the reclaimed

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land of many a poor occupier, and if the present officials stopped in very little expenditure would be necessary to set the courses of those rivers right and to give the tenants living alongside of them greater safeguards than they have.

43162. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you say that there is a danger of the recurrence of that disaster?—Yes. Everybody tells me that there is, and neither the landlords nor the Board have done anything whatever in reference to that particular matter. Then, I think, of course, that the Board ought to have compulsory powers in many directions. I know it has been stated that there is very little unoccupied land in this county, but I do not agree fully with that as far as this portion of the county is concerned. I pointed out to the Board some time ago that a very large farm adjoining this particular district where the bog disaster took place was up for sale. There would not be any difficulty, in my opinion, if the Board had proper powers, and I am not quite sure that even with their present powers there would not be great difficulty in their becoming the purchasers of that farm. But whatever was the reason, whether it was their lack of powers or whatever was the cause—and I will put it down mainly to that, but I think it was also due to their want of attention to Kerry—the fact is that a big farm adjoining that district went to a private person, and the opportunity is lost certainly for a generation of doing any good for that particular congested district. Then, in this county, and within a narrow radius of Killybeg, there are a few farmers who have been enlarging their own holdings to the detriment of the entire community. They have more land than they could reasonably require. Of course they are not very many in number, but I think that in a case like that the Congested Districts Board should have power when land was required, and should have the money to deal with those people in such a way as would secure some of the land for distribution among the people. I think, also, that there are some demesnes, such as Lord Kenmare's, a portion of which could be easily secured at the present time for the relief of congestion. When I was a young boy myself I often heard that towards the Victoria Hotel the whole roadway was peopled. There were houses and numbers of families, but under the unfortunate conditions that existed all those people were taken away and the land taken into the demesne. Well, that land that has been taken in is extremely good land, from any point of view, whether it be grazing or tillage, and I cannot conceive how, under existing conditions, Lord Kenmare could have any objection that much of that land should be utilised for the purpose of giving opportunities to the present or a re-constituted Board for relieving congestion. I think, too, that the Board ought to have compulsory powers in reference to the opening of limestone quarries. There is a district called Coolin, near Killybeg, where the people have neither turbary nor limestone quarries, and the land is so bad that without artificial aid it will not produce anything. Adjoining this district, on another property, there are plenty of splendid opportunities of opening limestone quarries, and the Board ought to have the power, or some authority ought to have the power, of opening such quarries as I speak of for the benefit of such districts. Then, the railways in a few of the districts are guaranteed lines, the ratepayers having to pay the guarantee, and they certainly ought to have some power to compel the railways to bring lime for the benefit of the locality at a cheap and suitable rate, as could easily be done, for instance, in the Glen-forest district.

43163. CHAIRMAN.—That might have the effect, might it not, of reducing the profits of the railways?—No, my lord, it would only increase the profits of the railways, because they are running trains every day, and it would be the easiest possible thing to attach a few waggons that would bring lime at a cheap rate, and it would not cost any more to the company but would only bring additional revenue to them.

43164. Why do they not do it now?—Well, the Irish railways seem to be always acting against the ideas of the people, as a whole.

43165. But have not those guaranteed railways that have been built under baronial guarantee got any representative of the ratepayers?—Oh, on the line

which I refer to in this particular instance we have to pay the guarantee.

43166. Don't you have a representative on the Board?—No, my lord.

43167. Now take, for instance, the Dingle and Tralee railway?—Yes.

43168. The Member of Parliament for West Kerry is the Chairman of the Board?—That is a special case. That is only a small line of railway running to that particular district.

43169. Still it is one of those guaranteed railways?—Well, the County Council have the nomination of the Committee of Management and thereby protect control.

43170. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In what capacity is he Chairman?—As the nominee of the County Council. Then in reference to the live stock in those congested districts, the Board might, I think, advantageously do something in the matter of improving the breeds of cattle and other stock grown upon the farms at little expense and with great advantage, and having regard to the very small size of many of the farms of the poor farmers the Board ought to have power to provide up-to-date machinery that could be hired or rented to the different tenants. Then all the Board has powers in reference to industries it would be a very easy thing here in Killybeg, or in some part of the district, to start some woollen industry. Wool is, I believe, very cheap and very easily processed, and it would be of great advantage if something in that direction were done. Of course there are others who ought to provide the necessary means, but it is a public department that ought to take the initiative in connection with those matters. It is unnecessary to indicate that the planting of trees and the question of turbary are matters that a Board fully empowered and properly constituted could very easily deal with satisfactorily. Our fishing on the lakes is very different from the fishing that you have been hearing of lately, but the congested districts in several cases have the main rivers and lakes, and the residents in those districts are dependent on the fishing for a portion of their time. Well, the fishermen are very much handicapped by the existing laws and regulations in regard to fishing, and they have such a reasonable claim that if any public Board were to investigate them and take them up a change could very easily and effectively be brought about. The Department of Agriculture is, of course, operating through the County Council in Kerry, but I am bound to say for myself that I cannot see anything like a reasonable or proper return for the vast sums that are expended by it. It seems really to be a matter of fact that most of the money goes on salaries; and some better scheme under a well-regulated department, having powers in all directions, would be more for the advantage of the people. The money is being spent at present in doing a lot of useless things, without any result. The Congested Districts Board and the Department have not worked in harmony, and very often, as we know in the County Council of Kerry, have worked against each other, with the result that the money went, but to good was effected. I am bound to say, too, that I think myself that if technical instruction in the matter of cookery and things of that kind is to be given by any Board, the primary system ought to be utilised in order to carry it out. We have not very useful schools, comparatively speaking, in the County Kerry, but still there is a great deal to be done for the benefit of primary education from very many points of view in reference to the schools being used to give opportunities to the children from the point of view of comfort and in every other aspect. Well, the vast sums used by the Department in connection with so-called technical education could be very easily utilised to give improved technical education through the schools, and it would have the additional advantage of making the schools more comfortable and of providing funds for the betterment and improvement of them in every way.

43171. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think this, that the National Schools should be used as a training ground for the work which the children will have to do in after life?—Yes, my lord. I think that a scheme could very easily be developed for doing the thing under successful conditions in the direction that I have indicated. I do not think I have any more to say.

Mr. JAMES O'SHEA examined.

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43171. CHAIRMAN.—May I ask you where you live?  
—Muckross.

43172. What is your occupation?—A farmer.

43173. What is the acreage of your farm?—46 acres, Irish measure, or about 70 statute acres.

43174. And how do you use your farm principally?  
—Well, in dairying and agriculture.

43175. How much of that is tilled?—Practically I have to till about one-third. It is reclaimed land, and it is very much inclined to go back to its original condition, and consequently I have to till it.

43176. Then what is it you want to tell the Commission?—Well, I have very little to say after the evidence that Mr. Murphy has given, because we discussed the matter over on several occasions and I fully agree with what Mr. Murphy has said as regards any details, but there are a few minor points that perhaps I might put to your lordship. As to Coolies, for instance, there is no burlary for occupation in that division. They have obtained tenancy on the adjoining properties with the result that those bogs are practically worn out, and as to the little that remain there are negotiations going on presently between the landlords and tenants of the estates for purchase. As to limestone, there is none on the property either, except some, which I understand is on Lord Kenmare's demesne, but there is an immense amount on the Muckross property, which adjoins Coolies, and it is nearer than Coolies, and I think if the Board had compulsory power to obtain some portion of this limestone, which could be very easily obtained, it would be of great assistance to poor people in this division, and the entire division has been reclaimed land, or made land, mountain land, and I think, if for the information of the Commission, you would go through the division—and it is not very far from Killarney—it would be a most essential thing to do, because then you would have an idea of what the requirements of the place would be.

43177. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the Muckross division?—Coolies. I live in the Muckross division. There is a road which would be very necessary. Portion of it is already made, and at very little cost it could be completed and put in repair, which would be a great benefit to not a few of the poor people living in the mountain district. Another thing, my lord. There is an immense quantity of rough grazing land and the agricultural holdings in the place are very small, a great many of them, that is the agricultural portion of course. The rough grazing is grazing in common, and I think it would be necessary to divide those agricultural portions. A great many of the people seem inclined and they think they ought to be divided, the agricultural portions. The rough grazing is very bleak and very open, and in winter time there is practically no shelter at all, and I think if the Congested Districts Board planted portion of the rough waste land with trees it would be a great boon for the cattle and sheep in the way of shelter.

43178. CHAIRMAN.—Do I understand you to say that there is some land which you think ought to be broken up for enlargement of holdings?—Well, practically not on that side, but there is on the Muckross side.

Mr. JEREMIAH LUCY examined.

43183. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the Killarney District Council?—Yes, my lord; we are very much handicapped and in need of a road access into Rathmore in the Cloghagh district.

43184. Is that the road mentioned by the last witness?—No, my lord; another road. I live just on the boundary of Cork and Kerry. The population is something about 400, and the valuation is £382, and if we had a road it would be a great benefit, because we have not limestone or the lime, and if we had to go to Rathmore the road would be 24 miles, but if we got this road access to Rathmore it would be about 9 miles; and it is impossible for the land in our part of the country to do anything if it did not get lime.

43185. Most. Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—Did you say Cloghagh?—Cloghagh Electoral Division.

43186. The number of small holdings is very large?

43179. But it is what you call the agricultural portion?—Well, that is the portion which they till—the portions which they reclaimed.

43180. And what do you want the Board to do with them?—To divide them; to give each occupier their own portion.

43181. To re-stripe it?—To stripe it.

43182. Is it in what they call rundle now?—It is in rundle now, a good portion of it. And in the way of shelter then I think that in view of so much waste land and rough land, and bog which has become practically worn out, if there were an extensive scheme of plantation done there it would be a source of fuel and shelter.

43183. Most. Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—Is the rough grazing held in common?—All in common.

43184. It would be most advantageous to the district generally. If there was any farm or grass land which could be acquired by the Board would you suggest that the Board should break it up and put the people upon it, or hold it as common grazing for the people about?—I think I would break it up, my lord, and transfer a few of the tenants who are in common to these lands.

43185. And give their lands to others?—Yes.

43186. Do you think that that would be as good a way as if the Board were to hold it and let the people about send their cattle there?—It would not be convenient enough for that. There is no land there, practically speaking, except what is in the Muckross estate. If the Board obtained compulsory power to obtain this land and to transfer a few of the existing tenants from the Coolies down into the Muckross estate, it would be a good thing.

43187. And the holdings left by them could be utilized for the enlargement of the holdings of the others?—For the enlargement of the holdings of the balance of the people who would be left. I have nothing more to say except a loan for that road that I was speaking of, which requires very much to be repaired and completed, and it would be a benefit to a great many of the tenant farmers.

43188. Are the people spraying this year yet?—Very little up to the present, but it is the intention to do so in the near future.

43189. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The District Council have not repaired the road?—No, sir.

43190. Is not it their right to do it?—Well, the District Council in Killarney have spent a great deal of money in that way with the result that the ratepayers are beginning to think that they are becoming overtaxed altogether and that they cannot stand the drain.

43191. Is it the fact then that you are being taxed for the road and yet you have not this road?—Well, we have been taxed for a number of roads that we have to keep, and if we are to pay for this road it would be a new taxation.

43192. Would not it be the same thing if the Congested Districts Board did it, for they won't go to the cost of repairing it, or were you expecting the Congested Districts Board to do it and keep it repaired afterwards?—Well, the public rate would keep it in repair once it was done.

—Yes; we never got anything from the Congested Districts Board only a sum of £46.

43197. That is from the Parish Committee?—No; nothing from the Parish Committee.

43198. What was the £46 for?—For making a road, and if we got this road it would be a great benefit to us.

43199. Is it a new road?—Yes.

43200. Did you apply?—Yes; we applied for a grant before, but they gave us no help.

43201. Would the locality be willing to contribute anything to it?—Yes; we would contribute something to it if we got it.

43202. How much of the expense would the local authority bear?—I think the length of it would be about 500 perches, and they would contribute a pound a perch to make this road.

Mr. Jeremiah Lucy.

July 5, 1887.

Mr. Jeremiah  
Levy.

43203. And how much would the local authority contribute?—The District Council would give £200. And then about three years ago they purchased and we applied to the Congested Districts Board and they gave us no head at all in purchasing, although we are in a congested district. And we are very

much handicapped by the want of a road, because any grievance we have to make we get no head to them, and the map-makers in our part of Kerry do not show that such a Board as the Congested Districts Board exists at all. If we got this road it would be very much needed.

Mr. GEORGE F. TRENCH EXAMINED.

Mr. George  
F. Trench.

43204. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that you are Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Kerry Branch of the Landlords' Convention?—Yes.

43205. And you appear here before us on behalf of the Landlords' Convention?—I have been asked by them to appear.

43206. Perhaps the best way, if it suits you, would be to proceed with your evidence as to which you have been kind enough to give us a précis?—Very well, my lord.

43207. And we will then ask you questions upon it?—I am the agent of eleven properties in the County of Kerry and the adjoining County of Limerick, properties covering 50,000 or 60,000 acres, with a rental of £26,000 in round numbers, and tenants numbering 1,237 (not counting about 500 tenants of middlemen) all or almost all of which property I have sold or agreed to sell. There is only one small one not sold. Besides I have sold, under the former Acts, years ago, several other estates.

43208. Those were direct sales?—Yes; all direct sales.

43209. May I ask you on that, would not you agree that where the property is in great need of improvement the method of direct sale is not a very good one?—I quite agree.

43210. Would you rather see property of that kind sold through the medium of the Congested Districts Board, who would have an opportunity of improving it?—Some intervening body should take it up and improve it; but as you have asked me that question, my lord, I would say that the properties that I have to deal with have very little congested country in them.

43211. I only say that where the property is in need of improvement?—Oh, yes; I think it is most essential.

43212. Would you agree with what one of the witnesses who have given evidence has said, that once a property has passed from the landlord to the tenant, and the tenants have become tenant purchasers, it is extremely difficult after that for anybody to effect improvements on the land?—I think there is no power at present. The greater part of those properties are outside the congested districts, but some are within that area, and have been sold to the Congested Districts Board. I have also been a member of the Council of Agriculture from its beginning (recommended by the Co. Council of Kerry, of which I was for three years a member), and nominated by the Department. I was a member along with Lord Justice FitzGibbon and Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., of the Vice-Regal Commission appointed in 1906 to report on the properties in Ireland of Trinity College, Dublin, and in that capacity acquired a certain amount of knowledge of the land problem in congested districts. I just wanted to say a few words about the drainage of large areas in Kerry, but as Mr. Henry Dwyer dealt with that subject at Limerick I do not propose to detain you at all about it.

43213. What subject do you now propose to take up?—I will deal with the enlargement of holdings by reclamation.

43214. Might I ask you whether you can remember from what you learned on the Commission to which you have referred, what proportion of the gross rent is taken by Trinity College as head landlords of the property?—About 80 per cent. I did not actually calculate that, but that is my impression. As the rents have been subject to two reductions in the Land Courts there is very little margin now.

43215. But Trinity College is not affected by that?—Oh, not at all. Trinity College is in danger.

43216. It is a very unfortunate position for the middle landlord, to get squeezed both ways?—It is. They are getting out as fast as they can; and both those and the sub-middlemen are suffering. There is a perpetuity tenant, whom I represent, Mr. Blacker

Douglas, and there are sub-middlemen, two, and sometimes three, under him; and I have a case in which there are five interests one over the other. And I would ask this Commission, if it is not irregular, to take up that report of the Trinity College Estate Commission, Dublin. It has been shelved, it seems to me, in a most unbusiness-like way. We had a great deal of trouble with it, and there was never a single word, except formal thanks, in the House of Commons for what we did. It seems to me that the Commission might, I do not say embody it in the Report, but certainly call attention to it, for it has very much on the problem which you are seeking to solve now.

43217. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you mean the Trinity College Estates Report?—Yes. It is nothing to do with the educational question.

43218. From your statement to Lord Dufferin it appears that in Kerry Trinity College takes but 80ths of the rental?—I think so.

43219. Well, taking four-fifths of the rental of the estates, or some proportion not far from that, do Trinity College do anything for the improvement of the estates?—Nothing; and the Land Act that we passed, I think it was the Act of 1881, practically relieved them from all responsibility, and left it entirely on their perpetuity tenants.

43220. CHAIRMAN.—Is it any exaggeration to say that a body like that, which happens to be a head landlord, and naturally looks for its own funds from the State, is the worst possible class of landlord?—I am afraid that it is not. I should say so. But I should say that that there are portions of the Trinity College property that are held by themselves direct, and on those they are doing something, and are working on them, the middlemen having been squeezed out. That is undoubtedly the case in the property at Glenties. But even in North Kerry there are some parts of it that are held direct.

43221. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I was very much surprised to learn, but I do not know these things as well as you, that Trinity College held these rents before 1881?—Oh, yes; for ages.

43222. And I have heard over and over again that dual ownership was the curse of Ireland, and that the Act of 1881 caused it?—Not dual ownership.

43223. But was not the Act of 1881 the beginning of dual ownership in Ireland?—I am afraid that was triple and quadruple ownership before that.

43224. Which is worse than dual?—A great deal worse. It is the worst form of Irish land tenure that ever existed.

43225. And it was not the Act of 1881 that introduced dual ownership?—No. Of course dual ownership existed in Ulster long before it came south. The Act of 1881 legalized it in the south.

43226. It only legalized it but in fact it had existed?—Yes.

43227. So that the Act of 1881 acted largely by protecting dual ownership, which existed before?—Wherever a property is owned by a landlord and improved by the tenant dual ownership exists, whether it is legalised or not. But what I hope to show is that there is another side to that question, and that there are landlords who have done the improvements themselves, but the Act of Parliament has not made any distinction, and has not rescued the landlord who has improved his estates from the penalties attached to those who have not improved.

43228. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How did Trinity College become possessed of all those lands?—I believe the first grants were made by Queen Elizabeth.

43229. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Confiscated lands I suppose?—I suppose they were. I do not go into that. I wanted to say that besides the rivers that Mr. Dwyer dealt with, that need to be taken up and dealt with on a large scale, there is need of some subsoil to come and take over this great question. I think the County Council should be given power to

introduce a scheme for the improvement of large areas of flooded land, and to promote improvement schemes and bring them before the Board of Works or the Department, and get a decision as to what particular body is to do it. I think the Department ought to be utilised in regard to these flooded countries in a way that has not yet been indicated, and that the organisation and initiation of such schemes might belong, and ought to belong, to the County Council, and that from their statements should go to the Department and the Board of Works to show in detail what money should be advanced. There is a bad need of somebody to start these things now that the whole atmosphere and environment has been changed, and there is nobody to do what the landlord used to do formerly.

43230. And how would these things then be done?—Mr. Doran has explained that an expenditure of £10,000, on a certain river, has been completely lost for want of proper engineering. They actually cut away the piece of rock that was keeping out the tide with the view of raising out the fresh water, and of course the tide rushed in. What was wanted was a dam, a barrage.

43231. Mr. BERNARDINI.—It is not desirable to have a thing like that repeated?—No; there should be proper engineering.

43232. How can that be secured?—I am afraid I am not able to answer that.

43233. I mean as to the management of it.—My proposition is that the County Council should form a scheme and should pass it through the Department, and get it sanctioned or not by them, then it should go to the Board of Works, and should get all the sanction of these two bodies.

43234. How would that be an improvement on the method that was followed before?—I suppose experience teaches.

43235. I presume that the schemes that were carried out before went through certain formalities and obtained certain sanction and approvals?—Yes.

43236. Were not they reasonably efficient?—I was not a party to them. That was a long time ago. I cannot give you the information about the old scheme; but I think I could make a scheme myself if I was put to it.

43237. A scheme that would be better?—Yes. People learn by experience.

43238. But I assume it went to the Public Department before?—It passed, I believe, from the Drainage Board to the Board of Works, and they made a mistake.

43239. And the drainage board was a local one and the Board of Works was the official one?—Yes.

43240. And they both appeared of what was carried out and it was not successful?—I wrote to the Board of Works for the purpose of giving evidence before this Commission and asked them to let me know what work was being done in Kerry and what applications for such work had been made to them, and the answer was that they sent me a list of some small things and never mentioned this great work in North Kerry at all, just as if what Mr. Doran said was true, that they had gone along over it. Then there are sub-lands on which the sea encroaches, some of which are in our neighbourhood at Ardara, hundreds of acres of which ought to be reclaimed and used for the purpose of enlargement of farms, the alluvial deposits being admirably suited for growth of crops. Then I want to come to the purchase of lands on hands, which is one of the serious questions with us. It seems to me to be extremely a matter of price, and is ought to be recognised frankly that a landlord has two interests to sell where the land is in his own hands, and the prospect of purchase of lands for labourers' lots, in which both owner and tenant were paid, ought to be followed steadily afterwards. By the purchase of landlords' farms in this way, voluntary sales could be continued, and the others method of compulsion long postponed. The price should be settled by the Government arbitrator, as in the case of labourers' lots.

43241. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If there were not compulsion would there be arbitration?—Yes; the arbitrator comes in on the agreement of the landlord to sell and he only comes to fix the price, and he really fixes the price very carefully and advisedly, and I think he is the proper authority.

43242. In the case of the Labourers Act there is July 5, 1907, compulsion power to take the land?—There is.

43243. You do not favour the exercise of compulsory powers for the relief of congestion, similar compulsory powers?—Not at present, my lord. I think that everything should be done to get the land voluntarily before resorting to what I call the officers method of compulsion. We have recommended—that is, the Trinity College Commission—compulsion powers in certain cases, and that is why I want to make myself clear. I thoroughly agree with Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon and Mr. Healy that in the case of those multi-landed properties there should be compulsory powers, because I do not see any other method by which the tangle can be solved.

43244. CHAIRMAN.—Let me put this to you. I do not think it arises so much in the County Kerry, because there is so little untenantated land in the County Kerry, than in one of the other counties where there is a congested area. You have a lot of small holdings lying adjacent to which is a lot of untenantated land, and beyond that there is more untenantated land. The Congested Districts Board are anxious to obtain the untenantated land which lies nearest to the congested portions, because migration is easiest carried on to land lying near. But the landlord of that happens to be a cranky individual who will get all under any conditions. The man beyond him may be a public-spirited man, who does not wish perhaps to part with his property, but who, recognising that the policy of the State is to relieve congestion, agrees to sell his land. Is not it very hard that that man, simply because he happens to be a public-spirited person, should be obliged to sell his land, whereas the cantankerous individual, whose land is really much more suitable, gets off scot free?—Well, that does seem a very great difficulty, and it would almost meet my condition, that everything ought to be done before exercising those powers. I do not want to reject the power of compulsion altogether.

43245. Would you not compel a man of that sort to sell his land rather than put the strain on the more public-spirited person?—I am not quite able to answer without knowing all the conditions, but in a general way it seems to me that it is a case in which there ought to be compulsory powers. But there is no doubt that a great many of these cranky men are cranky only because they do not like the price offered.

43246. But would not you agree to this; that although every effort should be made to obtain land on a voluntary basis, where it can be clearly shown that a voluntary basis is impossible, then the State ought to have power to apply compulsion?—That is what I held. I have offered a portion of a landlord's home farm to the Estate Commissioners to be sold and planted with tenants at their discretion, a manifest depreciation to his own adjoining interest, to whom, as appurtenant to the rest, it is worth £200 a year. I have also proposed to make a number of labourers' lots, of 3 acres each, on the farm, and that the tenants should be allowed to buy the holdings under the Act. I am bound to say that in our district there is no congestion, but there is a number of labouring people who want land. The land is good limestone land. There is a large slated house and a first-rate farmstead for 70 cows, with stone-wall fencing, that cost £500; and buildings, which probably cost £4,500, are valued at £24 10s.—total, £5,000. The landlord had the lands in his own hands from 1846 to 1859 and expended very large sums in improvements, fencing, drainage and buildings, wells and rivers. It is near Tralee, a rising and prosperous town. Railway station, 2 miles. The Poor Law Valuation is £222. There are no congested lands in the neighbourhood except a portion of commons, peopled by squatters. It is not in a "congested district." This land paid £567 a year, or 35s. 6d. per statute acre, under lease to a Month landlord till 1881; since then it has been let to graziers, or farmed by the vendor. The grazing rent was £280 and upwards. If it had been in the Land Court and the rent judicially fixed twice at two 20 per cent reductions, the rent would now be £284. The vendor to get that income at 3½ per cent. should receive £20,400. It is in the present state a gifted security. Besides, he is entitled to the tenant right, say, 3½ years' purchase, £1,272, or a total of

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Mr. George  
F. French.

511,672. I agree with Mr. Doan's views and not with Mr. Finucane's on that subject.

53247. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say that the landlord is entitled to the tenant right of untenanted land?—Oh, yes; tenant right not in the technical sense; occupation right is the correct expression. I do not think "tenant right" is a legal term at all. It is never used in any Act of Parliament.

53248. What is it then?—Occupation right.

53249. That is to say, that one man can be two persons?—No. I explain that the dual interest consists of the land and the things that are on the land.

53250. Dual means two?—The dual interest is in one man and he ought to be paid for it.

53251. That he should be paid for the right of the tenant that he has not got?—No; that he should be paid for the land and for the things that are on the land.

53252. He has not got a tenant on it?—I am speaking, not of the tenant, but of the work put on the land by his occupancy.

53253. He is getting the right of the tenant?—The occupation right.

53254. Which arises in every case from the tenant being on tenanted land?—It arises really from what the tenant has put into the land.

53255. He has a right to claim the value of his improvements?—If he is disturbed, under the Act of 1870.

53256. That can only exist where there is a tenant on it?—I am afraid I cannot agree. I quite agree that the right of compensation for disturbance exists, where there is a tenant on the land. That is quite true, but I am claiming now for the owner of this land that he has two interests, the land itself and what he has put into the land by an expenditure of £5,000 on buildings only.

53257. That appears on the valuation of the land, does not it?—No. What the Poor Law Valuation adds for this £5,000 is 234 10s. Everyone knows that the Poor Law Valuation of buildings is insignificant and very small indeed.

53258. CHAIRMAN.—The point is this, that he has two alternatives before him. He can either let that land to a tenant for a certain rent, allowing the tenant to make improvements and to make the land reproductive, and that constitutes the tenant's interest in the land?—Yes.

53259. Or he can do without a tenant and spend money himself, in which case the reproducibility of the land belongs to him. Is not that the point?—That is so.

53260. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What it would be worth to a new man who came in?—No. He, by improving the land, acquires all the right of an occupying tenant who has made improvements.

53261. Excuse me. Are you not confounding the tenant with his improvements. There may be a tenancy when there is no improvement?—Yes.

53262. But still there would be a tenant right?—Do you mean according to custom?

53263. Yes?—Yes. I hope to bring in some cases showing that. That man has a right to sell his tenancy whether he has done any improvements or not.

53264. The question of tenancy is independent of improvements altogether?—It is. I think this discussion might have been avoided if I had avoided the expression "tenant-right."

53265. But you are claiming that the landlord is entitled to tenant-right in his own right?—Yes.

53266. Although he has got no tenant?—Because tenant-right arises to a large extent from the improvements made by the tenants. I am not claiming the second thing that you are speaking of. I am not claiming the tenancy right, but I am claiming the improvement right. I think that makes it clear. The vendor to get an income of £364 at 3½ per cent. should receive £10,400. Besides he is entitled to the tenant-right, say, 3½ years' purchase, £1,374, or a total of £11,674. He has been offered £5,000 by the Land Commission.

53267. MRS. REV. DR. O'DONNELL.—How is the £1,374 arrived at?—I take 3½ years' purchase of the rent of £364.

53268. You take 3½ years' purchase of the rent, and you add that to the £10,400?—Yes.

53269. How many years' purchase would that be?—Of the land!

53270. Altogether?—About 28½, which is about the figure that Mr. Doan gives. That is what he would give; only he would give that on the valuation.

53271. That is 28½ years' purchase of £364?—Yes.

53272. How does the £364 compare with the valuation?—The valuation of £225 almost ignores the buildings, and takes no account of the other improvements.

53273. For agricultural purposes you would not put any such high value on the buildings?—There would be a difficulty if this farm was to be split up into a number of holdings, in making the buildings apply to so large an area.

53274. Take it another way. Suppose one was anxious to split up a farm into moderately sized holdings, would not it be difficult to get anyone to pay in the plot on which the buildings stood a value corresponding to the value of the buildings?—Oh, yes, it would.

53275. It is difficult to get a purchaser for this class of property?—Yes. But I have taken steps to find out what we could do with this farm if we divided it ourselves. We believe the value can be got by dividing the farm among six or seven tenants.

53276. You said £225 was the valuation?—Yes, and that includes for the buildings, 234 10s. 10d. The valuation is ridiculous.

53277. Then thirty years' purchase of the valuation would be £5,000?—Yes; it is very nearly what they offer.

53278. In fact, with the bonus added it would be more than that—it would be nearly £5,000?—£5,000, I think.

53279. They offered through the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. My quarrel with the latter is that they have taken the valuation as a basis of a farm improved by the landlord in a way wholly exceptional. The whole farm is divided into 240 of proportionate area by stone walls. There is a magnificent farm standing on it, and there is a fine house of three stories built by the vendor on it, and we have offered this farm to the Department for an educational farm, and I only wish that our controversy with the Land Commission could be terminated by the Department accepting it. I may say that I see that the report of the Commission on that subject has strongly recommended the extension of these educational farms, and perhaps we may find a way out of our controversy in that way. I do not know. I now refer to Mr. Commissioner Finucane's evidence.\*

53280. Have we any idea of the figures on which the Estates Commissioners put down the fair annual value of that farm?—No, my lord, but Mr. Finucane stated in his evidence—"I base my offer on the past fair valuation." He stated that over and over again. We have no absolute calculation, but he has offered his own number of years' purchase of the valuation.

53281. And the bonus will be the only addition?—That is the only addition.

53282. But there is nothing before us to show whether the Estates Commissioners or their offer arrived at any figure as representing the fair annual value?—No, I do not think they fixed a fair value at all, and I believe, taking the two 20 per cent. reductions, which is what is mostly current in Kerry for first and second terms, I think I am not far out in saying £364 would be the fair rent. It is the only base I can go upon. Mr. Finucane, in his evidence on the subject, took no account of improvements made by the landlords. I have the misfortune, I should say, perhaps, to represent improving landlords, and I want to ask to have their case considered as wholly different from that of other landlords. If we go fair play we should be dealt with on different terms altogether.

53283. CHAIRMAN.—So I think. They are a rarity in Ireland, and ought to be dealt with fairly well?—Yes, I can adduce cases of sales of tenants' interest for large sums in which tenant had added nothing to the value of the holding, and paid nothing coming in. In answer to Mr. Bailey's evidence to the effect that they have to offer only so much as they can see their way to recover by sale to tenants, I say that I have found men in the neighbourhood and on other parts of the estate who are willing to pay £500 a year, *ex. gratia*

\* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Ct. 2474, 1907], pp. 311-4.

than enough to cover the capital demanded, when cut up into six farms; and I have proposed to the Land Commission that I should make the partition, and make provisional lettings for three years, and charge no fines at all. I await their reply. I believe all those men, or nearly all, would be very glad to pay more over and above the rental, but I do not propose to take any fines. I object to Mr. Fitzmaurice's method of valuation of farms improved by the landlords. He takes the tenement valuation, which is about half the value in this case. The landlord in this case has improved the land by building, drains and fences, and very small recognition of that is given in the poor law valuation. Then I note that in Mr. Fitzmaurice's evidence he says he would give the vendor 2½ years' purchase of the poor law valuation for tenanted lands and 16 years for unimproved. That difference of five years is quite arbitrary, because a farm valued at £200 a year will bring in as much as 17 years' purchase for the tenant's interest. A farm valued at £300 will bring in but four or five. I have noted a number of cases just to prove what I say. There are four cases on the Blacker-Douglas estate in which the tenant has sold his interest for 17 years' purchase, 12 years' purchase, 16 years' purchase, and 17 years' purchase; and some upon the Lindsay Talbot-Crooke estates sold at 2½, 2½, and 12½ years' purchase, another at 1½, and another at 2½.\*

43237. Mr. STURGESON.—How do you account for that variation?—It seems to me a rule that the larger the farm the smaller the tenant's interest, and I think that is borne out by experience. I think it is the large farmer that has been proved to have the less interest; he has been harder hit, and the moderate-sized man has been able to survive.

43238. Or that when a small holding comes on the market there are more competitors, and when a big one comes there are fewer?—That is just it. The matter will be cleared up in this way:—If a vendor wishes to re-possess tenanted lands, and the tenant proposes to sell his interest, he can pre-empt them at a price fixed by the Land Commission, say from three to twenty years' purchase of the rent. Having done so, he proceeds to sell under the 1903 Act to the Estates Commissioners. First he gets, say, twenty-three years' purchase of the fair rent for his own interest; is he not entitled also to recover the tenant-right which he has paid?—I think it is untenanted.

43239. When the occupation does not exist?—I am supposing a case where he has paid the money for the tenant's interest.

43240. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What would you say would be a fair way of ascertaining the price of untenanted land? Assuming that compulsion is necessary in some cases, and that the landlord has a certain amount of grazing land in his hands which is necessary for that purpose, how would you get at a fair price for that land?—I do not think there is any way of getting at it, except to ascertain what has been the net income for a series of years, and the sum is the capital that will provide that income at 4 per cent.

43241. CHAIRMAN.—FOUR PER CENT. is very high on a settled estate?—If a man's property is mortgaged he cannot invest at four per cent.

43242. You are putting it up to a surprisingly high level?—I am willing to take it at four per cent.

43243. For settled property?—Not settled property. I am assuming new property of which the owner is owner in fee, and with full power to deal with the money in any way that he likes, and I give the Treasury the benefit of that.

43244. But there, as a rule, would not you say that most of the properties in Ireland are settled estates?—I suppose they are.

43245. Well?—Well, then the capital should be calculated at 3½ per cent., I think.

43246. I suppose you might make a difference, for instance, between the two cases—that on a settled estate it would be fair to pay 3½, but on an estate of which he had the fee a great deal more?—Yes. It is a case in which a man is absolutely free. He has sold his property, and he has paid off all his charges, and he is under no obligation to anybody, so that he can invest his money in Canadian Pacific Preference Shares, and get four per cent. on it.

43247. Then, looking at it from the Estates Commissioners' point of view—supposing they gave that

price, 3½ per cent., to bring in the present net income, how could they recoupe that—would there be a loss on a resale?—I do not think so. Not certainly in our country. There is a tremendous demand for land.

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43248. When it is put up in the open market?—But I mean for the relief of congestion. I think if the Government wants to deal with congestion as a matter of philanthropy or charity they must be prepared to lose money. Five or six interests exist on the Trinity College estate, and the tenants cannot purchase as occupiers, because the sub-middlemen fear he will be unable to redeem his head-rent, and so prefer to hold on. The next middle interest is in the same position, having to redeem the one above him, viz., the perpetuity tenant, who, in his turn, has to satisfy Trinity College, Dublin. The Vice-regal Commission above referred to recommended a solution of the tangle, but nothing was done by Government, either the late or the present, and the Congested Districts Commission could do no better work than to take up that report and embody it as their own.

43249. Mr. STURGESON.—Did you make any recommendations in that report?—Very fully.

43250. And are the recommendations of a practical nature?—Yes; we gave compulsory powers and power to fix the price, and we gave every man his net income.

43251. Has Trinity College got much property in this country?—Oh, yes, they have.

43252. Is it all over the country?—Yes. They have all the property shown on that map in the County Kerry. That top place is the piece I am dealing with, above the Shannon.

43253. Is this all the holdings of Trinity College in Ireland?—Oh, no; that is in Kerry alone.

43254. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—From this map it would appear that a considerable portion of it is in a scheduled area?—Yes, it is; but what I wanted to say on that head is that unfortunately the scheduled area does not include the worst parts of it, and I think that you ought to recommend that a change should be made and let the Congested Districts Board pick out congested places wherever they are.

43255. You are under the impression that these areas outside the scheduled districts that are as poor as any in them?—I can show you maps establishing that very case, and that there are such places on the border of the scheduled areas.

43256. And you pointed out in your report on the Trinity College estates that those estates are in some cases in congested districts?—They are. And I say more. I say that there are congested areas on the estates that are not included in the scheduled areas, and I think they ought to be. Some power ought to be taken to get them included. It was hardly fair for a member of the Cabinet to state in Parliament that the Commission recommended compulsory sales, as an argument for general expropriation, when we are dealing with a condition of things so peculiar as we had to deal with. I do not know whether you care to see it, but I have here a short account of how a perpetuity tenant, Mr. Blacker-Douglas dealt with this property while it was in his hands, and did a great deal for it. There are in all some 887 agricultural tenants besides 110 village tenants in Ballyknifed 106 of them are under 25 rent; one over £30; one over £20; one over £10; and one over 25. The area is 18,061 acres. There are twelve perpetuity tenants, paying £5,758 a year, with, in some cases, middlemen under them, and finally the occupiers under all. There are also parts of the College property in which Trinity College is direct landlord of the occupiers of some parts, all intervening interests having been squeezed out. Only two townlands are congested, Ballymore and Doonagh (middlemen's lands now fallen in) and these receive special treatment. Mr. Douglas is direct landlord of the occupiers (under Trinity College, Dublin, as rent charger) of the greater part of the property. His twelve perpetuity tenants are direct landlords of a portion of the estate; and in some instances there are between these and the occupiers, other middlemen still surviving.

43257. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me, as a matter of historical interest, when those grants were made to Trinity College, were they then just in as bad hand, or was there somebody else, and did the middlemen come in subsequently?—I do not think there were any middlemen then.

\* See page 220.

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43305. How did the middlemen come in?—I am not well-informed enough unfortunately to give detailed information, but landowners, under the Penal Laws could not make long leases to anyone except to Protestants; there were few Protestants there, and the result was that they had to let large areas to Protestants, and the middlemen to whom they let them could let to anybody.

43306. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—He could let to Catholics?—He could let to Catholics, but the耕者 could let only to Protestants, which brought in the worst land system that ever was known.

43307. CHAIRMAN.—Trinity College at that time could let only to a Protestant?—That is so.

43308. And to get over that restriction that is what they did?—They made grants of large areas to a Protestant, who could let to anybody.

43309. It was in that way it came about?—They made perpetuity grants under the Act of 1851.

43310. The tenant is perpetuity was not a landlord at all?—He was a tenant in perpetuity, paying the College a rent of about two-thirds of the actual value.

43311. Is that their position to-day—are they tenants in perpetuity?—Yes. Mr. Blacker Douglas is a tenant in perpetuity. The property came to the present family in 1844, and the late Mr. St. John Thomas Blacker Douglas began to work for the improvement of the estate a year or two later. He borrowed £21,000 from the Board of Works, and engaged two agriculturalists from Scotland to lay out and supervise the expenditure of the money on the farms. Besides these farm improvements, Mr. Douglas made many miles of roads through the estate, to the enormous advantage of the tenants, notably at Tullachinell, Mill-Latrim, Banraggan, etc. During the famine of 1846-48, some of the tenants broke down, and threw up their farms into the landlord's hands, and these he at once proceeded to improve by reclamation, cultivation, buildings, etc., and then let these again to tenants. The object of this detail is to indicate the extent and variety of the improvement works, which up to the present time has been done by landlords, and all of which must now be provided for, to be done by some new authority or organization. In costing the landlords, the State must shoulder the burden even if it costs money, not recoverable under Treasury traditions. He also established soup kitchens for the poor, and this was renewed in the scarcity of 1879 and 1880, when in addition he earned quantities of salmon to be freely distributed to the poorest of the tenants. Mr. Blacker Douglas built a graining mill and a large corn-store, thus opening a valuable market for a population otherwise cut off from the buyers of grain. He also built a hospital for the poor in the famine years, which has since become the Constabulary barracks of the district. He also built a Petty Sessions house, in which Courts are held periodically. In all respects, he acted in the public interest, and as the landlord proper of the estate, for the tenants' benefit. The present Mr. Blacker Douglas has agreed to pay the College twenty-seven years' purchase for the lands that are terminable, and in which thus the College has a reversionary interest, and twenty-five years' purchase of the perpetuity lands. And I have agreed to sell all the lands to the occupiers.

43312. Is that the way in which the property is being treated, the middlemen buying out the land landlord?—We have difficulties with a number of middlemen, who are practically insolvent so far as the ownership of their land is concerned, and yet they want to get large sums from Mr. Blacker Douglas to buy them out; and there is a deadlock for want of this legislation.

43313. How is that managed, because, of course, the College not having had any reduction in these rents through the Fair Rent Act, it claims to be bought out on the old basis?—Mr. Wyndham's Land Act provided a sum of £5,000 a year as a provision for the College to make up any deficiency that might be found in that way in the event of sale.

43314. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That money is available now?—That money is available.

43315. CHAIRMAN.—Won't the loss of Trinity College, if it does that, be a great deal more than £5,000

a year?—I do not think so. I do not know whether you remember this diagram of ours,\* which shows the variety of interests on the College estate, and the tangle we had to solve. That whole section are the occupiers and the others are all landlords over them.

43316. It is a most convenient diagram?—I think that the Commission would now perhaps like to know me about the organization of agriculture.

43317. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Before you pass to that, in alluding to the Douglas estate, you mentioned that many of the tenants broke down during the famine years?—Yes.

43318. And surrendered their holdings?—Yes.

43319. And the holdings were taken up by the owner, or by the middleman rather?—Yes.

43320. Was there any compensation given to the tenant right to the tenants when they migrated from those places?—I was not there, my lord. It was before my time. I do not know any details about that except that he got the lands into his possession, which he improved and re-let. I think on that subject I ought here to say that the object of this evidence is that the work which up to the present time has been done by the landlords should be done by some other authority or organization under the new constitution.

43321. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is to say, that the State must carry on the work of the landlord?—Yes.

43322. Why does it require to be done if it has been done before?—We do not say that we have done everything that needed to be done, and a number of landlords have not improved at all, but I say that the improvements of improving landlords will not come to a dead stop unless something more is done.

43323. We hear every day that the people can do nothing for themselves and that everything is to be done for them?—That is the very worst possible extreme.

43324. If all these things have been done in the past, why is it needed that they should be done now?—I think the improving landlord is the exception.

43325. I am quite inclined to admit this improving landlord when I see him; but if the landlords of Ireland did so much for their tenants why should a much remain to be done?—I have already said, I have been for eleven years president of the Abbey Dorney Co-operative Dairy Society, Limited—the first to be established in Kerry—and of the Breda East there, and have had some experience of agricultural co-operation, and believe that the co-operative society is the proper medium by means of which the occupiers in congested districts may have their lot improved, in a practically intelligent manner, without what the enlargement of holdings will effect little improvement. What these small holdings most require is a cattle range, their present holdings being reserved in tillage, and I heartily endorse the recommendation of Mr. Anderson, the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, to the effect that co-ops should be formed in such districts, and I would give them power to introduce co-operative methods, to have or purchase land for the purpose of creating a common grazing park, where required, and taking in the whole the cattle of the surrounding occupiers; this method being preferable to giving each occupier a separate portion of it. The Society should also introduce better breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and asses, and instruct the members in the art of agriculture, in respect of soils and manures, and proper methods of cultivation. The Society should also have power to borrow from the Board of Works for the improvement of a congested district. It should also establish a rural bank, not, where feasible, a dairy, and undertake the marketing to the best advantage, of all the produce of its district. It will be thus seen that I propose to enlarge the powers which are claimed in the Bill presented by Mr. Anderson. In respect of the unfortunate method of credit transactions with the shops, I believe the remedy is in the rural bank, for when the member will get all the credit he requires and pay cash to the shops. This would not be likely to stir up the opposition of the shopkeepers; for, although they would lose some hold upon their customers, they would gain by having no bad debts. I present to the Commission a statement of the agricultural operations in this county, conducted under the co-operative system, and a map of Ireland,

\* See Report of Trinity College (Dublin) Estates Commission [Ct. 1895-1905], p. 25.

† See page 303.



showing the extent to which the organisation is at present conducted.\*

43355. **MR. REV. DR. O'DONNELL.**—The advantage is manifest introduced by having cash transactions instead of credit ones?—Yes, my lord; we have had a most successful little bank at this place called Abbeystown, and we have had no loss at all, and have helped a large number of people. This bank was founded on the 27th of October, 1896, and we have lent out £240 to 50 borrowers, and there has been no loss; and the Committee then tell me that nothing has been done to help the poor people in the neighbourhood so important as that.

43357. The help is good, and the education is good!—Yes.

43358. Is not it an education to the locality to have a people's bank worked successfully?—It is. I should like to say that there is a meeting of the committee of farmers once a fortnight, and they have acquired considerable knowledge of business habits, and they have met to discuss with each other matters of common business interest. Whereas they used only to compete with each other, they are working in common instead of in competition. I may say for myself that I am habitually present at those meetings, and that they are of a pleasant character in establishing relations of the best sort. And I should like to say this, that I believe this system is useful in a moral sense as well as in a commercial sense. I will give you some of the figures of this co-operative movement throughout the country. There are 349 creameries, 165 agricultural societies, 255 banks, 31 poultry societies, 57 home industries, and altogether nearly 1,000 societies have been founded in Ireland, with 84,655 members; £300,500 in capital, subscribed by the farmers themselves, with a little help from others, and a turn-over of £2,158,000 a year. That is a tremendous record of progress in a short time, and I look upon it as one of the most important organisations for the regeneration of Ireland, and especially for congested districts. In Kerry there was no creamery at all in 1894, and there are ten co-operative ones now, and there are 1,200 farmers in them, with £16,000 capital subscribed by the farmers, and a turn-over of £48,000 a year. There have been two objections raised to the establishment of the creamery system. The first is that the calves deteriorate by getting the separated milk. Those who make this objection are theorists, without practical experience, for, in fact, wherever the calves are getting separated milk, supplemented by calf meal and oil cake, or other effective substitutes, the form and growth and health are as good as ever. I point to the Ardara Abbey herd of an average of 50 calves per annum, fed on this system for the last seven years, as proof. I never saw better stock. The farmers universally around me have ceased to complain upon this head. I should say that we give the young calf the dam's whole milk for six weeks before we begin to give the other feeding.

43359. **CHIEFMAN.**—It is cheaper too?—It is cheaper. Another objection to creameries is that the worst of the farms have less to do. This is the ordinary complaint that follows the introduction of any kind of machinery in field or factory; but the waste of men are so many that the female part of the farm family have abundance of occupation with rearing the children, milking, feeding calves, pigs, and fowls, keeping everything clean and tidy, mending, etc., with possibly a little more leisure for recreation and reading which are most desirable.

43360. **MR. KAVANAGH.**—There was another objection that refers to the feeding of the children?—That the children do not get the good milk?

43361. That they do not get sufficient?—I suppose it may be so, but that is want of humanity on the part of the parents, because they have every facility for doing it. They can keep back sufficient milk for that purpose. I should explain how we get the capital for carrying on these banks. We borrow from the joint stock banks. They lend the money to us at the lowest rate of 4 per cent.

43362. **MR. SUTHERLAND.**—What do you charge?—We charge 6 per cent. The difference goes to keep up the bank and to pay for expenses; and the way it is refunded is that every member of the bank is also a member of the creamery.

43363. Won't the joint stock bank give it to you at a lower rate on such good security; personal security?—You see it is a joint concern, and there are—

43364. And therefore all the better, and the rate of interest ought to be low?—I say that the bank at first offered to do it at one per cent. under the current rate, and when they saw how we were working, they said:—"We will give it to you at the present rate of four per cent." And the repayments are made by simply stopping the amount out of the cheque that goes to each man for his milk. He gets a monthly cheque for his milk, and out of that cheque the interest on his loan is deducted before it goes out.

43365. **CHIEFMAN.**—Then at the end of the year, I suppose, he gets a bonus on the profits?—That is in our rules, and that is our object, too. We have not paid any bonus yet, but I hope by-and-by it will come, and especially that the workers and managers should get something besides their salaries.

43366. Is there any other advantage that membership carries with it in the price of the milk?—Yes; the fact is that we have to pay the utmost farming possible for it, my lord. There are so many proprietary creameries round us that we have to give the utmost farming for the milk. Every shareholder gets five per cent. on his capital, besides the highest price possible for his milk.

43367. **MR. KAVANAGH.**—Has the starting of creameries had the effect of decreasing tillage in this country, do you know?—I do not think the creameries have had that effect, but I think there are numbers of causes affecting the decrease of tillage besides the creameries, or rather, instead of them, I think there has been a decrease of tillage, but I do not put it down to the creameries.

43368. We have had evidence to say so, and that is why I put the question?—It is not easy to trace the causes affecting that, and I do not think anybody can be sure of what the causes are; but I think one of the causes is that the labourers are claiming and getting much higher wages than they used to get before, and of course the price of corn is low.

43369. **CHIEFMAN.**—What is the ordinary wage?—I think the ordinary agricultural labourer now will get £20 a year and his keep in the house; and he formerly got £14.

43370. And if he lives out?—If he lives out he gets 9s. a week, and we pay 12s. at Ardara.

43371. And do you mean that 9s. a week represents an increase?—I should have said 10s. It was 9s., and it is now 10s. It is a very rare thing to employ a labourer like that, though.

43372. **MR. SUTHERLAND.**—What was the lowest weekly wage within your memory. Do you remember it as low as 8s. 1?—Never; but I have heard from my parents that men could be got for 6d. a day.

43373. But you have not seen that?—Oh, no; I do not think I have known anything under 7s. since I was quite young. There is one great difficulty about improving in the congested districts. The small farmers are precluded from borrowing from the Board of Works less than £100, except for buildings. Here is where the organisation comes in, for the Society will guarantee the loan, and the man could borrow £50 or £30. Under the regulations, unless he wants to spend £100, he will not get anything. I think that is one advantage of a co-operative society in the congested districts.

43374. **CHIEFMAN.**—What do you mean by the farmer's organisation?—I mean the Agricultural Co-operative Society. I mean the joining of farmers with one another for the doing of all local work of every kind. Some districts will not carry a dairy at all.

43375. Could not the lending of small sums of that kind be carried on by the local bank?—Well, the local organisation will guarantee a loan to the Board of Works. The Board of Works will not lend money for improvement to an occupier unless he spends £200.

43376. But you say the rural bank will?—The rural bank has never gone into the improvement of land by drainage. What they lend money for is generally for buying cattle.

43377. Is there any reason why they should not extend their operations so as to make loans for the improvement of land?—That would involve a very

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large increase of their necessary capital, because at present our capital is only about £200.

43358. They could borrow from the local joint stock banks?—Yes.

43359. And if the Committee of the rural bank were sure that it would be put out on good security, at 6 per cent. for the improvement of land, it would be worth while borrowing from the joint stock company?—I do not see why we should not do it. I quite accept the suggestion.

43360. Is there anything in the present rules or regulations of the rural bank to prevent their doing it?—It would come much easier to the borrower to borrow from the Board of Works at an interest of, say, 5 per cent., with the sinking fund included.

43361. As a matter of fact, would not small operations of that kind be carried on with much greater knowledge through the medium of a local rural bank than through a Government Department?—It is very important that we should have these societies formed on account of the local knowledge and the combination of farmers to help one another, which I look upon as most important.

43362. Then we agree as to what should be done. My point is, what is there to prevent that being done now?—I would say, "Give us power as a society to go to the Board of Works and say, 'Give us the money and let the interest include a sinking fund.'" For, of course, banks do not do that.

43363. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—So you would interpose the credit of the society on behalf of the individual borrower?—That is what we propose to do.

43364. Then the Board of Works would not have to consider the credit of the individual borrower, which would be a consideration, and in that way you could make loans of, say, much under £100?—Yes. I think the loans might be £20 or £15 or £10. I want to interpose the society as a guarantee to the lending body.

43365. CHAIRMAN.—Then what you would like to do would be to use the Society as a security for borrowing small sums from the Board of Works?—Yes; just as we do in obtaining money from the local Joint Stock Bank. It is the combination which enables us to do that.

43366. In other words, any member of your Society would be able to borrow any small sum from the Board of Works as long as he is guaranteed by the Society of which he is a member?—Yes; the Society will know the man, and the members will be able to give him advice as to how to do the work intelligently.

43367. Would not the Board of Works be able to lend money as cheaply as you can? At what rate do they lend it at present?—They lend it at 6½ per cent. for twenty-two years and at 5 per cent. for thirty-five years.

43368. That covers the sinking fund?—Yes.

43369. In both cases?—Yes.

43370. Five for thirty-five years and 6½ for twenty-two?—Yes.

43371. You lend at 6 per cent. without a sinking fund?—Yes.

43372. And the Board of Works' method is more advantageous?—Yes. And I think that we ought to get money for the improvement of Ireland much cheaper than that. It is absurd that a man may buy his land at 3½ per cent. and if he wants to improve it he must pay double. Even if we did not get exactly the same terms there might be a considerable reduction in the charge.

43373. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that the same policy which makes it desirable to transfer the ownership to the occupiers also makes it desirable that the occupiers should have facilities?—Yes; I think one is the necessary complement of the other.

43374. Under your suggestion the system of the Board of Works would remain what it is for the recovery of the instalments?—Yes.

43375. And the Society would be free from any trouble in setting up a system for the recovery of the instalments? That is that under the system you advocate there would be no necessity for the local Society to institute a system of instalments on its own account?—No; that is all in existence already. We find it working without a flaw and without a fault.

43376. CHAIRMAN.—Supposing these men became defaulters and the Board of Works came down on the

security of the Society, how would you propose that the Society should recover from the man?—I think it would require more power to be given to it. For instance, one of my suggestions is that they should have power to buy or have land, and there should be legislation for this; and to let it out for the benefit of their members as a grazing park, for instance. That is one of my suggestions, and I do not think we could do that without legislation. And of course they should have power, and have power as a Friendly Society, to sue a defaulter. We have to sue a defaulter sometimes in the County Court with regard to the shares of the Dairy Society.

43377. And there would be a responsibility thrown on the Society in recovering. I understood that the Bishop's point was that—I think the Board of Works would lend to the Society, and say when they would take would be against the Society, and so on. It is very desirable to have a body between the lending body in Dublin and the local borrower.

43378. They would take action against the Society, and the Society would have to take action against the defaulter?—Yes, and we do it now.

43379. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is for small sums?—Yes.

43380. But for large sums?—Oh, anything over £100 should be advanced at a lower interest. The Relief of Distress Act money was borrowed at 2½ per cent.

43381. But borrowing from the Board of Works you get the advantage of the engineering and the specification for the building work or anything like that?—Yes. I suppose that the Board of Works would require that our schemes should be submitted to them. I do not ask that they should pay a sum of money into our hands and say "spend that," but that the scheme should be submitted to them.

43382. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Lord Duffer put it to you at another stage that the small man who would borrow from the Society would be a good mark for payment as the man that receives loans from the Board of Works?—I say that they would. I should not have the least hesitation in making these loans.

43383. Do you not think that the small borrower is very grateful?—Yes, he is. The County Council should deal with arterial drainage and drains, and originate work, and the Department of Agriculture should have an improvement branch. I want to get a lot of work into the County Council of a local character, and to give them a number of powers that they do not possess. I think that in four respects this method will work well. The farmers needing it have a reclamation scheme will come in to the Council. They know everybody there and they are all known there, and they would submit a scheme and the County Council will forward it to the Department, and there will be much more chance of getting the work done than under the present arrangement. And then there are the questions of finance and cheapness for refunds, engineering and construction, and maintenance. As to initiation, it must not be left to the individual farmers, but as I have described, as to cost, there will be several funds to draw on, viz. that of the County Council, the Co-operative Society's Loan Fund, and the State, through the Board of Works, as heretofore. The Department should have the function of deciding on which fund the work should fall. The Board of Works, as heretofore, may do the engineering, but must be co-ordinated with the other bodies, so as to work sympathetically, and not with hostility as sometimes hitherto. Matters now require a body of capable and experienced men, and you will not be surprised when I say that no body of men are more suitable than the former and present estate agents of improving landlords. And I believe that in a great number of respects this transfer of land from the landlord to the tenant will require everybody to look after things in future; otherwise there will be all sorts of abuses springing up, and improvement will not be maintained and very likely subverting with it.

43384. Mr. SCRECHTAN.—There might be a general desire to clean the slate?—I have heard a few expressions that instalments might not be paid at all, but I do not believe that. At Valencia Island, in a congested district, there has been established an Agricultural Society, which is successful and doing good work. Starting with a small loan, I think from the Department, they buy the best seed potatoes and seed oats

and artificial manner, and draw upon the local Joint Stock Bank for money on emergency. Each member repays his amount by instalments, and all appreciate very much the quality and comparative cheapness of the goods.

43375. Yesterday we had a good deal of evidence about a number of people buying good seed. I am speaking of Dinglel—Yes; they are doing good work in getting the best material to put into the land, and in marketing the produce afterwards. I say that there should be three operations instead of one. The enlargement of holdings is one. That is what you see so much engaged in now. But then the organisation of agriculture is not of less importance, and finally, the starting of industries and the development of the fisheries. I think the machinery is there, and it only wants to be co-ordinated. And then there is the question of the rate at which the tenants should be charged interest on their improvements. I have been for forty years agent on properties wholly and mainly improved by the landlord, and have either expended or supervised an expenditure of at least £80,000; partly by allowances out of rent—otherwise out from the landlords—or as loans from the Board of Works. The works were buildings, drainages, river embankments, bridges, roads, lime, wells, and fences. For some of it, interest was payable by tenants, and made on those terms at their own request, which is the only sound financial system. If work is not paid for in some way by the tenant, he will not care to maintain it; and, as maintenance is the principle condition of lasting benefit, it is the thing mainly to be provided for. On one estate the landlord divided his expenditure about equally between his own private account and Board of Works loans, charging the tenants, by their own request and consent, 5 per cent. uniformly. On another, the expenditure was wholly by loan under the Relief of Distress Act, at 2½ to 3 per cent., and the tenants were only charged 5½ per cent. On another, the country being poor, the tenants were not charged at all, which, in my opinion, is demoralising, and calculated to discourage improvement, now that the tenants can only borrow at interest from 5 to 5½ per cent. from the Board of Works. Why is it right for the State to charge interest on loans for improvements if it was wrong for the landlord to do so? My point is that with the change of property now going on tenants may think that, as before, they should pay nothing for improvements. I believe it would have been better if they had been taught from the beginning that they must pay something for improvements. I think that if an improvement is worth anything it will pay for itself. The Talbot-Crooke Estate was managed on the English system. The Herbage Clause of the Act of 1881 was supposed to protect such improvements from the reductions of the Land Act of 1881. But it failed to do so. The provision that works made by the owner should also be maintained by him defeated its purpose. It was possibly inserted in error, for we have a number of English houses which bind the tenant to do ordinary repairs, while the owner was to do substantial ones. That is, repairs affecting the framework of buildings, or the corpus or substance of other works.

43376. Why did it fail?—My colleague on the Commission, Mr. T. M. Healy, got a clause put into the Act of 1881, that the landlord who had made the improvements should also have maintained the improvements. And our custom was not to maintain, but to bind the tenants very strictly that they were to maintain, and we proved that under the English system, as we called it, the landlord had to make the improvements, but the tenant had to maintain them.

43377. And as the tenant had to maintain, the Herbage Clause failed?—Yes, failed altogether. We have never been able to keep a single farm out of the operation of the Land Act, and we have lost all our money.

43378. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In England it is not one operation alone, but it is in every lease—it is repeated every time a lease is made?—It is that dilapidations are to be made good, but the landlord would not be expected to put a pane of glass in a broken window.

43379. CHAIRMAN.—In your case it was the same?—In our case it was the same. We repaired substantially, but we did not repair a broken gate.

43380. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you do it more than

once?—Yes, in perpetuum. The improvements continued over the whole lease, and we have never had much difference about them. For instance, when a storm knocked the roof off a house, we considered that we should put it back, because it was not the tenant's fault, and because it was not a case of letting it slide into dilapidation. And things of that sort. When a great flood came and swept away the river banks we would put them back again.

43381. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The English system is that the landlord always keeps the premises wind and water-tight, as it is called?—Well, I think there must be a great deal of variety in the English methods, because we produced before the Land Commission several English leases showing that the tenant was bound to do all the repairs. However, we failed altogether.

43382. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by fences, gates, and things of that kind?—When a farm was improved by the landlord gates were provided.

43383. Did you provide iron gates?—All iron gates. We did not provide timber gates. On the Ardara Abbey House Farm there are 40 hands in regular employment, and living in five cottages on the House Farm. The wages bill, with stewards' salaries, is about £2,500 a year. The labourers have grass plots on which to keep their cows, and garden plots attached to their houses. The average wages are about 12s. a week. For about fifty years a sheepbreed herd was maintained on the farm, and an auction of young bulls took place every year, conducted by Mr. John Thornton. The majority of them were bought in the neighbouring counties. It has had a remarkable and almost universal effect on the class of stock kept by the farmers. That herd was dispersed at the death of the late owner, just about the time that the Department began to make provision for southern bulls throughout the country, which, to some extent at least, makes up for the loss of the Ardara herd. But in other respects the system of fencing acres still for educational purposes, and through it the farmers become acquainted with the best machines, and see the effect of high-class measures, seeds, spraying, &c. We sell all our wheat to the farmers as seed. As regards improvements, about £45,000 was expended by the landlord until the Land Act put a stop to all such enterprises, by depriving the landlord of all return for their outlay, and that capital expenditure may be said to have been lost, as far as the landlord was concerned. The seeds or improved farms were much more heavily cut down than on those that were not improved.

43384. That is a sweeping statement. Why was that?—We used to add 5 per cent. for our improvements, with the result that the improved farms have a larger proportion to the Poor Law valuation than the unimproved, and it seems to me that the Commissioners did not take account of the improvements. There is a great gap in the law's provision for rural industries, in that, while labourers can get houses built by the Rural District Council at 3½ per cent., under the provisions of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts artisans' houses can only be built by Board of Works loans, at an interest of 6½ per cent., and not at all by the local authority. There are shopkeepers, cart-makers, carpenters, masons, slaters, and plasterers, smiths, tailors, dressmakers, painters, and others, whom it is most desirable to encourage to remain in the country, and form part of the village communities; and there is no substantial reason why they should pay double the interest for their houses, compared with that paid by labourers, whose employment is subject to less vicissitudes.

43385. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But under the last Act is not almost anybody eligible?—No, it is not so. I have examined that very carefully, and under the last Act the applicant must be earning wages of a certain amount per week. That is the only test that is provided. Though he is not an agricultural labourer, if he can show that he is earning regular wages of a certain amount, then he is eligible. But these people work by the job, and are not earning weekly wages, and they are cut out. I have not heard of any case where a loan on the lower terms has been made for an artisan's house. I have made myself an attempt and failed, on the ground that the man was not an agricultural labourer; and I think it is probably an oversight, but it is a very serious oversight. There is a large body of people who are obliged to pay double what they need pay for their houses. The Estates Commissioners are making every

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possible objection to taking over the villages, on the pretext that they are not agricultural holdings and are not good security; but the Commissioners need never lose, provided they only pay, as they do, for ground rent and gardens, leaving the landlord at liberty to charge rent or interest for his outlay on the buildings. I think that probably some legislation would be required for that, but it seems to me to be absurd to take over a whole estate and leave the village on the hands of the landlord. It is a most short-sighted policy. The village is a necessary element of a rural community; it ought to be a centre of intellectual and personal life for the farmers and their families; it is important to keep the trade from gravitating to the country town, where the individual is lost in the crowd, and mutual good-will and good offices are to a great extent neutralised or lost, and a system of credit transactions grows to enormous dimensions, with corresponding bad debts, bad feeling, and often ruin to the farmers. All these evils would be lessened by an intelligent development of village life. The village should be treated as a vital component part of an estate and a necessity to the interests of the purchasing tenant. This development may best be done by co-operative societies, by cheap houses, by places and means of recreation, and by libraries and lectures. Now I want to refer to the question of debt. One of the most difficult questions for the Commission, and the most important, is the burden of debt under which so many farmers are staggering. I have prepared a table of a few cases, which I hand in, containing the names, showing the magnitude of the evil."

43395. CHAIRMAN.—Do you refer to debt to the landlord?—Debt to the shopkeeper, quite apart from land.

43397. In the case of "A," who owes £200, is that a debt to a shopkeeper?—Yes; all these are outside the rent. There is no rent included. I show in the "observation" column the shortness of the stock on the lands. I could give all the names and addresses, but I think it not fair to publish them.

43398. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose a good deal of that £200 is interest?—A good deal is interest running on at 6 per cent. And the way they take that money is appalling, and the shopkeepers are, I am sorry to say, very free in allowing them to run up very heavy debts. These men and women have come to me to ask me to make a scheme by which they could compound with their creditors, and in many cases I have been successful in saving them from ruin, and saving something for all instead of letting all go to one.

43399. Mr. BUTTERLAND.—Is there any individual there who had purchased his holding?—All these tenants are purchasers now, and my observations are directed to help future purchasers.

43400. Will that double their obligations?—Oh, I think so, and more in some cases.

43401. CHAIRMAN.—As a matter of fact, it is a separate thing. You could not say that the fresh obligation they are entering into refers to their rent. They are under that obligation now, to pay the rent?—Yes.

43402. They would come under a new obligation when they are purchasers?—In all cases the obligation to the landlords is reduced by purchase.

43403. So that the obligation, so far as rent is concerned, when capitalised, is less upon them as purchasers than it would be as tenants?—Yes; I think I misstated the question. They do not add anything by purchasing. They diminish.

43404. Mr. BUTTERLAND.—I see that?—In my opinion, when a farm is selling by the Land Commission to a tenant, the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners should require a statement as to debt, and should assist in the way I have

done to bring about a composition. It is quite futile to relieve a purchaser of his arrears of rent if he is left prone beneath his load of debt to other creditors. It is essential that all classes should unite to readjust the agricultural situation, and the shopkeepers are not unwilling to act their part.

43405. CHAIRMAN.—I do not understand how in the world it pays a shopkeeper to go on giving credit in that way?—I am sure it does not.

43406. Why do they give it?—They actually like to get men into their books, because they hold them.

43407. What real advantage as it is to the shopkeeper to be owed £125 by Case "F," where Case "F" has no stock at all?—I am sure it is done with a great deal of carelessness sometimes; but generally the idea is with big merchants that if a man gets into debt they can always secure his produce, and he will bring his produce and corn to them and that will work for their mutual benefit. If it were not for that he could go anywhere with his corn, and he could compete with another; and it is a great thing to hold him.

43408. Mr. KAVANAGH.—As to that £125 to which you have drawn attention, how much do you suppose the original debt was?—What do you imagine was the value of the debt. Would it be half?—I do not think a great deal of this is interest, but any farmer who buys on credit has to pay a higher price. There is a discount for cash in all cases, so that the original price does include interest, although I do not think that there is generally added interest afterwards.

43409. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever thought, in connection with the co-operative scheme, of starting a co-operative shop?—We rather avoided the idea of going into trade. The co-operative system has been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by the commercial classes, and we do not want to test our field. We avoided it, and we tried to buy ourselves solely to the business of the farm.

43410. Do you believe that if you had started a co-operative store the farmers would have been kept out of these debts?—I think it would have to begin by advancing money to clear them out of the shop. All future obligations being on a cash basis, the men would very soon be able to get the debt paid off. I do not say it is sound finance, but at the starting of a co-operative store, I think it would have to begin by releasing the customer from his bondage, because if he leaves the man to whom he owes the money and goes to deal with the co-operative store, he will be saved.

43411. Would the shopkeepers be strong enough to prevent its succeeding?—No, I do not think so. I see new shops started in the towns all carrying a very well in spite of all competition. I do not see why a new industry of that kind should not be started with a fair chance of success.

43412. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There are co-operative stores now?—There are no co-operative stores in the country. There are some co-operative stores in Dublin, but there is no such thing as a co-operative store in any part of the country that I ever heard of.

43413. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—These are heavy debts?—Yes, very heavy.

43414. Is it general?—Very general, I am sorry to say.

43415. It looks then as if the farmers were not making out of the land what would keep them out of debt. Does not the farmer pay more for his fuel?—I do not think that that is the cause of debt, but in the last ten or fifteen years there has been an extraordinary change of standard about the whole farming class. The farmer spends more on his subsistence, clothing, and food, and everything else

\*TABLE showing the indebtedness of certain farmers.

Case.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Debt.	Observations.	Case.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Debt.	Observations.
A	£ 10 0	£ 500 0	And only half stock. In Short now. No stock. Full stock. No stock.	G	£ 10 0	£ 600 0	stocked stocked. cows only. No cows. No stock.
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
B	£ 10 0	£ 500 0	And only half stock. In Short now. No stock. Full stock. No stock.	H	£ 10 0	£ 600 0	stocked stocked. cows only. No cows. No stock.
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	
	10 0	500 0			10 0	600 0	

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43405. The cost of living is still going up?—Yes, it is almost like a law, it is so general and universal. People can hardly resist it. Men of every class are doing it, and they must do it.

43407. The price of labour and the cost of living have gone up?—Yes.

43408. Had these conditions militate against the farmer's financial position?—Yes, for then has not been at all that increase of prosperity that would justify the increase of the standard of living that farmers have begun to adopt.

43409. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take it the reverse way, that it was too low before?—I am sure it was too low before, and I am glad to see them living better, but I do not like to see it at the expense of making debt to the shops; and it is done by running up debts to the shops to a large extent. In reference to the machinery for the sale of estates, I have had experience both of that of the Estates Commissioners and of the Congested Districts Board, and am strongly persuaded that the latter is the more expeditious and satisfactory. In a great operation like the sale of the land of Ireland, it is absurd that for three months of the summer everything should come to an end, while the officials keep holiday. I should like to interpose there that I am very strong for getting my holiday as much as anybody, but I think that something ought to be done to substitute a working body while the others are getting their holidays. It would be otherwise if the owners and occupiers went on their vacation also, but neither chargeable, mortgagees, creditors, shopkeepers, nor others, give the owner a close season, nor can the farm work and expense of the purchaser be hung up. Obviously the remedy is to have more Sale Commissioners, and an alternative staff, so that (like time, tide, and need of food, work, and money), the work of the Department should never cease. I believe that in the Custom House and Post Office and all the Departments of the State, there is no such thing as a break of this character. If some men go on holiday, others remain to do the work, but the Land Commission almost shuts its doors. It is clear that the Irish Land Commission cannot do its work. Fifty millions of money required for work actually done, and only seventeen millions paid out is a record of failure and inefficiency hard to beat. I do not mean to attack the Commissioners. I believe that they are the most hard-working men in Ireland; but I do believe that the system as had.

43410. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The money is not being shovelled out quickly enough?—It is not only that, but there is a great amount of work in the office that is not attended yet. I think any other Department of the State in such a state of congestion, and if it should occur, say, in the Custom House, the Post Office, the Local Government Board, how long would it be allowed to continue uncorrected? The remedy I suggest is, let the congested part of Ireland be handled over today, either to the Congested Districts Board or to a Connaught and Munster Sale Commission sitting alternately in Cork and Galway, and let the Estates Commission be doubled from top to bottom, the list of any two Commissioners to be sufficient to authorize such transactions.

43411. CHAIRMAN.—You say that the Land Commission differs from all State Departments in shutting its doors for three months, whereas other State Departments always have someone to carry on the business; but, as a matter of fact, the Land Commission is a judicial body and it has a Court?—I do not think that the Judges would admit that the Land Commissioners are judges. They are Commissioners.

43412. But surely it is a judicial body. The

judges are independent and the Land Commission is independent, and therefore they differ from the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners are not independent.

43413. And therefore they differ from the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners are not so independent.

43414. The Estates Commissioners as a branch of the Land Commission might be regarded as subordinate, but the old Land Commission are an independent judicial body?—I think so.

43415. Then, if so, are not they much more analogous to the judges?—But I do not think the Land Commission does what its doors. That is done by the Estates Commissioners. I want them to go on investigating title and doing all their work as Commissioners.

43416. I thought that you spoke of the Land Commission. You meant the Estates Commissioners?—I meant the Estates Commissioners.

43417. Then that is all right, I—Some persons seem to think that sales are more expeditiously carried out through the Estates Commissioners than through the Congested Districts Board. Not only is the contrary the fact, in my experience, but so long as the present rules of procedure obtain, sales through the Estates Commissioners must be slower. In cases of sales to the Estates Commissioners every holding must be mapped, and this takes time. The boundaries of every holding must be checked by the Estates Commissioners' surveyor. Every holding must be inspected by the Estates Commissioners' inspector. The Commissioners, in dealing with the estates, have to consider each holding. Now all these steps are very much simpler in cases of the Congested Districts Board, where the maps are merely sectional maps, and there is no checking of boundaries, and the inspection is not of the holdings, but of the estates as a whole.

43418. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the inspection less efficient than that of the Estates Commissioners?—I do not find it so. When you sell to the Congested Districts Board you sell the whole estate to them, and they deal with the individual tenant.

43419. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is manifestly a much easier operation to sell the whole estate to the Congested Districts Board than to sell to each individual?—That is where the difference occurs, and there is an immense saving of time.

43420. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Because the inspection of the Congested Districts Board is less efficient?—No, but that it is not necessary on their system to have it at all; or, if they have it, they have it after the sale has been completed. I could give details, but need hardly do so, to show that after a sale to the Congested Districts Board we were paid in seven months. The estate of Talbot Cushe has been three years now in the Estates Commissioners' office, and is not finally paid for yet.

43421. CHAIRMAN.—There is a reason for that, that what the Congested Districts Board managed to extract out of the Land Commission they spent on the purchase of estates?—The priority powers of purchase given to them originally, I believe, have been restored.

43422. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They managed to extract a little of what ought to have been extracted?—On the estate of Mr. Collins Sander the agreement was signed in June, 1904, and the papers lodged with the Estates Commission in July. The *priori facie* title was passed in April, 1905, but the funds were not allocated till July, 1906. In the case of another estate, as an instance of how the time was spent, when the question of adding acreage was raised by the Commissioners Judge Meredith took six months to consider his judgment.

Mr. DAVID MORRISY REPLIED.

43423. CHAIRMAN.—You are chairman of the County Council?—Of the County Council, my lord.

43424. Will you tell us anything you wish to say. I do not think we have a peep of your evidence?—No; I might very much I did not want in my evidence; but I was rather busy lately and I had not time. As regards the congested districts, the chief questions that I suppose, of course, you are dealing with are the grass lands and migration and all that, and your breakage and the Commission have already seen that to a great extent that does not apply to Kerry. We have, however, other grievances, and, perhaps, if

you like, small grievances of our own, and I dare say that the Commission has seen already that the

great point that the Kerry men are trying to make is that they do not get enough from the Congested Districts Board. In fact this is not a new point at all; we have been saying it for a long time.

43425. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Neither is it peculiar to Kerry?—I dare say it is not. It is not peculiar to Kerry.

43426. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That point about grass land is that grass land was either not in abundance or not available for tenants?—Not avail-

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able in Kerry, and we have not big grazing ranches as all in Kerry. In some divisions there is no grazing land. There are no grazing ranches like those there are in the West of Ireland. And then the question arises which has often been put to me by officials and members of the Congested Districts Board, how are the Board to do more for Kerry than what they are doing?—Well, I have one or two small suggestions. One is to help industries. I go so far as to agree with Mr. Miles and say, finance industries. I wish to put it in this way to the Commission—our industries in Kerry and over a great part of Ireland are dead. We are practically, as far as industries are concerned, in the position of a new country, and though there is of course an indisposition towards anything in the shape of protection—I assume that that would not be considered to be right—yet I wish to point out that many great authorities, and many exponents of the modern school, and great advocates of the theory of laissez-faire, like John Stuart Mill, have acknowledged that in a new country protection is justifiable. And, therefore, I say that taking Ireland as being, though an old country in other respects, yet, as far as industries are concerned, an entirely new country. I think that even a Liberal Government would be justified consistently with its principles in holding out a helping hand in order to revive industries in Ireland.

43427. Would not you go further, and say that Ireland has a claim that no new country would have. It is not the fact that Irish industries were legislated away?—That is absolutely so. That is a topic that one is almost afraid to mention nowadays; for when I mention it to Englishmen they say—"Don't be bothering me with the past; let us talk about the future." But what we want the English Government to do is the future depends a great deal on what English Governments have done in the past.

43428. You would like to see industries started and put into such a condition as to be self-supporting?—That is so, and I do not think any sensible man would be in favour of Government help keeping on an industry year by year unless there was general protection in the country. But in this country, as long as free trade principles remain it would be impossible. I admit at once that the Government could not finance an industry year after year. From what I know of Ireland, and of industries like the woollen industry, and cabinet making, and things like that which are suitable to the people and to the districts, I am perfectly positive about it that they would be self-supporting once they were started, once the hands who are unskilled hands now would acquire the necessary skill and get proper apparatus, and be taught how to use it.

43429. Mr. KATYAGH.—They were flourishing before and they were suppressed!—They were flourishing before till those tariffs imports were put on at the instance of Manchester, and other, merchants.

43430. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you say there was a very strong claim for the people being helped forward on industrial lines, so as to be able fairly to compete with those who had the advantage of repressive legislation against Irish industries?—Yes, and any one conversant with industrial matters will see that it is an extremely difficult thing to establish a new industry at all in any new district. I was talking some time ago to a Sheffield manufacturer who makes steel plates for the Government, and he said: "At the time of the bicycle boom what a pity it was that that went away from Sheffield, where they had the best steel," and I said, "Why don't you begin to start bicycle making in Sheffield?" "No," he said, "they began in Coventry and Birmingham. They have the trade atmosphere there and skilled hands, and there is no use in our trying them in Sheffield now." And if that applies to Sheffield, it applies with greater force to Ireland, where they have no trade atmosphere at all.

43431. CHAIRMAN.—But you have got one advantage which is free from dispute, the advantage which the cheap labour gives you?—It is virtually impossible for a population who have practically to learn a trade to expect to get the same remuneration as the people who have learned their lesson; and it would be most unfair.

43432. And therefore it would not be an unreasonable request to make, that when an Irish industry is started, and the people are learning indus-

trial habits, the remuneration in Ireland should be lower than it is in corresponding trades in England, and that cheaper labour ought to give Ireland a great pull in some of those poorer districts?—Yes, that would go to help us. As against cheaper labour, also, your lordship will remember that that labour would be quite unskilled, and it would take generations before that labour would reach the same state of perfection that labour in England has reached, and, therefore, it will not be as cheap as it looks. Your lordship knows that a carpenter in America is paid higher wages than a carpenter in England is paid, and yet a carpenter in America, I am sorry to say, will make a window or a door cheaper for you than a carpenter in England would, because he works quicker; and a bricklayer in America will lay 450 bricks in a day, but in Ireland only 400.

43433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And if he does not lay them he has to walk?—Yes. Your lordship sees that even though we would have cheaper labour in Ireland, our want of skill and training would greatly go against us, and we would still have to go Government help to supplement those deficiencies.

43434. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then though you ask protection, you would still require subsidization?—I ask protection and subsidization practically the same thing.

43435. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Yes. I have stated in answer to Lord Dudley, with reference to the development of industries, that the planter industries would derive benefit from cheap labour. Oh, yes; they would, of course, the simple industries—anything, for instance, like hand loom tweeds, and so on. They do not require any high degree of skill, and of course what Lord Dudley says is absolutely true. The effect of cheap labour would be to give an advantage, and the financial help the one would want from the Government would not be very large, and would only be wanted for a certain time.

43436. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You do not want a tariff, but money subsidies. You do not want a bounty by both?—I do not think we would ask for a tariff.

43437. So that you think that you should go sometimes to help those industries till they become self-sustaining?—What I said was that subsidization would be practically protection.

43438. You are perfectly well that while in England and Scotland it is a small matter, for all the trade done in Ireland at present if they were shut out, the people of Ireland would have those export articles shut out, and they would turn to their own skill?—How do you make that out?

43439. I am only pointing out to you that a subsidy is a very different thing from a tariff!—That is what I am saying, that if you had protection you would be shutting out articles from other countries and giving people in your own country an opportunity of making such articles.

43440. Of an inferior quality to begin with?—Decidedly.

43441. Otherwise there would be no reason for protection?—Under the system that I advocate, that is giving a subsidy to trade undertakings of that kind, there would be nothing in the sense of protection, and they would compete freely with articles from England and Scotland.

43442. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What you hold to is the starting of a few likely industries?—It gives them a start, and then a fair field and no favour.

43443. We were told yesterday in Dingle that the export of linen from that single port over 100 years ago amounted to about £50,000 a year. Would it be fair to go back a good deal and ask, if circumstances had always been so favourable for industries in Ireland as they were then, what industries would now exist, and with regard to the subsidization necessary to try to set up new industries which was then flourishing under favourable circumstances whether it might not flourish still with moderate support at the start?—That is my idea, of course having regard to the different and altered circumstances. I may state that the raw material now, both of linen and woollens, is sometimes got from Belgium and manufactured both in Scotland and the North of Ireland as Scotch and Irish.

43444. CHAIRMAN.—This is a large subject we have started with, but may we understand from your view that it is difficult to do anything in a very big way towards reviving Irish industries unless the powers that be are prepared to assist those industries

for a few years till they are in a position to compete with others—I think so, especially as regards congested districts. It may be different in big cities. However, speaking of the congested districts, at this moment I believe it would be utterly impossible to revive industry in the congested districts without Government help, and that help we would like to get through the Congested Districts Board.

4343. And then when people talk of reviving industries as a means of relieving congestion you are sceptical about the process under the Government, and at the same time prepared to subsidise—I am extremely sceptical as far as the congested districts are concerned.

4344. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And under these circumstances, do you think that any industry would be a few years' time flourish and become self-supporting?—Of course, Dr. O'Donnell says an industry that flourished before would flourish now, taking into account the altered circumstances. I take especially the woollen industry, and that is one very suitable for congested districts, and I am fully conscious that here in Kerry the people have really a liking for that particular industry, and down in the mountains at Glencar you can get at this moment very first-class tweeds made by hand-loom in their little cottages. They have kept up the trade to this very day.

4345. And would that also assist agriculture?—It is a thing that would assist agriculture. For instance, a farmer in one of those particular farms told me that he had twenty-two children. And what is he to do with twenty-two children down in Glencar?—All he can do now is to ship them to America. If there were local industries he would get positions for them at home.

4346. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that it is a strong argument in favour of your case that although the Congested Districts Board is established for a good many years now, yet with the exception of lace, they have not been able to succeed to any great degree in establishing industries in congested districts?—Well, have they not started carpet industries in Donegal?

4347. Well, one or two small things, but still it is time, I think, to say that there was only that industrial revival in the congested districts area?—It is not, my lord, and that, I think supports my argument.

4348. Although the very earnest desire of the Board for fifteen or sixteen years has been to assist every effort to revive industry within their means. And then it is a strengthening of your argument?—I think so.

4349. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How does it strengthen it when the thing has not succeeded?—Because if the thing had been a very much greater success, it would have shown that there was, firstly, an aptitude on the part of the people for those commercial undertakings, and secondly, that they had financial and other means, skill, and so on, for carrying them out. I say that we have no evidence of those qualities at present. I say that the old skill is not there, and the old commercial aptitude is not there. I do not believe that it would take a long time to revive, but it would be only by financial help and a strong stimulus that industries could be revived at all, and they never could be revived by the natural growth of these qualities.

4350. By instruction?—Well, instruction. In our County Council, I do not know how many instructors we have. If I go into any hotel at all, and I see anybody in the coffee-room as distinguished from the commercial room, what is he? He is an instructor. There is always an instructor for something, and I ask what good do they do.

4351. CHAIRMAN.—Is not it a most undoubted fact that the most powerful form of instruction that you can produce, or that anybody can produce, is the stimulus and example that are provided by the existence of the industries themselves?—My lord, it is the only form of instruction that is worth a penny piece as dealing with the Irish people in congested districts.

4352. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Or in any district. Is not that what the old system of apprenticeship was founded upon?—That is so, sir. And I wish now to say this much. You cannot say that I am a prejudiced person in this question of instruction, because in the County Council we pay, I do not know how many instructors throughout the county, and

we patiently give it every possible trial, and we were told by the Department of Agriculture that it was the thing for the regeneration of Ireland, and we have got it on trial for many years, and I do not believe there is one single man in the whole county of Kerry who will contradict me when I say that as far as that instruction is concerned, it has been productive of nothing except expenditure of money.

4353. CHAIRMAN.—So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, the instruction has been in existence only one year?—No, surely. It has been in use for several years. Perhaps it would be right to correct what seems to be a wrong impression. There is one instructor, a horticultural instructor, and he has been very useful, and of course he goes round to some of the people who are entirely above the average of the ordinary farmer. He goes round to people that have gardens and that need only a little more skilled instruction; but as regards the others, dealing with the poorer people in the congested districts, I am told by those people, and I have no reason in the world to think they tell me an untruth, that the instructors go there, and that all they hear from them goes in at one ear and out at the other.

4354. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—To go back to industries in the congested districts, perhaps as a simple instance of a big effort to establish an industry in a congested district, you might take Foxford?—The lady who started that is a near cousin of my own, and I know a great deal about it.

4355. She is in great esteem, and has achieved a wonderful success?—Now, you have there a place where the people are pessimistic, and there has been financial help from the State, and general encouragement and direction, and these are the elements that at Foxford have been a success.

4356. Instruction, financial loans, and skilled direction?—Yes.

4357. Foxford had these advantages, and it has been a success, and in London, Mr. Walker was asked whether of the means of the Board allowed him to give similar facilities in other parts of the congested districts, it would be possible to develop them the same way as Foxford, and he said yes. Does that confirm your argument?—Yes; I think there is absolutely no doubt about it at all. I know one little industry in Calcevoon, the Teveragh industry, and I think if that had been helped on and had got a good financial push, it would have been like that at Foxford.

4358. You spoke about the important elements of that industry. The person directing and controlling it should be a person who has a genius for the work and who devotes the service of a life to it?—If you get a person with a genius for the work, of course, it is a considerable factor in it, but you can have fair success with an ordinary person of good business habits and with a fair commercial aptitude. And the other point that I think, the congested districts could be improved by, would be the starting of model farms here and there, and I do not believe in instruction pure and simple, easily conveyed, but I do believe in such instruction as the people could get practically by means of a few small model farms; and they need not be expensive things.

4359. CHAIRMAN.—It is rather early yet to draw conclusions. It is only two or three years since the Department was given over to the Congested Districts Board?—As regards the congested districts. But we have had experiments of the Department in all other districts, and I cannot see the value of them.

4360. But, as chairman of the County Council, have you not found that your agricultural work up to the last year or two has been more successful in non-congested than in congested areas?—I do not think so. I did not think that, so far as instruction is concerned, we have derived much benefit at all from instruction pure and simple without manual visible evidence.

4361. You have not found that your agricultural scheme has been better supported, and that greater interest has been taken in it?—Not a bit of difference in the one or the other at all. Of course the only thing is that our schemes in many instances will apply more to non-scheduled areas. Taking things like bulls, now, the people in the non-scheduled areas could pay for them when the people in the scheduled areas could not. I know several districts where we

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Mr. O'Donnell.  
Moderator.

July 8, 1907.

Mr. David  
Macarty

offered bulls, and even under the very fair terms given by the Department they were not able to pay for these then.

43454. And the result of that is that you have special schemes for the congested area?—I'll gladly we have not had special schemes, and I think I may say that, as far as instruction alone is concerned, there would not be very much difference in the case of the people in the congested and non-congested areas; but, on the contrary, that, though the people of the non-congested areas were richer and presumably more intelligent, and, at all events, able to obtain more education than in the congested districts, they have never been able to take any more pains with the instruction than the people in the congested districts.

43455. We have been told that your farm department has been urging the district instructors to remain in the congested areas. That in itself seems a tremendous improvement?—That will all depend on the way they work. If they merely go to the National schoolroom in the evening with a magic lantern and talk to the people it will be a waste of time; but if they go to a farm and show the best way of spraying potatoes that is what would be of use. You must show the people what to do.

43456. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What do you say of the system of taking up farms as model farms and having them worked by practical farmers?—I should say that it would be of great use for the purpose of testing theory. There is no agricultural expert I know but always tells me that the crops, for instance, in an ordinary congested district of Kerry, are too poor, that the tillage is on a bad system, and that the system of manuring could also be improved. They may be right, or they may be wrong, but the only way I can see of testing their theory would be for you will not get the people to test them—the establishment of a few model farms. Undoubtedly, if they are right they would be of enormous benefit to the people.

43457. Do you not think it would be well that there should be some system of agricultural training for boys in rural national schools?—Yes, I think it would; but, even then, my lord, more would be needed. I have seen these boys going back, and I asked—“Have you been making some improvements?” and the answer was—“Well, sure, I could not get the old fellow to do anything.”

43458. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The old fellow perhaps had put all these theories to the test long ago, and found them more or less?—That may be so, but we may be quite certain that it would be well to have both systems, and that you had model farms where those theories could be tested before people's eyes. They must be convinced.

43459. Yes, most, as chairman of the County Council, have had a great deal of experience of experts of all classes?—Yes.

43470. And you have not followed their advice in every case?—That is why I ask people not to follow the advice of the expert, but to ask to see it put in practice.

43471. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Most of the boys in Ireland turn to agriculture. Do you not think it would be a decided improvement in the National Education system if there was at least one school in the parish where the boys attending the school would see in their early years agricultural work done in

which they could take a part, according to a good system?—Yes.

43472. In their own neighbourhood?—Yes.

43473. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you aware that there is on the Continent what is called a school plot, and the master allocates a portion to each boy, and they compete against each other and produce the best flowers. Would not that be practicable; and it gives them a taste for flowers and an interest in botany?—That would be all right as regards flowers.

43474. But as regards other things also?—Yes.

43475. What is the necessity for differentiating between them—taking them away from the common school and curtailing the education of the boy?—Except this also that I want to educate the old people as well as the young, and in my model farms the old people would go to see how these things are done, and if the Board was able to adopt the system they would take to it. And as regards spraying, I remember well when the Congested Districts Board commenced spraying they could hardly get the people to do it. They thought it was a manifestation of the devil. And then the Board asked a few farmers to allow their potatoes to be sprayed, and when the people saw the thing done, and saw the advantage of it they took to it themselves, and now there is not a farmer in the district who is not able to do the famous paper test as well as anybody.

43477. But it did not prevent the blight last year?—I think that in those cases where the farmers sprayed, and, above all things, where they sprayed twice, and took care when the rain came and washed it off, to do it again, it was very successful. Mr. Murphy reminds me of our place, that we would like to have a representative of Kerry on the Board. Your lordships are aware that there is a very strong feeling in Kerry on that point. With reference to Mr. Trunch's very intelligent and valuable evidence, he spoke of debts in the shops, and I am concerned in touch with commercial men than Mr. Trunch, and I do not wish the Commission to leave Kerry and to think that the shopkeepers were ruined through Kerry in the giving of credit, and that the people were equally improvident in the taking of credit. He gave an instance of an individual farmer owing £200. I do not know what it is to one shopkeeper or to several.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—He did not specify.

43478. Chairman.—He said one man owed £200. He did not say whether it was to one shopkeeper or—I wish to say to the Commissioners that, from a very intimate knowledge now of the country people and a considerable knowledge of the commercial classes in Ireland, that those were exceptional cases in my opinion.

43479. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But these large debts are not peculiar to Kerry?—Well, in this whole district, in this whole barony of Maganally, you will not find a single farmer owing £200, or £300, or £400, or £500 at all; but in Trunch there happens to be a few very large merchants, with very big competition and a lot of money put out, and I suppose now and then to do a rival out they will undertake an amount of credit that they will not undertake elsewhere in the country. Those merchants I refer to are far above other merchants there, wholesale as well as retail, and I suppose the transactions that he refers to are in connection with them. Speaking of the farmers in this district I feel they are very thrifty and very prudent men on the whole.

#### Mr. MICHAEL FLEMING examined.

Mr. Michael  
Fleming

43480. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are a member of the County Council?—Yes. I live at Killeenagh, Co. Cork.

43481. Kindly state what you wish to bring before the Commission?—The great necessity for lime in our district, and also of drainage. The district is entirely one of small occupiers. The district is entirely one of small occupiers, and has gone back very much within the last thirty years in its quality. Reclaimed land goes back very much when it is not attended to properly.

43482. I understand that there are limestone quarries in the district?—There is only one.

43483. Is that working at present?—It is not. It was working all last year until about March. Since then it has been closed up. I don't know why.

43484. You cannot say why it was closed up?—Lord Kenmare did not employ the men.

43485. Was the demand not enough?—There was plenty of demand in the winter, and for several miles all round there is no other limestone quarry except in this place.

43486. Why don't the farmers combine to hire the lime quarries and work them for their own benefit?—It belonged to Lord Kenmare, and he would not allow any man to interfere.

43487. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is he charging?—I think it was two shillings a barrel for the lime. We were able to get lime there, but that was closed for the last two or three months.

43488. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there any difficulty about fuel that ceased them to stop?—No. There is plenty of turf all round—thousands of acres of bog.



43495. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do they always stop working the quarry in summer?—No. They stop in harvest time—in August and September—and they sometimes stop in March when the crops are down.

43496. Perhaps they will open again in the winter?—Yes; as soon as the harvest is secured, but this was the real time when it should be open, in March, April, and May. Then we want good bulls out in that district. We have not got them there. We would want good stallions there. We have none but the worst class. If there was any plan by which we could get good bulls and stallions it would serve us very much.

43497. Is there any farmer large enough to buy a bull in your district?—Yes, but he will keep his bull to himself. He won't give the use of the bull unless to a few.

43498. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—For a few won't he give it?—I don't know. I think that the fair way would be to give the price of the bull to a man or two, and let them give security for the price of the bull.

43499. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The Department are giving fifteen pounds of this class?—That would do very well, from £15 to £18. We would not want high class cattle down there. It is third class land—all reclaimed land.

43500. Have you got no premium bulls there?—None but little bulls of our own or no great consequence. This district is under sale now by Lord Kinnaird, and I don't see that we in this district are getting any advantage beyond the rest of the districts all round where there is good natural land. It is all reclaimed land.

43501. How do you mean you get no benefit?—That we will only fall in with the rest of the district in the purchase. If there was money advanced to the people at low interest it would be of great service to the people. Many of them are short of cattle, and a great many of them would want to improve their farms, to ditch them and lime them.

43502. You think loans on easy terms would be of great advantage to the people?—Loans would stand very much to the people. The original application this place got was *Slábh Luachra*; I don't know whether you understand Irish, but it means the rocky mountains.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Both the Bishop and Mr. Sutherland understood it.

43503. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Sin é an t-áinm coart?—We should not be compared with places where there is naturally good land. This is only third or fourth class land.

43504. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You live in a congested district?—Yes.

43505. And your complaint is that though you are in a congested district you have no advantage from the Congested Districts Board over those districts that are not congested?—Not a bit. We got a few roads. It did not do too much good for the people; only one township.

43506. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there a Parish Committee?—No.

43507. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The district in which you live is congested?—Yes, very much congested.

43508. If the people on absentee holdings in your neighbourhood got land that was outside the County Kerry would they migrate?—I think they would. We have no labour, and all who have set gone to America have gone to Limerick or Waterford. We are not able to pay them. It is not a nice thing to employ labourers when you are not able to pay them.

43509. Would the people go any distance?—I know very well they would; any place they would get relief.

43510. If they got good holdings elsewhere?—Yes; when they go to America or Australia they would go to the next county or the county beyond it.

43511. There is no untenanted land available in your vicinity for the enlargement of holdings?—There is only one farm, and the family are not living in the division. There is another farm, a very extensive farm of 400 or 500 acres of bog and mixed land. The people are so poor there that it would be a great benefit if they got a stallion.

43512. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you a mare yourself?—Yes.

43513. More than one?—I have two.

43514. Have your neighbours also got mares?—Yes. They have all horses.

43515. Do they breed horses at a sale?—Where they got these most miserable stallions, they serve mares for 7s. 6d. each, and they give that instead of going to a good horse that they would have good foals of.

#### THE MACGILLICUDDY OF THE BUNKS EXAMINED.

43516. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Kindly bring before the Commission anything that you wish to state?—The last witness referred to lime as the great need of these districts. Bog preponderates in most of our land. It is cold land needing lime. In my boyhood, before I went to sea, in the spring, the whole country was covered with wreaths of smoke going up from lime-kilns. There was more corn grown, and the animals and men had better homes. Lime is wanted for bone. There is no use in getting muscles if you have not a bone to hang them on. I have practical knowledge, which is very much wanted in this country, and is not supplied by peripatetic instructors. I know of no greater need than lime, which, of course, implies dry land, which implies drainage, and also implies means of communication for carrying the lime and roads. The great difficulty in Kerry to-day is that lime is in many places as rare as gold. In many places it has fallen into other uses, because it cannot be got. The distances are too great, and railway rates for carrying it are too high; though I was present when the promoters of the railways, under guarantee for which the people are very heavily taxed, in the Dingle, Glenties, and Kenmare peninsulas, and they made the carriage of lime and sea-sand, which is a substitute for lime, the primary reason for building these railways. On your map, if you look at Castlemaine, at the head of the Dingle Bay, Kenmare at the head of the Kenmare River, and Killarney, those are the three great points at which lime can be got to the western ends of the body of these peninsulas. You will notice all these are marked congested. I don't think I will be far wrong in saying that their total area is very nearly half this county. Mr. Fleming was speaking about the quarry, the only quarry in that part near the boundary with Cork, close to the enormous bog which burnt some years ago. That quarry is a very

fine quarry; an immensely has been taken out of it; there is an immensity of fuel close to it on the top of the great tableland about 1,000 feet high. The farms are very large, and there is no need of amalgamation, but there is a need to make it possible to work those farms. That cannot be done without the lime quarry, which is life. In some respects, farmers who do not adopt suggestions when you suggest something new to them are not far wrong, but in regard to lime-burning, they would be very wrong, because their method of working makes it impossible to give a large supply if all the quarries in the country were worked in the obsolete old method. The rock drill and the Hoffman kiln are unknown. They have the old method of quarrying and the old kilns of forty years ago. There are a great many bogs in the county, and a good many of these are cut away, and it would be a good thing if the farmers could get the lime-burners burned, but various agencies came to bring it into disuse. Difficulties arose where quarry owners neither worked the quarry themselves nor permitted others to work them; and the remedy for this state of things would be, I think, for whatever agency keeps the estates, the Congested Districts Board, the Estates Commissioners, or other Government agency, to take some of these quarries into their own hands and work them on modern methods, which I saw some years ago. I travelled through all the lime-burning districts in England to see how they did it there, and I was intensely struck with the works at Llandulas in Wales. There are miles of railway in the middle of the quarry. A thousand holes were made, one after the other, with the rock drill, and they were all blown up, and enough of rock was brought down to last for a month, with some thousands of men at work at this or burning the lime in the Hoffman kilns. It was all run away into tracks. There is not any

The MacGillicuddy of the Bunks.

\* That is the right name.

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The  
Magistrate  
of the Bench.

handling. If that were done here, you could give us forty-two gallons to the barrel—the modern barrel is thirty-two gallons, owing to the starvation process—and the forty-two gallon barrel could be given at ninepence. I don't think any man in this country would think of giving you a forty-two gallon barrel now under 1s. 6d. or 2s. It is not possible to do any good farming without lime, or the Government coming to the assistance of those who want it, taking some of the quarries and working them themselves, or assisting men who will do so with the necessary machinery and knowledge, and perhaps some capital, on terms that they would burn at a certain minimum rate, and not go above a certain price. That cannot be done unless the machinery is provided to enable those who are anxious to assist the Board to do so. Suppose a dozen farmers join together in local combination to work a quarry and supply themselves and everybody else, unless you get them the right to work it, and then the machinery, then you may talk for ever, but nothing practical will come out of it. I need not tell you that the bog is too retentive unless lime is put on it. Even if it is drained underneath the ridge of bog it will be too retentive, and unless it is made friable, you may give up tillage. That is the reason that many thousands of acres that formerly were tilled have gone back into furze again. Otherwise people would have stopped here to till them.

43512. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where lime-burning places was it you saw in Wales?—I cannot say to whom it belonged. Llanfyllis is a little past Corwen.

43513. You have no reason to suppose that it was a Government institution?—Quite so. It is almost absurd to speak of our doing things without Government help where they can do it in England without Government help, because for over 200 years our wealth in the shape of rents has been going across the water.

43514. You heard what Mr. Fleming said about the price; that there was a great demand for it in this particular place that he referred to?—It is the greatest demand from the west to the east and the north to the south of this county.

43515. There is the lime quarry he referred to; there is the demand for the lime, and if the proprietor of the quarry was acting according to ordinary human motives, he would be only too glad to sell?—Lord Kenmare is a very kindly-hearted man, and willing to do his best to continue it. At present he is selling to his tenants. There have been great difficulties. From time to time all the county has been taxed for that estate. I have a great deal of knowledge, private knowledge and as ex-Chairman of the Board of Guardians, the principal cause was a big rise in rents about twenty-five years ago which was not exactly justifiable, and then the thing being managed by a mortgage for mortgages, a gentleman whose practices were described from that Bench by the County Court Judge as thoroughly unjustifiable—that is at the bottom of the whole show.

43516. What is the name of the receiver?—Messrs Leonard. I protested against it myself in the Press and on the Grand Jury.

43517. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you think if there was a scheme for supplying lime on a large scale the tenant farmers in those parts of the County Kerry would be willing to pay a reasonable price for it?—Certainly. In that opinion I am looking to the future a long way ahead. We are all in the middle of purchase now. I have been anxious to sell to my tenants. I have been tripped up again and again by mortgages. There is nothing more wanting than to release the men who want to work for this country, who have given thirty years one way or another from the power of the mortgagees to analyze them and prevent them from breaking their energies and health as they have broken mine. I am just recovering from four years' illness. The land judges seem to think that one form of property is sacred and another is not. I know the people would be delighted in every part of the county to do it. While we are on this question I may mention that Great Southern and Western Railway. I recollect when it was made upon the promise of the proceeds, the manager, and so on—poor Colburn is dead—that the line should be carried at cheaper rates. He said they could not do it. Now all that part of the county paid something enormous for the

line, and the thing that it was built for wasn't allowed to be carried, except at prohibitive rates. Also, sand is being used in places where there was not the labour to burn the lime, or there was not the fuel. The sea sand is gathered right round the Cahirciveen and Glenties to the north side of the county.

43518. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is sea sand inferior to lime?—It is inferior to lime; but it has very good qualities. It is far more lasting than sea-wood, and it is of great use in cutting the bog. There is a great deal of silica and ground sea shells in it. Hydraulic lime should sink very gradually into the ground, and is far better than the ones which go right off the surface. The railways, as well as many of the owners, make the output of lime in this county prohibitive. If lime is not made easy to get, the men whom we are all selling to, some from motives of personal convenience, some from noble motives, and some because they have to, will find it very hard to pay in the long run, and to deny lime is to court disaster.

43519. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If there was a scheme by which the principal lime kilns were kept producing large quantities of lime, at what rate per barrel, taking the large barrel, would these farmers be willing to take the lime?—If it was burned in the proper modern methods, I think any man would be willing to give a shilling for it but it could be sold for far less than that—but it would be such a costly for them to get the thing so cheaply.

43520. From what you have stated to the Commission, delivery is difficult?—Very difficult. If I had lime quarries of my own I would get more out and put them on. But that would entail spending a lot of money strengthening our bridges. And do you come to a wider question—If our people are to make money out of the land, in the face of such competition, you have got to assist them in other ways of doing it.

43521. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On your own estate it was principally for bog land that it was so necessary?—And also for clay. If you have got heavy clay you can do very little without lime or sand.

43522. Is this part of the country it is mostly bog?—Yes; but I know clays around Killybeg that will lime to render them less retentive and to purify the land.

43523. Is there any limestone except what is a cropstone in Kerry?—I cannot speak of that.

43524. It would bring it nearer to those peninsulas if lime were looked for and found deeper down?—That would be impossible. It crops out, and at the point just where the peninsulas start from the mainland. Some delivery might be by boat. There is a little done by boat, but it is rather dangerous work. If a sea gets up it splashes it, and the whole thing is on fire.

43525. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is your next point?—The point that is most likely to bring in money most easily all over the country. What I allude to is what I have seen for many years in France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy, especially in Northern Italy, where I have spent the last two winters, and which directly relates to Killybeg and a great part of Ireland which it would not relate to if Killybeg and all that Killybeg means were not there, because Killybeg is the trademark of the tourist system, and it is of the tourist system that I am going to speak now. It goes without saying to gentlemen of just observation and travel, that the prettiest places in a country are generally the poorest, with the soil and surroundings mountainous. There is nothing prettier about a dead flat. There is plenty of that pretty country within a radius of fifty miles of Killybeg, all marked lime on your map there as congested. In those places where I was—I always keep my eye open—I was interested most to see how the people live, and I saw large numbers, not only invalids but business men from large manufacturing towns, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, and Krupp's iron works, going right away as I might say, from Manchester or Glasgow and all matters relating to business, and doing their lungs from the chemical vapours in those towns, without which they could not carry on their work there. You know Lancashire and Yorkshire, where there are nine millions of workers. There are places like that on the Continent, and they are inclined to go down to Switzerland, Italy, and so on, and the majority of the people in those places, in Switzerland and a great deal of France especially, are proud

proprietors, as I hope all our people will be soon. They saw that these people were coming down, and that there was not enough accommodation for them, and the want of accommodation stopped a number of them who would have come. So a number of them set to work to build very simple, cheap, but clean, small boarding-houses. Some of them call them pensions, some call them houses, and some call them inns. But they were places where a man and his family after a long day's engagement, when he was dead tired, could sit and sleep and get something to eat. They built these on their farms. Imagine that the country round there is Killarney, for the moment, where you have a mountain pass like the Gap of Dunloe, the Black Valley, Mangerton, and Turo, and people all look there from Killarney. In a short time people who come to the town did not want to stop there, but went on to these boarding places in the country where they were put up by the farmers for say, something like thirty shillings a week. They consumed fat eggs, drank his milk, and ate his butter and lamb, and he got a market on his own farm for the goods produced on that farm, at about 500 per cent. higher than what he would get for them in Killarney market.

43526 Mr. Sturgeson.—Because he got the milkman's profit—Yes, and saved carrying the produce to market. If you get a cup of tea and bread and butter and an egg you never pay less than 1s. 6d. for them. If you set to work to find what the actual cost of these is it works out at about 4d., so that by selling it in this way you get about 400 per cent. more than you get in the market, and you bring the market to the farm, instead of taking the farm to the market, as well as saving expensive labour, whose labour has got to scarce that you have got to build labourers' cottages all over the country, and it is very difficult to get labourers for them.

43527 Have you in the neighbourhood of Killarney anything at all like that system of people putting up houses for tourists or visitors?—Yes. There is a gentleman here who has the Home Farm Hotel; then there is Mr. John Gleason, of the Black Valley, who has enlarged his hotel.

43528 But you say that these men on the Continent were true analogues to the peasant proprietors who are being created in Ireland?—Yes. They are almost all peasant proprietors.

43529 Is it your point that the same thing might be done on places in Ireland?—Yes. It might be done from the Blackish up to the east of Tralee, from Valentia up to Headford, from Durrus up to Glengarriff, all through those mountains; and the main thing that is wanted is to dispel the notion that costs greatly abound here, that Killarney as Killarney is sufficient, and that Killarney can do without its hinterland behind it, which runs away fifty and sixty miles on three different peninsulas. What is known as Killarney at present is the area between the road leading through the Gap of Dunloe and the road leading from Killarney to Kenmare. Here is the present Killarney area, coloured yellow on the map (produces map). The portion coloured green is the locked up portion. I want to open that, because you will only get large numbers of tourists from the large centres of population. Outside the green line, what they call the coast line, is prohibitive except to a very few; four guineas a week, and that sort of thing.

43530 You mean in the larger hotels?—Yes. The directors who put up these hotels did not want the middle class. They only wanted the cream. I need there is not enough cream to make butter with the cream.

43531 Have you ever suggested that scheme to the neighbours round about?—I am afraid some of them are not quite ripe for that. A friend of mine, Mr. John Gleason, of the Black Valley, has taken tourists for the last few years. It is being done at Glencoe, and at Caragh Lake. Mr. David Doonan is doing it; there are several at Derrynane, and a whole heap at Waterville. It is beginning very slowly. It is a great pity that the thing is not quicker, because what it means is money brought in against nothing taken away. Any other money brought in is brought in against a bullock, a chicken, or a pound of butter. This is brought in against nothing taken out. To make this effective, you would want to make it easy to drive from Killarney to Waterville by using the present road up to Derrynane, building part of

a road to Garrymore, where they take the boats. We passed that road unanimously here in 1885 as good accounts. It was thrown out by Lord Kenmare's agent on a technical mistake in filling the notices. From 1885 to 1907 is twenty-two years, and all that time this big district has been kept out of being visited by the vast number of tourists who would have come beyond what have come. Because when Cook or Galt takes a Manchester man, with four or five of a family, to come here, he asks what is he to see in Killarney, and is told, "You can have one two-day or three-day tour." He asks what does that mean, and is told it means nothing to see after three days. He inquires the distance, and finds that it is 400 miles there and 400 miles back, and twenty or thirty miles a day while he is there. Roughly speaking, it means 800 miles for a three days' holiday. Then the man may say,—"Thank you; if I got my ticket for nothing I would not go there. I will go to the English lakes or go to some farmer's house." There are two bits of district there that require some road. One is from Derrynane to Garrymore, and the other is from the Black Valley to Glencoe. Most of that I built out of my own pocket. There is another road from Caragh Lake which is nearly built, but requires to be finished.

43532 Is Caragh Lake not accessible?—The north end is accessible from the railway, but not the other side.

43533 It would be a great advantage to put a road right round the lake?—Yes, but that would be a great expense.

43534 We have heard it talked of as one of the most picturesque spots in Ireland—I have never seen a place so best Caragh Lake; at the farthest part from us, is the head of Glencoe, where you have seven glens tacked on to it. I only mention this place as illustrating what might be spread all over this country. It would come under the trade mark of Killarney, and for one whom you have coming now you would have fifty, and you would have practical knowledge picked up from the people who come and who make their living in no feather-bed way as English commerce. The fisheries, coast and inland, saw centuries of the Foremost importance. A great many years ago, from 1889 to 1890, as an old naval man, I used to be rather fond of the sea. I went and studied it, to be near the salt water. I went to Australia for a few years, and saw a good deal of the world in various parts; in fact I have been around it. I went around the coast and saw enormous possibilities of catching, saving, and curing fish, and I saw the people robbed right, left, and centre by the middleman; and as for the farming purpose, I went and studied lime burning, so I went to Brimham, Grimsby, and most of the English fishing ports and stopped at each some time and got to know most of the fishermen, and I learned all they had to teach, and I thought it a great pity that our poor fishermen would not get the same chance. I found in Billingsgate that whenever out of every shilling got for certain kinds of fish eight around six went to the middleman. One day I was at Billingsgate when a good many tons of Irish haddock were destroyed as unfit for human food. The labour and expense attaching to the fish amounted to 25 s. a ton. It has been reduced since. All the fishermen got for it was to pay the railway expense and get a wetting taking them out of the nets. They were sent down to measure a salmon's farm. A friend of mine was kind enough to give me an introduction to Mr. Burdett Coutts, who had been prominent in fishing circles at the North Sea, where he started a fishing fleet to give a cheap supply of fish to London; he also helped Father Davis around Billingsgate to develop Irish fisheries. I asked Mr. Coutts if he would kindly give me his experience. He did. It was very striking. He said, "It is not a very difficult thing to work up the catch of fish, but it is the mischief to market it and sell it; where I broke down after spending some £500,000 at £200,000 was because previously I had not spent some £50,000 on small boats in London that would have distributed my catch. In Billingsgate people made a ring against me and would not let me buy; that broke me up." So I thought about this. I had always thought a great deal about co-operation. In fact it was the beginning of Ireland. It was the school life. My forefathers were called chiefs, and the names has come

July 4, 1907.

The MacGillivray of the Rocks.

July 5, 1917.

The  
MacGillivray  
of the Rocks.

down to me. I am glad to have it. It is my duty to live for the people. Some things lead a man on in spite of himself; naval men are sometimes a bit romantic.

43535. One of the arguments used in regard to co-operation is that it ought to be an easy thing because it was the natural system of the people in Ireland—it was our beginning. Take your banks or take your English joint concerns. These took their framework and their organisation from the old Irish tribal system, which was abolished on the abolition of the dynasty of the Stuarts in James II. Irish time. In an English joint stock company you might say that the chairman was the chief, the vice-chairman the lieutenant, the secretary the brother, the treasurer the bard. In times of strife like this it becomes rather hard to keep on working. Many a decent man at present feels that he can only stand aside until the country comes to its senses. Just now it is in a sort of a fever from the gadfly in hand. The outcome of my round of the coast was that I determined to apply co-operation. I knew an American gentleman, the European correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. I wrote him and asked him to come over and go with me around the coast. We travelled from Limerick to Cape Clear in the year 1891. We visited every fishing village and opened our minds to the fishermen and the renowned fathers who gave us the heartiest welcome. We decided to start it. The first meeting of the Congested Districts Board came on in October, 1891. Very unfortunately another thing happened at the same time in Ireland—generally known as the "split"—and what one man in Ireland took up another man pulled down. In consequence, my friend and I embodied our views in this little pamphlet (*produces copies of pamphlet*). The thing is dead. The typewritten proof of that went into Sir Horace Plunkett's hands. But in that you will find the framework of all his work. In that you will find the net-cast of all that Mr. Townshill was saying to-day. This was printed and anyone reading this will know who was the author of the Irish Department of Agriculture and everything connected with it. You will have to come back to co-operation for such things as the farmer's purchasing time quarries all round; and if the Congested Districts Board want to be the use to the country they ought to be—I don't say that they have

not been of very great use—they will not run against the lines of nature and try to make the people work individually too much and not co-operate. They will neither assist co-operation than throw cold water on it, and where men have given earnest or faithful work on the face of God's earth, of what they have done for the country they should be encouraged rather than man who have talked and who cannot show anything. These are all who have become per like myself, who have had to carry a corporation, from spending £20,000 or £30,000 to keep my people alive. I have gone through the Bankruptcy Court myself to keep them out of it. It was one or the other. Men who have done this have some little right to be listened to with respect.

43536. I don't like to inquire into anything of a personal nature; but what is the extent of your share—£7,000 acres. There are about 1,000 close to Kilmaley here.

43537. On the other side of the island—Boughil there are 8,000 acres round the Rocks. It was all confiscated in the time of Charles the First. We fought for the King, and burned our castles rather than let the Cromwellians take them, and we went to Edinburg with Charles the Second, and we came back with his mountains our estates were confiscated and passed to the Cromwellians. By nature our land is so poor that it would not pay the Quit and Crown rent. Charles the Second reprinted all that was so passed is patent to the Cromwellian estate. My land on the right-hand side is good, but on the left it is not so good. I own 1,000 or 2,000 acres around Carrig Lake. One thing that has played the very mischief with this country in the past is that whenever a man has been able to succeed enough to get a great amount of business everybody went to him—a land agent for instance. Everybody rushed at him and threw more business on him, until he became able to do nothing at all. It was overloaded. It is the same with some of our M.P.'s, our county councillors, and other councilmen. How would they be able to do all. I believe in a man doing one thing at a time and doing it well. If you try to get everything with the one hand it is like splashing eggs to make an omelette. In our mind, 'tis no matter how good the man may be.

\* See page 220.

The Commission adjourned.

## EIGHTY-SEVENTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JULY 8TH, 1907

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Court-house, Calcutta.

Present.—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAUGH, Esq., D.L.; ANSUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Very Rev. Canon HUMPHREY O'BRIEN examined.

July 8, 1907.

43538. CHAIRMAN.—Good, you are nominated by various people to appear before us?—Yes, my lord, by the Bishop, the Calcutta Rural District Council, and the fish-curers.

43539. Will you tell us what you want to say?—Yes, my lord, if you let me take my own way. I will first call attention to the anomalous position you hold yourselves. If a stranger from Mars came amongst us and saw how you gentlemen were passing through the country, and making inquiries into congestion, he would think that the country was over-crowded with people, but when he would find that the country was not only not over-populated, but had not enough people, then he would say that there must be something strange and anomalous in the body politic in Ireland. Yet, though the country as a whole is not nearly thickly enough populated, we have people going about inquiring into congestion in the western seaboard. Why is that? Because the people were driven from the counties round Dublin and the central counties to the fastnesses of Donegal and Mayo and other places in the west. The obvious remedy is to transplant the people back again into the good lands. The lands here around are essentially bad, and they cannot support the population that they held at present, and even though you clear off the surplus population now, and leave conditions exactly as they are, in another generation you would have the places as congested as they are now, and you would have another Commission coming about making inquiries into the congestion prevailing in the western seaboard. If you have one young man and one young woman behind in each holding, in twenty-five or thirty years these would very probably have six or seven children. Our people are virtuous and healthy, and the climate is salubrious, and so in twenty-five or thirty years you would have the places as congested as ever, and we should have a new Commission coming about to inquire about over-population in the western seaboard. The first remedy I would suggest is to transplant the people into the rich counties of the Pale from which their forefathers were driven, and that are not nearly as populous as they ought to be. It is a strange thing that the rich lands of Meath and Kildare are less thickly peopled than the mountains and bogs of Mayo and Kerry.

43540. You say this part of the country is congested and over-populated?—I do, and all over the western seaboard generally from Kerry to Donegal, but there are few places so thickly populated in proportion to valuation as Calcutta. I would suggest that at least one-third of the holders be transplanted back into the lands from which their forefathers were driven.

43541. There are two points. In the first place you told us just now if you were to move or transplant these people in twenty-five or thirty years it would be as bad as ever?—If you only leave one young man or one young woman for each holding, virtuous as they are, thank God, you would be as congested as ever in a generation.

43542. How would you get over that?—I would amalgamate the holdings and give them holdings

down in Meath and Kildare and other places that are not populated enough at present.

43543. Then this reproduction of population that you have in your mind would appear, if you left anyone in the present holding?—No, but if I left a young man and a young woman on each holding without amalgamating the holdings.

43544. Congestion would recur unless the holdings were amalgamated?—Exactly, you must weed out every second or third occupier, and put him somewhere else if you want to get a radical cure of the evil.

43545. Do you think these people would go?—I think they would not, except in groups. How much better it would be if the young men and young women that are going every morning to New York would go instead to Kildare and Meath, where there is room for them. They would not go alone, but they would go if you sent them in groups to the same neighbourhood.

43546. Actual groups of holders or the sons of holders?—The old people would not go until the young people had gone up first.

43547. But the people who go to America are not the people who possess holdings?—They are the sons and daughters of the present occupiers here.

43548. But if you send the sons and daughters of people who hold land here to Meath and Kildare, how do you cure congestion here?—I would amalgamate the holdings here.

43549. But you cannot amalgamate holdings except you remove holders?—Some of them would go to Meath and Kildare, and be very glad to.

43550. It is obvious before you can amalgamate holdings you must get rid of a certain number of people who have holdings?—Yes; the Government of England have caused the depopulation of the country, and you should now undo the evil you have done.

43551. Do you think these people who hold land would go to Meath or Kildare?—I am quite sure they would go. They are going to the slums of New York and other places.

43552. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Let us see what your project would be. From the same neighbourhood you would send a considerable number of people to live in farms in close neighbourhood, in Kildare and Meath?—Quite so.

43553. At the start these would be young people?—Yes.

43554. Do you think the old people would be willing to follow them?—Some of the old folk would go if they heard the young people were comfortable in Kildare and other places.

43555. Do you appreciate Lord Dudley's point, that unless the old people went that the holdings here could not be used for the enlargement of neighbouring holdings?—I know that. There is no spare land in Kerry. You may take that as the fundamental principle.

43556. And, in some way, it would be necessary to make sure that the old people would go after the young people and leave their holdings to be added to other holdings in Kerry?—Yes, and make them from,

Very Rev.  
Canon  
Humphrey  
O'Brien.

July 5, 1878.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
Munro  
O'Meara.

say, £10 to £15 in valuation. I would have no family living in a holding of less than £10 valuation.

43557. Suppose you took a young man who is going to married to his father, and that he was moved up to Kildare or Meath on condition of his getting a good holding there, do you think you could get the young man and the old man to sign an agreement to give up the holding here?—Yes, they would sell out the holding here. The old man would go up to mind the cows for the young man.

43558. Could you get the young man and the old man to sign an agreement to part with their holding here?—If they get a better one in Kildare. We are not fools in Kerry I can tell you. Surely they would be better off than going to New York or Chicago to dig drains and sewers for the Americans. One farmer in this and four in the next parish have lately sold out their holdings, and gone to Canada and got farms there.

43559. You seem to assume, Canon, that unless by the amalgamation of holdings it would not be possible to provide a permanent cure here?—No, I had it in my mind that it would be said that this scheme is visionary and not at all practical. Then, if it is not practical, I will suggest something, not to amalgamate or remove congestion, but to improve the holdings and conditions of the people here.

43560. Before you pass to that let us make sure about your proposition. You see, to us it seems a very big proposition?—Yes, it is a bold one, and no man is more conscious of it than I am, but if you want to effect a radical cure, if you want to go to the root of the evil, you must transplant every second or third of these holders here and amalgamate the holdings. Fancy a family of five or six or seven people living on a holding with a valuation of £5 or £6.

43561. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I don't quite understand the suggestion you are making, transplant every second or third holder down to the rich lands of Ireland?—Yes, that is what ought to be done.

43562. You say every second or third holder?—Yes. In this union there are 1,085 holdings of £5 valuation and under, and 1,250 under £10.

43563. The young people of Kerry, or a large proportion of them, you suggest must be removed to holdings elsewhere. Who are these young people—holders or the sons of holders?—The sons of holders. We have hardly any holders here. They are all small farmers.

43564. Then the sons and daughters of holders being given holdings elsewhere increase the number of people who as a whole will have holdings?—Oh, I would amalgamate some holdings here—by consent.

43565. Let us take out of the holders six or eight and migrate them; then the result would be that eight additional holdings would be created in Ireland?—No. The number of holdings in Ireland would remain the same as before.

43566. Then five or six additional holdings would be created in Ireland?—Yes, but five or six would be amalgamated here, and wiped out.

43567. Then the result of that would be not to reduce but increase the congestion?—No, I would think that holding on to the next holding and that these people go down and get a good farm elsewhere.

43568. And the people who go down increase the number of holdings?—Yes, but not here. The number of holdings in the good lands would be increased, but the number in the bad lands would be diminished to the same extent.

43569. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Following up your answer to Sir Francis Mowatt, perhaps you would explain how the small holding here is to be vacated. We can see how, as you say, the young people will move up to Kildare, and it would be a good thing for Kildare to find these young people there. Now, how will you get the old men to move and surrender his holding for the enlargement of the neighbouring holding?—He will follow his son if he finds him prospering there. He will go up and mind the cows for the young man in Kildare, and be useful to him in many ways.

43570. We quite appreciate that there are two points in this programme. The first is to provide holdings for the young men in Kildare, and that in itself would be a good programme. Now, as to the question of relieving congestion, at least of getting the old people to surrender their holdings for the en-

largement of neighbouring holdings, we make it a condition when the young man is going up to Kildare that the old man will execute a deed of surrender?—If he gets sufficient inducement in Kildare he would leave these hills and bogs here. It would be a case of penal servitude if you sent one of your folk over here to settle down even just for one of these little farms of £5 or £6 valuation to do out a living from the barren soil.

43571. If the eldest son of a tenant was sent to Kildare would the father go when you make such a condition?—He would. You cannot understand how miserable they are. If you give them a fine holding in Kildare he would be only too glad to go.

43572. Supposing you find a holding occupied by an oldish couple who had a son who did the work if you were going to give that family a holding in Kildare, you would make it a condition that the old people should go with the son?—Certainly; you must want one-half or one-third if you are to do a cure.

43573. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You understand, Canon, I suppose, that if it was not so, if you are only sent providing a new holding for the young men of Kerry, there is a further point which you have not thought of, besides the fact that you would not relieve congestion if you provide holdings in Kildare for the young men of Kerry, and that is that you have got to deal with the young men of Kildare?—I don't want to disturb one of them. I want to disturb the man who lives in Dublin and who has hundreds of acres under grass. In the fields are the bullocks owned by the rich butcher in Dublin, who may or may not be there a few weeks in the year. At the end of the farm there is a shedding for the herd who make the oxen. You should have men instead of cattle there, but we have the men here where we have nothing to suggest them. It is not that there are too many people in Ireland, but the people are in the wrong place. It is like a sugar loaf turned the wrong way upwards. You, who are Englishmen, and who have caused all this ruin, undo it now and pay the cost of it.

43574. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—To bring a further, Lord Dudley's subsequent question to you, that young and old alike should migrate. Is this your proposal?—That is my proposal.

43575. Then the young men of Kildare could say exactly that they had the same claim as the young men who came up from Kerry, for the men, that the men who came from Kerry would bring their old people with them?—Yes, and we cannot name congestion permanently without that. I don't want to disturb any young men, only grant them the hundreds of acres of land and do not live on it. I would not disturb the young men of Kildare at all.

43576. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You see, your proposal was to bring the young men from Kerry to Kildare. Well, the young men of Kildare are emigrating east-ward of them.

43577. A good many of them, and they quite possibly think that they have first claim. I should put their claim aside altogether if you bring the old people and the young men?—We want it more, where we are so congested that we are eating one another.

43578. CHAIRMAN.—Well, go on with the next point?—If you think that is not practical; if you, Englishmen, are not prepared to pay the cost, but the whole scheme will fall to the ground. England has done all this mischief, and should undo it.

43579. Mr. SURRENDER.—Had you not a Father went of your own in Ireland?—We had.

43580. And were things better then?—It was a Parliament of English actions, and not as Irish Parliament at all. Now, if you think my scheme of transplantation or migration impracticable, I will pass on, and submit a few suggestions that may improve the lot of our people to some extent. Yet, first and foremost, I would have the Congested Districts Board negotiate between two or three large landlords we have here, and buy the land from these landlords, using compulsion if necessary. I would prefer this should be done by free sale, but by compulsion if necessary, and then that you be the landlord for about ten years, and develop it somewhat, and show the people how to develop it, and then pass it to the tenants. We have the estates here of Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne—two great whales of landlords. The poor people cannot negotiate directly with them at all. We are too weak and poor, and too much afraid of

the landlords—they are too big for us, too strong and powerful, and we cannot do it; and, therefore, we must get some friendly person to intervene, and I think the friendly person or mediator would be the Congested Districts Board; and I think they are real fathers to the people where they intervene. There was only one estate bought by them here—the Bannagh estate, with the happiest results. Trinity College ought to be bought out rather silent, and Lord Lansdowne should be made to sell. The good of the country requires that they should be made to disgorge. They are rich and powerful, and won't negotiate with the people.

43551. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is Trinity College landlord here?—Yes.

43552. There is no middleman now, is there?—No. 43553. The tenants don't immediately with Trinity College?—I do not want to blame Trinity College at all. It is not a bad landlord, but you want to give the land to the people on fair terms. The Congested Districts Board could ask the landlords to sell, and if they won't, compel them to sell on fair terms, and keep the estates on your hands for some time—I would say not less than ten years. You should do something by way of arterial drainage. We are swamped with water here in this and the neighbouring parishes. We have thousands of acres of bog. I would have the Congested Districts Board expend money in making canals and arterial drains into these estates. The farmer with £5, £3, or £10 valuation cannot make drainage, which ought to be made by the public authority. First let the Congested Districts Board become owners and make these great arterial drains through our bog lands, and you will find the small holder draining into these.

43554. Has Trinity College done any drainage on this estate?—They are doing nothing new since the Land Act came out but take the rent, and if the tenants are in arrears they evict them and put Trinity College or Lord Lansdowne. Well, then, there are a number of smaller landlords, minnows who are following the whales, and holding out because these two landlords are holding out. I know that if the tenants were in the place of the landlords they would be as excreting. Human nature is very much the same in landlord and tenant. These two landlords are able to hold out against a country side, and a number of smaller landlords are following their example.

43555. The first thing you consider that should be done if the estates were purchased by the Congested Districts Board is to see to arterial drainage?—Yes, we are saturated with water. It is a nice place to live in in the summer, but in the winter it is dreary in the extreme.

43556. For that reason you do not think the holdings should be sold to the tenants until an improving body like the Congested Districts Board has improved the estate?—Yes. If you decided to open these drains they should be four or five feet below and on foot slopes, and then they ought to be kept in the same repair as the dykes of Holland are kept in repair by the Dutch people. These arterial drains ought to be kept in repair by the Government of the country.

43557. If the arterial drainage were done by the public authority you think the occupiers would do the drainage of their lands?—I am sure they would. On the inside as they are now they are only living from hand to mouth. They would improve the inside of their homes where the landlords do not see, but on the outside they do nothing for fear the landlord should think they are peevish. You may see around the door and windows a little fringe of whitewash, and the reason is they say if the landlord sees the outside whitewashed he would say they were prosperous and rich or at least the rent. Now if you want in you would find the houses rather more comfortable, but outside they do nothing, but they should be thought prosperous. In the past it was thought dangerous to be or seem to be prosperous.

43558. Lime is also pretty scarce?—Now, there is no use going into lime if you don't drain the land; hence I put drainage first. We should get facilities for obtaining lime. It is not so far away—Killoggin or Kenmare. Then, let me tell you the price of lime. I am very much in the building line, and for lime for any purpose you must pay 2s. 6d. a barrel in Cahoreen. I know what it costs, so I have bought hundreds of barrels of it. Now that should

be landed there at the station for at the very most a shilling a barrel, and you should have a siding at Kells, so that wagons can be put there for the use of tenants. Now they have to come down to Cahoreen and draw it up nine or ten miles. You should have a siding at Kells, Mountain Stage, and Glenties, so as to enable wagons to be there, and the line from Kenmare should come by boat.

43559. Is it the Great Southern line?—Yes, my lord.

43560. CHAIRMAN.—Is it part of their main system?—It is. There is a guarantee for a small bit from Farnham to Killoggin. It was built some time ago—in Mr. Balfour's time. They might do a great deal more for us in that way.

43561. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Any body that would provide better facilities for the supply of lime would confer great advantage on this part of the country?—Yes, and that would provide for the drainage. We should make arterial drains, and let the small holder drain into these canals.

43562. It would not be economic to buy lime at 2s. 6d. a barrel?—Not at all. When I came here first it was 2s. a barrel.

43563. What do you think the people would pay if there was a sufficient supply of lime?—Well, I think, my lord, they would pay up to a shilling a barrel.

43564. Would that be a large barrel?—It should be a large barrel, but it is not. It is an ordinary bag of lime. I know it to my cost.

43565. May I ask you where the lime came from for the church at Kenmare, that is the best lime for building purposes. Killoggin lime is sufficiently good for agricultural purposes.

43566. CHAIRMAN.—What is your reason for thinking lime should be a shilling a barrel?—That is the value of a barrel of lime. The thing is intrinsically worth no more.

43567. Is a shilling a barrel the price at the kiln?—No, but if they got large quantities they would have it at a reduced price. I believe they are selling it at 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. a barrel at the kiln.

43568. If they are selling it at 1s. 3d. at the kiln, how can you expect to have it here at a shilling?—I would wish your Board to help us a little bit and pay, say, one-fourth of the price. Could not your Board help us to that extent—to pay the 4d. and give it to us at a shilling. Let the Board advance it to the extent of paying the additional 4d.

43569. You say you think the Board should give a kind of rebate to the users of lime, they ought to make a present of so much?—It should be paid directly to the kiln-owners. Give it to us at a shilling. It would pay the farmers very well if they got it at a shilling.

43570. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Board were to do that, and that if you put a shilling at the kiln, would there not still be the cost of carriage?—Well, it is unappreciable. It is very small, indeed. It costs 2s. or 27 to bring a wagon of lime from Killoggin, which would be at a rate of only a penny a barrel.

43571. At present lime is selling here at 1s. 3d. a barrel at the kiln. How is it that it costs 2s. 6d. here if the rate is only a penny a mile?—But the man who sells it must have his profit.

43572. Then why don't you export it yourself? It is selling at the kiln for 1s. 3d. Can't anyone buy it at that?—But the middleman must have his profit. I bought it myself from Kenmare in wagons and got it almost at cost price. We were building on a large scale.

43573. How much did it cost you?—About 2s. 10s. a wagon.

43574. How much a ton did it cost you?—A wagon contains six or seven tons, and I got it for 2s. 10s. or 2s. 15s.

43575. How does that work out for the barrel?—It would be very much less than 2s. 6d. a barrel. I would say about 2s. a barrel, but that is from Kenmare, and the best building lime.

43576. Is that cheaper?—It is cheaper.

43577. What I do not understand is if agricultural lime is being sold at 1s. 3d. at the kiln at Killoggin, why farmers should not associate among themselves and get a large quantity over here by train?—It is a capital idea, but we are not so educated nor so advanced as that at all. That is where education would come in.

July 5, 1887.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
Hampsey  
O'Donnell.

July 8, 1907.

Vice Rev.  
Genl.  
Rear-Adm.  
O'Donnell.

43600. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Let us see how the association would work. If the line-owners, the owners of the line, were sure of a certain demand, do you think they would pull down the price?—They could afford to do it, and I think they would. The owner would sell according to quantity, the bigger the quantity the better the terms.

43601. You said to me that the farmers could take it for their land at a shilling a barrel?—They could, and that would pay them, and pay them well.

43602. I suppose no matter how much the demand would be, that the people who own the lines would scarcely supply him at that price?—They would not, but your Board should subsidise us and bring us to market.

43603. Supposing there was 3d. or 4d. a barrel lost for a time on the transaction by a public body, would you in two or three years have such co-operation as Lord Dudley has suggested among the farmers which would result in their procuring this line without a subsidy from that time?—Yes; especially if the Congested Districts Board were their landlord.

43604. You would not look to the subsidy going on for ever?—No; only for a time. I know something about political economy. I know, too, that you must cut that direct subsidy to the winds if you would solve this problem of congestion.

43605. So your proposal would be that for a few years there would be some loss met by a public body, and that at the end of that time the people would be so organized and so impressed with the advantage of using time that the system would continue without a subsidy?—Yes, they would see the benefit of it, and they should be told how to use time, and that they should not be putting it on the dump. They know nothing about the use of time here for farming purposes. They never have had time—they have only a little mud. You can help them to improve their holdings. You are sending a miserable dale down here to our parish committee. You could send at least a couple of hundred pounds to this large parish and to the other parishes if we are to do anything. We got £40 this year. You ought to give us at least £200, and not bind us up in red tape.

43606. I think the grant was £20?—Yes, but we were not able to avail of it on account of all your red tape; but if you give us £200 we would be inclined to work, and that is most necessary. There are many little houses that are most uncomfortable at present, and hardly fit to live in.

43607. What is being done by the Parish Committee at present?—Well, I am travelling on the ding being taken away from the houses. This is essential. Then they are improving their houses—putting up rooms, dairies and cowhouses, and making dung pits at some distance from their doors.

43608. CHAIRMAN.—We have heard a good deal about parish committees in some places?—I would say something now on the fisheries if you will kindly allow me. You should help us more than you have done. The Congested Districts Board has been very good to Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, and perhaps they needed it more; but I say this, that if we were more clamorous and made greater noise, I daresay we should have got more from the Congested Districts Board than we have got. But we are mild here, and have not made much noise. Since the year 1882 you have given to Kerry £25,000, and our share should be £200,000. Now, up to that time you spent a million and a quarter, and out of that Kerry got only £25,000. You ought in fact to devote special attention to Kerry for some time, to recomp us for past neglect.

43609. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You are aware that million and a quarter was largely for the purchase of estates?—Yes, I am aware of that. You bought one estate here in Caberdisid.

43610. Is Coonara in the parish?—Yes.

43611. How is that doing?—Very well.

43612. It cost £5,000?—£4,400 in all. They went at it several times. It was built on a sandy foundation, with the result you would expect. Coonara is sadly neglected. They have a colony of hardy fishermen at Coonara. There are about 150 of them—courageous, industrious men—and they ought to be encouraged. You would encourage them a great deal by building a small pier, or, better still, a small pier with a slip at the end of it. Mr. Bryce, the late Chief Secretary, was down here this time twelve

months, and he proceeded to help us; but he was hindered. Now, at Begins, where the piers are, they would want a slip there for their boats. They are hardy men, and they have to be up night and day when a ship is coming in, and they have no facilities. You should give us a slip at Begins Island. Well, at Leenard you sent down an officer about a month ago. He took plenty of fresh air, saw and admired the beautiful scenery, took bearings, said something about gravel, then disappeared, and we have heard nothing from him since.

43613. Do you know whose officer he was?—I think from the Congested Districts Board. You were giving us under the Marine Act £2,500. We thought the work would be in full swing now, but nothing has been done.

43614. Perhaps you do not know that the work carried out under that Act are not carried out by the Congested Districts Board?—Well, you have so many departments, it is hard to know one from the other.

43615. The Congested Districts Board has given the subsidy, but the Department is not carrying out the work?—Well, it ought to be carried out. There is a great fishing industry down there, and they are crowded there. It should be three times as large. When Mr. Bryce came we presented him with a petition, and he gave a lot of honeyed words, but nothing has been done since. Now the Coonara men are losing patience. They asked and have been asking for this little pier or slip for many years, and nothing has been done, and they are the most deserving men on the mainland.

43616. What would it cost?—I would say £100. They have a rocky foundation, so it would not be nearly so expensive as at Coonara, where the pier was built on a sandy bottom. Well, then, my lord and gentlemen, would you allow me to suggest that you send down an instructor in herring curing to Coonara. We know how to cure mackerel, but not how to cure herrings. We would like to introduce that industry. There are herrings off the coast, and the fishermen tell me they would catch the herring if they knew how to dispose of them. You ought to send down an instructor to show them how to cure herrings. They know very well how to cure mackerel.

43617. Where does Coonara lie with reference to Coonara?—Due north, my lord. There is a pretty little cove there. The population is hardy, neat, enterprising, and brave, and they are not at all ought to be encouraged. Would you kindly send us an instructor and show us how to cure herrings?

43618. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—How do you see that herrings come down to this part of the county?—I have inquired. The fishermen would spend their nets for the herrings if they were encouraged in the way of disposing of them. Then you might give a steriliser. That would be the greatest boon, as it would enable the people dealing in fish to secure the fish sound for a few days until they could use it. The steriliser should be free of charge, and you should send it down. A steriliser for Coonara would be a great boon to them there, as well as an instructor in herring curing.

43619. CHAIRMAN.—Have you heard of a steriliser used for fish?—It is coming into use, my lord. It is used at Bournemouth.

43620. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are aware that in places where there is a great glut of fish they rot at the coming of it continuously night and day, for the longer fish is left uncurled with the blood in it the worse it gets?—Well, then, the steriliser helps it sweet. I cannot speak from my own personal knowledge. I have been instructed to ask you for a steriliser for Coonara. It would keep the fish sound for a few days.

43621. Yes, but not cure it?—Not as a substitute for curing it. It is merely a makeshift until you can cure it. Then as to boats and aids and dyes—There was a sad accident in Valentia Harbour some time ago in which lives were lost. They had a great take of fish and were rushing through in order to get home with their treasures; they had many pounds worth; but there were only two or three inches of freshboard; they were swamped, and down they went the poor fellows. If they had accommodation at the place they might have been alive to-day.

43622. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—At what place?—At the mouth of Valentia Harbour, outside the lighthouse, where the accident happened. They should have a slip there, but instead you put slips in the wrong places. When your officers come down about a slip



They should consult the local people, as these know best where it ought to be placed.

43631. CHAIRMAN.—This accident happened in the North Channel. That channel would have to be negotiated always, would it not?—If that ship were down outside the lighthouse the night that accident happened they would have turned in there instead of running the gauntlet of that channel. Well, then, as to boats, they should have better boats—covered boats.

43632. What kind of boats have they?—Long, open boats.

43633. Do they use sails?—They use sails sometimes.

43634. How far do they go out?—They go various distances—eight or ten miles.

43635. Where do they say the herrings are to be got?—Outside that, but we would want an instructor to show us how to cure them. If you would give us larger boats and a better class of nets and send us down an instructor in herring curing we would be happy so far. But there is nothing more urgently needed than a ship at Castlemore. If you refuse everything else give us that. At present the fishermen have to go round Bigness Island and its treacherous channel. Those fishermen are an honest, deserving lot of men, and especially handy, brave, and strong, and I would like to help them. Before we leave the ships and piers, I beg, respectfully to impress on you that when your officers come down to do anything of that sort they ought to consult the local people, and not make the mistakes they have made before. Then further, we ought to get houses for our houses in the town. There are so many restrictions that there is very little inducement to build. There is one enterprising man who has laid out £1,000 on his house, and though he has spent that £1,000 he has not got a lease. They ought to give him a lease of the house. Trinity College should give him the lease of the house, and give us better facilities for building houses and give us the leases of building plots.

43636. Is he a yearly tenant now?—He is a tenant-at-will, and they could turn him out at any time. They ought to give him fixity of tenure after building a fine house to improve the town.

43637. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But how did he build it without a lease?—Well, very foolishly.

43638. And don't they encourage the development of their estate by giving leases?—Well, they ought to do so. We are very much dependent on the landlords here.

43639. Do I understand that Trinity College is owner of the town?—Oh, yes, and all about it.

43640. And don't they encourage building on their own property?—They don't encourage it properly, and neither do they discourage it. John O'Shea has built a house at £1,000. He was burned down some time ago, and the place was an eyesore. On my advice he built it. He was going to build a modest place, and I said to put another story on it. It cost £1,000, and he has not a lease. We want a 99 years' lease, but they would date it back to 1877.

43641. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Had he no special conditions before he began to build?—I don't think so.

43642. But, Canon, didn't you say it was of your advice he built?—I advised him to build a decent house, as he was going to build at all, but I did not know until recently that he had not a lease. I was accountable for the shape and size of the house, but not for its tenure.

43643. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is he quite sure that he is not protected under the Town Tenants Act of last year?—He built it before that, but we want a lease and he ought to get a lease.

43644. CHAIRMAN.—What is the next point?—The breed of cattle. You ought not to import foreign breeds here. I differ from Mr. Treach entirely. The foreign breeds have no business here. The native Kerry cow is the best cow in this place, and the only cow that will live and thrive here. I myself have a few cows, and I wanted to get a decent one. I bought her and she died.

43645. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Yes, but you could introduce better milchies than the Kerry cow?—The Kerry cows are very good milchies. They should not be bringing in new-fangled things the same, as with the horses, sending us half races. They ought to send us native Irish horses. They have got them over

in the County Cork. They have an excellent breed of horses in the County Cork.

43646. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps you are not aware that that class of work has not been under the Congested Districts Board for some years?—It is under the Department, I know. Then you ought to encourage us to introduce industries and also foster industries. The making of woollen stuffs ought to be encouraged. There is a trader in this town in a small way named O'Shea, who gets women, farmers' wives in the country, to spin wool and make thread. They weave it in old looms. It is a capital thing. We have lots of wool and plenty of sheep here in the mountains. You ought to encourage us, subsidize us to some extent, to put the woollen industry on its feet. We have the only factory in the district in the Convent, but you have not encouraged us much. I believe it is not you, but the Department, who are responsible for that. The man and myself got a house worth £200, and we have equipped it as a sort of close on £100, and we thought the Department ought very fairly to pay to equip it. We paid for the machines, and sent them the invoices, but they sternly refused to do anything. I went to the County Council at Tralee, and they received me graciously enough. I made the best case I could, and when I thought I was doing well up started a sturdy, pale-headed little man from the Department who put his foot down, and from that day to this I have not got the money for the machines. Now, that is my experience of encouraging industry.

43647. CHAIRMAN.—Had he anything to do with the Congested Districts Board?—No, the Department, wherever that man.

43648. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But I thought you were making your case to the County Council?—Yes, but they work with the Department, or are supposed to. They were quite willing to help us, but the starch and patchboard man said it could not be done.

43649. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the industry going on?—It is.

43650. What are you doing?—We are making hosiery and lace of good quality, and we have fifty-eight girls working in the factory, and there are twenty working in their homes. That industry is the only one of its kind in the district, and should be encouraged. And O'Shea has home-spuns and he ought to be encouraged, too.

43651. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is O'Shea's place?—Down the town. Now is the time to encourage him. He has seven or eight women working in the country. If that was encouraged it would develop into a very thriving industry here.

43652. CHAIRMAN.—How should it be encouraged? How do you suggest it should be encouraged?—Oh, I think it ought to be encouraged. It is for your experts to point out how this is to be done. We have only the old primitive spinning wheels and the old primitive looms to work with.

43653. How?—In the first place, give us a trade mark. The better market here is ruined for want of that trade mark, and for the want of any system of grading.

43654. You want a trade mark?—Yes.

43655. Is that all you want?—I want grading for better. You should subsidize O'Shea a little bit. You have not subsidized the factory at the Convent.

43656. What do you mean by subsidize him?—Help him, give him some capital.

43657. What use would he make of it?—He will pay the women and be enabled to sell the woollen a little cheaper, and get the industry on its feet. Subsidize it as the Irish is—just give a moderate for nothing. We are beginners here in many respects.

43658. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the looms working, improved looms, or are they old looms?—Old primitive looms.

43659. Would not it be an advantage if the people had improved looms and an instructor sent down?—That would be feasible.

43660. And show them how to use those looms?—Yes, and get us a market, put us into connection with the markets in Dublin and London.

43661. If there were some inspector to classify your wools and mark them accordingly, you think that would help the industry?—Yes, where there is a will there is a way. You can help us if you want to.

43662. What about the wages?—Oh, those old women work for very little, but they ought to be paid,

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Humphrey  
O'Donnell.

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Thompson  
O'Donnell.

and the weaver ought to be paid. Now, the latter industry is more important still.

43663. Before we pass on, had you any conversation with Mr. Walker, of the Congested Districts Board about these industries?—I met the gentleman once, but officers of the Department are no favourites of mine.

43664. He is not an officer of the Department, but of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, he has done some good. I think he is going to get one of our workers a position under your Board—Miss Kennedy. Now, you ought to help us to set up a proper butter market here. The quality of the butter is deteriorating for this reason, that the farmers' wives will get no better price for the butter if it is good than if it is bad. There should be three qualities—first, second, and third, but now supposing a farmer's wife sends in butter and gets £4.18. for it, she will get the same price for it whether it is good butter, bad butter, or medium butter.

43665. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What about the creameries?—There are no creameries. We are too small, and we have only a few gallons of milk in each house. We should have an inspector to visit the market and other districts, and put the markets on a proper footing, and grade it so that the woman who makes good butter will get a better price than the woman who makes bad butter. Then they buy the butter on the side of the roads, so that they hardly come into the markets at all. We should have a neighbourhood, an inspector, and a market to set that industry up. It is a very bad state of things that the slovenly, absolutely woman who turns out inferior butter should get the same price as the woman who makes good butter. The bad, the medium, and the good butter are mixed, and sent to the London market, and this gets a bad name for Irish butter.

43666. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Was buys the butter?—We have several local gentlemen buying it.

43667. Why don't they buy only the best?—They buy all the butter.

43668. If they buy the good butter and send it on they will get a high price for it. If they buy bad butter they cannot get a good price for it?—As things

are there will soon be no good butter—if the poor woman is not encouraged by getting a good price.

43669. If the buyers in your market bought good butter, and did not buy bad butter that would be the case?—Well, all the butter is bought, and then they mix it together, so that the latter is getting a bad name.

43670. Do you think the inspector cannot persuade them not to do that?—We should not only persuade, but insist on their not doing so. We should grade the butter, and say—"This is first class, give the woman 10s. a pound."

43671. Supposing the purchaser said he would not give 10s., what then?—Oh, he would give the higher price he could; it is to his advantage and interest to do so.

43672. I am afraid the inspector cannot insist in his giving any price. If he does not value good butter more than bad, and the inspector says, "we give this woman 10s.," he would not do so?—I was wrong in saying 10s. or say fixed price. Let him say, "That is the best butter," and the buyer decides on the price himself.

43673. Cannot the buyer do that now?—No, there is no standard or distinction as to classes of butter. I would have an inspector officially appointed, and let him brand the butter first, second, and third, and let the buyer give his price. I want an inspector appointed who will brand the butter this way: Cahirree, Dingle, and Keenane, and not let it be done in a haphazard way. Let the inspector come there and say—"This is first class butter, 10s. a second, and then is third," and then let the buyer give his price. Seeing that butter is one of our staple products, this is an important subject. The inspector appointed could visit five or six times a week and grade the butter, and let the buyer price it then. Their business is price and quality. The price accommodation here is very defective, and should be changed. We should have a steamer traffic as competitor with the railway. That would bring the railway to its senses. The railway has a monopoly at present. Up to a few years ago we had a steamer plying around the coast.

#### MR. ALEXANDER O'DONNELL EXAMINED.

Mr. Alexander  
O'Donnell.

43674. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state what you wish to bring before the Commission?—I got inspiration from the County Council Secretary that I had been nominated to give evidence before this Commission here to-day. I have read the terms of reference, and I propose to deal with the working of the Congested Districts Board as far as it is known to me. First, as to its land purchase operations. I think it of the utmost importance that the tenants should be assisted in the purchase of their holdings.

43675. Where do you live?—At Valentia Island.

43676. And you own land there?—I own some land, and I farm some land. I am engaged in the fishing industry, also, my lord, and I am a business man.

43677. What sort of business?—Well, I import timber and do general business, and I have a steam saw mill.

43678. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were not you on the Agricultural Council?—I was for six years. The tenants should be assisted to purchase their holdings, but I don't think so desirable an aid can be brought about if the Congested Districts Board is allowed to purchase one estate in each congested district and to spend money in improving and enlarging holdings on that estate while the adjoining estate is left to work out its own salvation, either by direct purchase from the landlord or from the Estates Commissioners, with the prospect in either of the latter instances of no benefit to follow, such as enlargement of holdings or erection of new houses. The purchase of the Dillon Estate in Mayo created immense difficulty up there, and the purchase of the Harcourt and Butler Estates in this district put a stop to negotiations which were proceeding between landlord and tenant direct in this district, and has led to tenants asking their landlords to sell to the Congested Districts Board instead. I think the Board should either buy all the estates offered to them in any rural district or none at all, and that all should be dealt with alike.

43679. CHAIRMAN.—But isn't it really on question whether the estates want improving or not?—All the estates in these congested districts want improving, but I would advocate leaving the decision as to the extent of the improvement necessary in the hands of the Congested Districts Board, my lord.

43680. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Lord Dufferin's point is that if an estate does not require improving your recommendation should not apply to it?—All the estates in the congested districts require improving.

43681. Then in your opinion all the estates in the congested districts requiring improvement, if they do, should be sold to the Congested Districts Board?—That is my opinion.

43682. In other words, that no estate in the congested districts should be allowed to pass from landlord to tenant?—That is my opinion, my lord.

43683. CHAIRMAN.—You don't suggest that the Congested Districts Board should simultaneously buy every estate?—I do suggest it, my lord.

43684. Simultaneously buy every estate?—Yes, or fairly. If they go into an area at all they should do all the work there, and finish there before going to another rural district.

43685. Do you seriously suggest that?—Seriously.

43686. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would require some plan for providing that the Board bought lands at a reasonable price?—Well, I would give them compulsory power if necessary.

43687. CHAIRMAN.—How many inspectors do you think that would require?—I have not thought of that. Six inspectors for one year should not cost more than one inspector for six years.

43688. Now what capital it would require?—I have not thought of it. The poor low valuations of all the agricultural land in this Cahirree Rural District would not exceed £14,000, and at twenty years' purchase it would be a smaller financial operation to purchase it than was involved in the purchase of

the Dillon Estate alone in County Mayo. In my opinion it is expedient that the land should pass into the hands of the occupiers, and that the Government should give every facility towards that end. When the land is not treated alike it helps to strengthen the impression that the Congested Districts Board is a sort of institution for the degeneration of patronage, instead of popularity, with a policy the object of which is to take the maximum of credit to itself on all occasions, even when actual harm has been done to the community as a whole by retarding the operation of the wiser policy of the Imperial Parliament. In Valentia the Congested Districts Board bought a farm from a gentleman who wanted to sell it, and had influence enough with the Board to induce them to buy it. It was said that they intended it as a site for houses and allotments for fishermen; but though it is now four or five years since the purchase was effected, nothing has been done with it beyond putting a caretaker in charge. I remember a memorial which was sent to the Congested Districts Board praying for the erection of a pier at the end of the Cahircivren bar to mark the channel for fishing and other vessels going up there.

43683. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Passing from that, would it be in accordance with your policy that they should not operate on that farm until they had got more land in the neighbourhood? That farm is sufficiently large to give allotments.

43684. Isn't it an expensive thing to bring down a staff to conduct operations over a comparatively small area?—Yes, but the Congested Districts Board must have considered that before they bought the farm. Now, with reference to the channel proposal, the Congested Districts Board referred the memorialists to the Irish Lights Commissioners, the Irish Lights Commissioners referred them to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade informed them that it was the duty of the local authority, probably meaning that there was a Harbour Board in Cahircivren. At last the master of a steamer frequenting the river, tired of waiting, erected a buoy on a strong staff embedded in concrete, at the end of the bar. The amusing part of it was that the next time a high official of the Congested Districts Board was in Cahircivren, he met one of the memorialists and said, "Well, we put up that mark on the bar for you."

43685. Why should there not be a Harbour Board?—Because the facts would not justify it, my lord. The object of my evidence is to show you how difficult it is for us to get at the proper authority, to know who it is in operating the railway, and who ought to come to our relief.

43686. Is there any expense in constituting a harbour authority?—Oh, yes, there would be the upkeep and the salary of Harbour officials, and probably the cost of a private Bill in Parliament.

43687. Is not that a small affair?—There would be a secretary and office expenses. It is a small affair, my lord, where questions of magnitude are concerned, but you must consider you are in a poor district.

43688. The County Councils arrange elsewhere for the harbour authority through their local members, and provide that there will be a caretaker of the pier for a couple of pounds a year?—That is done here at present, my lord, but that is quite a different thing from a harbour board. Well, when it was made known to the Congested Districts Board's officials that it was not they erected the pier at all, they reported the captain, who erected it, to the Board of Trade, and got him into some trouble about it.

43689. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Who reported him? Was it officers of the Congested Districts Board?—I don't know who reported the matter, but the captain was brought over the coals for having erected it, at all events, because he showed me the letter from the Board of Trade. In the same way, when we memorialised for a pier at Valentia Harbour Station to enable us to land the fish, the Congested Districts Board said it was the duty of the railway company to build it, the railway company said it was the duty of the Board of Works, the Board of Works said it was the duty of the District Council, and the District Council said it was the duty of the County Council.

43690. Mr. Kavanagh.—What did the County Council say?—The County Council had no interest

in funds at its disposal to undertake a work of such magnitude as erecting a suitable pier there.

43691. Would it not be altogether a matter between the Congested Districts Board and the County Council?—Oh, no; it is not at all so simple as that. If that was so it would be all arranged. The Congested Districts Board were willing to give a contribution of £1,000 towards it.

43692. Was the County Council willing to accept £1,000?—No, there was no Marine Works Act then, and the promise of £1,000 was, I believe, made to the railway company, provided £50,000 was spent on the pier. I was one of a deputation that waited on the late Chief Secretary, and he promised that money would be available under the Marine Works Act.

43693. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is not the work ordered?—No, Canon O'Riordan referred to an engineer who came here a short time ago, and looked at the work, and went away without doing anything, but spoke about gravel. Three Lords Lieutenant, three Chief Secretaries, and the present Under-Secretary, Sir Antony Macdonnell, all agreed on the necessity for it, but nothing has been done. Then, from Valentia, a memorial was sent for the erection of a pier at Traghane. There were two local schemes any one of which would be good, but the Congested Districts Board's officials came down and adopted a scheme of their own which they carried out at a cost of about £2,000, and which was perfectly useless. Canon O'Riordan referred to a disaster that occurred outside Valentia Harbour a short time ago. This was largely due to the fact that the pier which was erected at Traghane was a complete and utter failure. A memorial was sent in connection with the erection of that pier, and as I was one of the memorialists, Mr. Plunkett (now Sir Horace Plunkett) called on me about it, and I accompanied him down to Traghane, and pointed out the schemes to him.

43694. Who was your engineer?—I cannot tell you.

43695. Don't you think the engineer, after consulting the local people, made what he thought was the best selection?—It may be, but that does not clear up the position.

43696. Neither does it prove that if any of the other sites were selected it would be a better site?—Well, of course, experience of the pier they did build is a thing that proves it. The fishermen will know where the shoe pinches.

43697. Mr. Sturgeson.—You cannot go around spending money?—Certainly not.

43698. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was not the parish priest consulted?—Yes, and the parish priest was also in favour of the scheme I advocated.

43699. And the fishermen favoured it?—Yes. The great majority of them. There was only one man in favour of the scheme of the Congested Districts Board.

43700. Don't you think that the Congested Districts Board men, having consulted the people locally, then acted on his own judgment?—If they consulted the wishes of people locally interested we would be much happier in Kerry than we are.

43701. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Have you not just explained that he consulted all these people?—What is the use of consulting them when their advice is not taken?

43702. And the Bishop has asked you, when he had consulted them, was he not bound to exercise the best judgment he could?—If he consulted and acted on the advice of those best qualified, instead of outsiders who never go fishing, and don't know what is really required.

43703. Mr. Sturgeson.—Do you think the fishermen well qualified to express an opinion on an engineering question?—I don't say so, but they know where the shoe pinches themselves. Then the five stock schemes of the Congested Districts Board have in some cases not only been useless, but they have been positively harmful; they include the introduction into this country of the lachrymose, and here in Kerry where we had a true breed of cattle, instead of helping us to improve the breed by careful selection, they introduced the Galloway bull to destroy it altogether. Another matter in connection with live stock improvement is that the Royal Dublin Society closed its Kerry head book against outside entries, and will not take any entries now except of the offspring of stock already registered. A monopoly of so-called

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"Kerry cattle" is thereby given to those who were able and rich enough to have their stock registered early, to the exclusion of cattle of better type very often. I think the Congested Districts Board should have made an effort to prevent this, and if they could not do so, they should have opened a Kerry herd book on their own account for the small breeders of good stock.

43712. CHAIRMAN.—What is the reason assigned for doing that?—I could not tell you that, but the fact remains that they have closed the herd book. I wanted to make some entries myself and I found that the herd book was closed.

43713. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Latterly the Congested Districts Board has nothing to do with that part of the work?—I think for the past two years they handed it over to the Department of Agriculture.

43714. How is it progressing now?—There is really not much difference in the way things are conducted, but Galloway bulls are not now sent to this part of Kerry. I put down this failure in connection with the live stock schemes to the pressure in the higher offices of the Board of too strong a Scottish element, as they are prone to say—"This is what we do in Scotland," and "this breed of cattle pay very well in Scotland." Then, the Congested Districts Board did nothing whatever to discover or develop the mineral resources of the country. I may say that when I was a member of the Council of Agriculture, I brought forward a motion which was carried unanimously at the Council of Agriculture, that money should be spent in searching for and developing the mineral resources of the country. I suggested at the time that the diamond drill should be lent free to those willing to use it.

43715. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any first-hand knowledge of the diamond drill?—No first-hand knowledge, I have only read about it.

43716. To whom did you make the suggestion?—I put it to the Council of Agriculture, and it was carried unanimously there. You will find that in the records of the proceedings of the Council of Agriculture. I understand that a Mr. Ede made an important discovery of copper on the estate which the Congested Districts Board bought from Mr. Harcourt, and that he proposed to commence mining operations, but that the Board could not give him a mining concession there, owing to some legal difficulty, which they have not yet taken the trouble to get remedied. In the meantime, the best of the labourers are leaving the country, and if capital does eventually come it can effect nothing without labour. Again, their schemes for the development of the fishing industry are a record of the most dismal failure. Instead of going ahead of the times—instead of availing of every new method that was found profitable, and making it the starting point for a fresh advance, the policy of the Congested Districts Board appears to be that it may be dangerous to admit too much light at once to a benighted people. In fact they furnished them with the most primitive appliances to begin operations with; such as the "Zulu" type of boat, the "Xari," and even the "Carragh." They are not told that these boats have been discarded by other people for the more modern type known as the "Steam Drifter," and that if they want a fair start in the struggle for existence it is by learning how to make use of, and trying to acquire, these appliances which experience has shown to be best.

43717. Are you acquainted with the "Zulu" boat?—Yes.

43718. You think it is not a good fishing boat?—We could not do with the "Zulu" boat here.

43719. Mr. STEWART.—What would the "Steam Drifter" cost? Would you be surprised to hear you would not get one under £3,000?—I would be surprised. I was putting it down at half that sum, but do you mean fully found in nets, because I was only referring to the vessel itself? In that case I would not be surprised, because, of course, every boat must have nets, and the larger the boat the longer the trawl, making it more costly, but adding also to its earning power.

43720. Is not that a very large sum to obtain for fishermen who, according to your own statement, have not yet got beyond the rudimentary part?—It is a large sum, but it would equip them to earn larger

sums still. They have been found profitable for private enterprise, and my theory is that the Congested Districts Board should give loans to help us to build them here. We have not the capital ourselves to build such boats, and we should get means to equip ourselves properly to compete with others, if we are expected to do so successfully.

43721. Yes, but who have come through a gradual process of evolution, and obtained skill and enterprise?—Then the theory is that we ought to go back 20 years.

43722. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it not important that in the fishing industry there should be a gradual development?—The people are disappointed when they get the "Zulu" type of boat and find it an utter failure in competition with the "Steam Drifter."

43723. It is not possible for you to run before you have learned to walk. The natural evolution of fishermen is to proceed from a small boat to a big one, and from a big one to the "Steam Drifter"—If a fisherman puts his money into the "Zulu" boat he expects it to last him for the rest of his life.

43724. Where these "Zulu" boats have been introduced, as soon as the men have learned to go on with that boat they move to a larger boat, and they are facilitated in transferring the smaller boat. Well, my lord, I am only giving my own opinion for what it is worth, and I think life is not long enough for the evolution you describe.

43725. CHAIRMAN.—Explain to me what would be the use to you of a "Steam Drifter"?—For being and mackerel fishing.

43726. Would that be by the local men in the surrounding sea?—By local men, but not in the surrounding sea only, but wherever herrings can be taken—in Scotland if necessary.

43727. And you presume the "Steam Drifter" would go over to Scotland and elsewhere?—Our local people would go wherever they could earn money. It would give our people a chance in competition with other people.

43728. And the fishermen are prepared to do that?—They can get no facilities.

43729. Do you think they are prepared to go out fish around the Scotch coast?—I think so. The Arklow men do so at present, and so would others if they had suitable boats.

43730. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—And would they know how to manage the "Steam Drifter"?—No, not at present; they have nothing but the most primitive methods, and my point is that their education should not begin by putting into their hands primitive appliances, which are only inferior from the point of view of piscatorial evolution. If Japan adopted the "gradual evolution" policy in the construction of her navy she would be left behind in the late war, just as our fishermen are left behind in the struggle for existence by the policy of evolution the Congested Districts Board adopted for them in connection with the fishing industry. I quite agree with Canon O'Hanlon that the Board should give encouragement to the industry by providing cold storage to a reasonable extent, where fish could be put away in safety in times of glut until it could be satisfactorily dealt with. I think the Congested Districts Board should also exercise supervision over the transport of fish at the North Wall and Holyhead, and have a man to visit the larger markets during the season and report to the different comers who get best prices why the prices were reduced. Again we are not at all satisfied that scientific investigation into the habits of fish is proceeding on proper lines, and we ask ourselves two questions. Is this research being conducted for the profit and enlightenment of the scientists engaged in it, or is it intended to advance the interests of the fishing industry? If it is intended for the latter object, why is there so much mystery about their proceedings? Why are we not told who they are that are engaged in this research, and why do they not publish every tithe of information gleaned?

43731. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That has no special reference to the Congested Districts Board?—I thought it had.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It has direct reference in speaking on the development of Irish



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Board. In February, 1905, I saw a lot of fish in New York that could not be sold owing to the careless handling over here. I came to the conclusion that we were not up-to-date enough in our appliances and methods of curing. Some time after my return I wrote to the Congested Districts Board asking if they had any plans of a really up-to-date fish-curing factory, as I was disposed to build such a factory. They replied that what was in use was a plain shed with a partition cutting off the portion where salt was stored, and I then applied for a grant to enable me to build a proper factory. My application was addressed to the Department of Agriculture, but the Congested Districts Board stepped into the opening and sent two engineers to examine the site, which they measured and approved of at the time. The engineers asked me to prepare a plan, which I did.

43743. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You wrote to the Department of Agriculture, you say, and the Congested Districts Board then stepped into the opening. What does that mean?—I think they said that they had the administration of the Reproductive Loans Act in congested districts. That was the explanation they gave. That was on the 4th October, 1905, and the next thing I heard was that the owners of a house, the garden of which adjoins my premises, were making a fuss about what I was going to do and what I was getting the money from the Congested Districts Board for, and inquiring if they could get money for the protection of their lawn from the encroachment of the sea. On the 8th December I got a communication from the Congested Districts Board declining to entertain my application without giving any reason, and leading me to the uncomfortable conclusion that my neighbours objected to my using my building site for a fish factory, and that this objection had more weight with the Congested Districts Board than considerations of the needs of the fishing industry. I may

add, perhaps, that I offered for sale to the Congested Districts Board a small property which I own without naming any price at all. I just simply said Land Conference terms—with a view to selling to the tenants, and they declined.

43744. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You asked for Land Conference terms?—I just asked for Land Conference terms.

43745. When did you offer this?—In 1905, when the Land Act was passed, and they took two years to consider it.

43746. In such a district as Valencia has land not at anything like the Conference price?—Land was not sold at all.

43747. Throughout Kerry have any such prices been paid for land?—I do not know what the prices paid in other parts of Kerry were, my lord.

43748. Don't you know very well that the prices were not as high as that?—I do not know, my lord.

43749. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What were the Conference terms?—I understand the mean Conference terms to be a reduction of 4s. on second term rent and 6s. on first term rent, and then to have the Congested Districts Board re-sell to the tenant at that basis.

43750. On how many years' purchase?—I have calculated that. I understand the number of years' purchase those reductions represent was not considered in the Land Conference agreement; it could not be, as the Land Act of 1903 was not framed when the agreement was made by representatives of landlord and tenant, and that it is the exceptionally low rate of repayment provided by that Act that makes the price appear high when you apply to test the "number of years' purchase." I understand the Act of 1903 was intended to carry out the agreement made to the satisfaction of both parties, and not to give benefits to one party to the agreement only.

#### Mr. ROBERT FREEMAN examined.

Mr. Robert  
Freeman.

43751. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state what are the particular points that you wish to bring before us?—It was not until Thursday, the 4th inst., that I thought of offering to give evidence before the Royal Commission, and I have since then been very busy. I have, therefore, had great difficulty in getting together any facts or figures that I thought might be of use. Under the circumstances, it is with great reluctance I come forward, and I would not do so had I not thought it my duty to give some little idea of what had been done at Valencia by my father with the object of relieving congestion, instead of following the example of the late Mr. Buxton, the father of the present Postmaster-General, who, before the Land Act of 1870, got rid of all the small tenants on a townland which he held near Dingle, and then let it in one farm. On a portion of Valencia (townlands of Cooberg and Bray) several holdings were held jointly by two or more tenants, and in order to relieve congestion my father leased in a considerable quantity of land in his possession, built substantial houses thereon, and then insisted on his being drawn as to which of the tenants should be migrated, while the others were left on the original farms. I produce an old map of Cooberg, and a new map showing where the new holdings were laid out (maps produced). As an instance that this was not a profitable transaction, I may mention that on one holding consisting of seven odd acres £40 was spent on a house and £14 on fences, and the total judicial rent fixed afterwards was £1 10s., so that the landlord was actually at a loss in consequence of his being proprietor of the holding.

43752. Were the original holdings amalgamated?—As far as possible the holdings were striped, and, as well as I remember, this happened about the year 1866. The old tenants were, as far as possible, left their original holdings.

43753. The process you have described is that your father built these houses, and made these new holdings, and then insisted on them leaving his farm?—Yes.

43754. What did they draw lots for—the original holdings?—They drew lots as to which were to move out to the new holdings and which of them were to remain in original holdings as altered by the strip

43755. When a man who had a holding before drew a lot and went to a new holding was his former holding amalgamated?—Yes; or it was given to the other joint holder, because in some cases there were two tenants holding jointly. One of them was removed and the other was left the original holding.

43756. How do you apply the term, two men holding jointly; were they father and son, or two brothers?—I should think something like that. I have known cases of father and son holding jointly.

43757. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would that be a family arrangement?—Yes.

43758. Where were the migrants placed?—On a portion of land which was in my father's possession, from about a quarter of a mile to a mile from the original holdings.

43759. Did they like the change?—I don't say they did. I may say that, as a rule, the tenants always objected to leave the holdings they originally had.

43760. Were the new holdings better than the ones they formerly occupied?—I would not say so. The land was poorer. The houses were better. There was more land, but it was of a poorer description.

43761. Were they removed towards the mountains?—To a portion of land adjoining the mountains.

43762. They were taken from better land and set to worse land?—I don't think there is very much difference. They were practically taken from better land and sent to worse land.

43763. Was all the land relinquished for the enlargement of holdings?—It was left to the other tenants on the townland.

43764. There was none of it taken up for any other purpose?—No, I think not.

43765. CHAIRMAN.—When you say your father insisted on them drawing lots it was because there was reluctance among them to go?—Yes.

43766. In drawing the lot it was not the lady who drew the lot, but the unfortunate man?—Yes.

43767. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are these holdings in existence still?—Yes.

43768. Are they as good as the other holdings now about or better?—This land is not so good. The houses were very good houses.

43769. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did these who received enlargements pay for the places they re-

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ceded to—The rent was apportioned. Where there were two tenants holding jointly the man remaining paid the whole rent.

43770. But did the joint tenant who remained pay any fine as well as the increased rent?—There was no case of a fine. I am sure he paid the entire original rent, but no fine.

43771. Mr. KAVANAGH—Would you say that it was successful altogether?—It did not turn out very successfully. For instance, my brother, as I mentioned above, is now at a loss in consequence of being prosecuted.

43772. From the tenant's point of view?—I think undoubtedly the holdings now are better and the people are in better circumstances. I am perfectly satisfied that it was the proper thing to do. I can show you, if necessary, a map of Ballyhearny showing the patchwork manner in which the lands were held in 1873, when the middleman's lease expired, and the map showing how the lands are held at present. The rental in 1873, and I believe for many years before that, was £265, and though there has been a new house built for almost every tenant on the townland and a considerable amount of fencing done, the present rental is only £326. My father purchased Valencia in the Incumbered Estates Court about 1833. The agricultural rental then, shortly after the Famine years, excluding the townland of Concorra, appears to have been £1,054, and though he subsequently spent at the very lowest computation over £11,000, and I believe close on £14,000, on the building of houses, making roads, drains, fences, and so forth, the present agricultural rents are less than £1,000.

43773. Mr. SUTHERLAND—How much less than £1,000?—About £960. It is the invariable practice to attribute hardships to landlords, and my father did not escape these attacks, one grievance being that he endeavored to compel tenants to cut woods on their farms, and another that he exacted a nominal charge per acre to preserve his rights to sand and so forth, but he, at any rate, devoted almost the entire of twenty-five years after 1833 to the improvement and advancement of Valencia, and I beg to hand in a form of certificate\* which was the custom long before the Land Act of 1870 came in to give to any tenant who effected an improvement on his holding.

43774.—CHAIRMAN.—Do you manage your father's property?—Yes.

43775. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who was the landlord before him?—My grandfather.

43776. Your father purchased it in the Incumbered Estates Court?—Yes. My grandfather unfortunately spent too much money in Parliament. My father bought it back with money left him by an uncle. I would also like to call attention to the fact of £1,000 having been spent on a pier at Valencia, and £1,300 spent on a pier at a place called Monaghahane, by the Congested Districts Board, and these piers are of

very little value indeed, and I consider it would have been very much better if they had spent the money on the pier at Rosnaree; that is the pier which practically every inhabitant of Valencia has to use before they come on to the island.

43777. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is a point of the utmost importance for the future development of the coast?—Yes.

43778. Is it your view that the expenditure should have been concentrated at Rosnaree?—Yes. It would have been very much better to have spent the money at Rosnaree than on those two piers. Of course it is right to say that Monaghahane is not in the district. I understand that it is of very little value, and the £1,300 spent on that and the £1,000 spent on the sea-coast of Valencia would have been of much more value at Rosnaree.

43779. About the expenditure on the Valencia ship, have you any idea whether the ship is in the right place or not?—I believe it is. I derive my view from local information I have had from Rosnaree fishermen there. I believe that the improvement of the Rosnaree pier is now being considered by the Government. I think it is a matter of the greatest importance to the island population of eighteen hundred, and also to the fishermen. As a matter of fact it is at times practically impossible to land on the pier there in consequence of the congestion caused by the number of fish boxes heaped up on the pier. I wish you could see it as it is sometimes.

43780. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is a sign of prosperity?—It is a good thing.

43781. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you experience of other parts of Kerry?—Yes.

43782. Did you hear Canon O'Hordern's evidence this morning as to population?—Yes.

43783. He recommended migration, and expressed the opinion that people would go if they got better holdings elsewhere; even so far as Killarney. Is that your opinion?—I don't think so. I would not agree with it, because I know that tenants have the greatest reluctance to leave their original holdings.

43784. But he said that if they were migrated in colonies he thought that even the old people might possibly be induced to go?—I don't like to give an opinion against the Canon in that respect, but I sincerely think they would.

43785. Would you say that it was the only remedy for the seaboard portion of the population?—I think it would be only an injury to the County Kerry if that kind of thing was done. The cattle trade depends very largely on cattle jobbers buying cattle for large grazing farms in the centre of Ireland. If those grazing farms were cut up I believe that it would be a very serious injury to the cattle trade in Kerry. So I am informed by all the cattle jobbers to whom I have spoken, with the exception of one man.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Yes, but the cattle dealers might be prejudiced witnesses on that point.

#### Mr. TIMOTHY FOLEY examined.

43786. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—I hold 20 acres at Ross, Glencor. All the estates in this district are congested and mostly comprised of small holdings, with no means of enlarging them, as there is no unencumbered land available for such purpose. There is a large scope for improvements here, such as drainage, road-making, reclamation of waste land and improvement of dwellings. I believe that time would have a great effect in improving the land. There are several hundred acres of land there that could be turned into productive land if properly

drained and limed. Lord Lansdowne offered to sell the portion of his estate which is situated in this parish, under the Ashbourne Act, at 15 years' purchase, but the tenants refused to purchase then; now he has refused to sell to his tenants. No sales took place in this parish before 1903.

43787. Has he refused to sell on any terms?—I believe so.

43788. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What occurred before?—He offered to sell the whole estate in the Glencor district; that is congested.

Mr. Timothy Foley.

#### \* FORM OF CONDITIONS ENDORSED TO.

No.—Valencia.—15.—It having been certified to me that—of—(s. Tenant or will, has accepted at his own cost the work described as the back harvest, which at present is valued at £—, I hereby promise that if he or his representatives surrender or are deprived of their holding, they shall be allowed for said work according to scale given at foot.

Scale of Allowance for Buildings.—Tenants if having within 10 years from date of cessation of Work to be allowed full amount of valuation taken at time of having.

If within 20 years two-thirds of same.

30 " one-half.

For Draining, Fencing, &c.—If within 5 years, full amount as above.

" 10 " two-thirds "

" 15 " one-half "

" 20 " one-third "

After those periods respectively no allowance to be made. For any other works besides above, special conditions to be made.

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43789. Your portion of the estate?—I am not on his estate.

43790. He offered to sell the Glencar portion of his estate at 16 years' purchase?—Yes.

43791. In what year?—Seventeen years ago. The tenants refused to purchase. I don't know the reason why they refused. Negotiations are also pending between General Denmy and his tenants for the past two years. The landlord then demanded 24 years' purchase, notwithstanding the fact that all his tenants, about forty in number, are future tenants, and have never got any reduction, as they have never been in the Land Court.

43792. Future tenants cannot go into the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed?—No. They are debarred from that. Subsequently the estate was offered to the Congested Districts Board, whose Inspector was sent down in January, 1903, but the landlord refused the Board's terms. He afterwards offered to take 30 years' purchase, but the tenants re-

fused, as they would rather purchase through the Congested Districts Board. Immediately the tenants refused to accept the landlord's offer proceedings were at once instituted, and the hanging gale included in all cases, nearly all the tenants being deemed with civil bills and ejectments, some of them are at present lodged in the Sheriff's hands, whose bailiffs made two unsuccessful attempts to effect seizures during the past twelve months. It is a general rule by landlords here when tenants refuse their offer to serve them with ejectments and civil bills, so that poor tenants loaded with arrears are often forced into bad bargains. Farmers to a great extent in this district depend on remittances from America and other countries to pay their rents, and there is no doubt about it, if those resources were cut off and the unfortunate farmers had to depend on the land for a living they could hardly pay any rent, and in many cases (especially when there is a failure of the potato crop) barely support themselves and their families.

Mr. T. M'Donnell Monney examined.

Mr. T.  
M'Donnell  
Monney.

43793. CHAIRMAN.—What are the points to which you wish to draw attention?—With reference to Coosroom, the County Council made several attempts to get a pier there. They passed a resolution asking the Congested Districts Board to contribute to that pier. That was about seven years ago. The Congested Districts Board asked the County Surveyor to make an estimate. He made an estimate of £1,400 for an ordinary pier. The Congested Districts Board referred it back again and said it should not be so much, that they could not expend such an amount on such a district, and they asked the County Surveyor to make an estimate for a slip. That was done, and the Congested Districts Board said that the slip, which would cost £400 or £500, was too small, and that they would send down an engineer themselves. They did so, and from that day to this we have never heard what they are going to do except putting it off. There is a very large number of fishermen, about 100 altogether, I should say, and there are about forty boats. Of course, they are the small open boat.

43794. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are they safe there?—There is very great difficulty in landing, and boats are often broken. It is a sheltering beach, and if there is a north or north-west wind it is rather dangerous to land.

43795. If the proposed work were made would a large boat be safe?—Certainly. At the present moment no large boats could be there.

43796. Was Coosroom in competition with Coomansna at the time the pier was built at the latter place?—I heard something about it—that there were two propositions at the time.

43797. They are quite close?—They are only about four miles by land, but they are farther by sea.

43798. Rightly or wrongly, I suppose that Coosroom is suffering from the fact that a considerable sum of money was spent on the coast a short distance away?—I should say it was. With regard to Coomansna, there was rather a mistake made in the construction of the pier. The time that that pier was about to be built, or was rather spoken of, the local people suggested the direction and place for it, but the Congested Districts Board selected another site and another direction, though that site was, I believe, condemned by the local coastguard officer at the time, and in fact by two or three coastguard officers. The pier at present is running, roughly, east by west, whereas the run of the tide is north-west by south-west, so that practically speaking the pier is brought straight on to the action of the tide. Besides that, it is partly built on a sandy bottom, whereas the suggestion made by the people was a plateau of rock, which would have saved a lot. Consequently the expenditure up to 1902 was £2,903, the original cost being about £1,400.

43799. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—The original cost or the original estimate?—I cannot be certain. What I mean to convey was that a great deal more than the original amount has been expended on repairs. Since 1902 there has been additional expenditure.

43800. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you aware that the Board had for the construction of the pier the services of a most eminent engineer—Mr. Parsons?—I should say they had an engineer. I know nothing about engineering myself, but it seems to me

that mistakes are very often made in that way. The fact remains that owing to the position of the pier it has had to be repaired at least twice since I came to live in this district fifteen years ago.

43801. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not it repaired annually?—I mean repaired on account of suffering damage from the sea. There would, of course, be its ordinary repairs to any pier.

43802. Were the grants given before the plans were approved of?—I could not tell you that.

43803. I notice great confusion in the witness given to-day about that; reference has been made to grants being given and drafts of plans being approved of. Do you know what happened here: was the grants given before the plans were made?—Grants were tentatively promised on the plans being approved of by the Congested Districts Board.

43804. At the time?—Yes.

43805. So that the plan was done with?—With regard to Coosroom—I can only speak on that—the Congested Districts Board promised a grant if the plans were approved of.

43806. Was the grant for a plan?—For the object of the plan.

43807. Did the Congested Districts Board give a grant for the object of this before seeing the specifications or what was going to be done with it?—They asked for a plan.

43808. And had it before then?—Yes, and disapproved of the plan.

43809. And yet gave a grant for it?—No, I am speaking of Coosroom, to my own knowledge.

43810. If that was the general procedure of the Congested Districts Board it would cover your case as well?—That is Coomansna.

43811. You say the place was not a good one; that the place approved of by the engineers was not the place approved of by the local opinion?—I don't know what procedure was adopted at Coomansna. That was about seventeen years ago. Since then the County Councils have been established, and have been working with the Congested Districts Board and the Department.

43812. The County Council now have to approve of the plan?—Yes.

43813. And the Congested Districts Board disapproved?

43814. I cannot conceive any other procedure but a public Department would follow. So, in that case, it was not an engineering question at all, because the engineer simply supports a proposal of which the others approve?—That is a fact; but I dare say generally there is no other proposal, except the engineer's proposal, submitted. They have either to approve or not approve of what the engineer proposes. However, the fact remains that with regard to Coomansna it cost that amount of money. With regard to this pier, I believe that it is the most congested union in the county. According to the reports of the Board, though Kerry contains one-eighth of the congested districts of Ireland, yet, roughly speaking, up to 1902 it only received one-fourth of the money expended by the Board.

43815. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you signs for that?—I could not lay my hands on them at



present. I am only speaking from memory. With regard to breeds of cattle, Canon O'Riordan recommended Kerry's. That, I think, is quite right; but the Congested Districts Board should take steps to guard against one thing—that is, the inter-breeding of cattle. In certain districts at present, especially the Glenties district, the cattle are being rather spoiled by that at present.

43816. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How can you prevent that?—If an inspector visited the district occasionally, and insisted that worthless animals were not allowed to go up hills, that would be one of the ways of doing so. There is a great tendency to that in mountain districts, and it does spoil the breed of cattle a lot.

43817. I quite agree with you, but I don't see how you can prevent it—I am afraid we would have to give inspectors powers, and for that we would have to get an Act of Parliament.

43818. You would give inspectors power to have bad stock destroyed?—To have them castrated. There was a question about industries, and I think that Canon O'Riordan spoke of the convent industry, which is a most deserving one; but he omitted to say, with regard to that, that the sums applied to the County Council for a grant of £50 for equipment, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education refused to sanction the grant. I think that at the time the Congested Districts Board and the Department were not working together, and I think one of the grounds of their refusal on the first occasion was that they were not attending to the congested districts, and that it was the work of the Congested Districts Board. At all events, the County Council no less than three times asked for this grant. The result was that the convent expended the money on the assumption that they would get the grant, because the resolution was passed by the County Council, asking leave to hand over the money to the convent. On that resolution being passed the convent expended the money, so they have been out of pocket ever since. A question was asked with regard to the work of local weavers. I made some time ago an effort to start a little local industry. The capital was too small, and it collapsed. We started it with about £50. We kept two weavers at work for about nine years, but we were only able to live from hand to mouth. We were not able to advertise our wares.

43819. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there abundance of wool?—Yes. We were paying these weavers 12s. a week.

43820. You said that this was a very poor union. Would you summarise for us in one or two sentences what you consider to be the remedies for the population of the whole union?—One of the remedies is to do everything possible to aid the fishing industry. That is a great industry on the coast. On the other side, you should encourage local weavers. You have a different market altogether for what they call home-spun materials from what you have for the ordinary machine-woven fabrics. You have always a market, especially in England, for home-spun, if by combination you could encourage the weavers. We had in the year 1901 seventeen weavers in this district, and about four of these out of the seventeen were at work. The others were on the outdoor relief list. I am not saying that my figures are absolutely accurate. There were seventeen who could work, if they had the work, between Glenbeigh and Cahersiveen, roughly speaking, and out of the whole lot only about four were getting employment. Perhaps six could be said to be getting employment, but not constantly. There is always a market for these home-spuns. If one or two small plants were attached to the weaving industry, I believe, could be made a fairly remunerative one.

43821. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has any instruction in weaving been given?—No.

43822. Have you been in correspondence with Mr. Walker on the subject?—Yes. He has been with us off and on. He did not give us much encouragement. One of the great complaints was that the cloth produced was not wide enough. We could not get the local weavers to increase the width. Another complaint was that there was too much scum on the patterns, and that there was a want of foreign

It would be well if improved looms were adopted, and designs sent to the weavers, and the staff made under Mr. O'Shea is doing that at present.

43823. CHAIRMAN.—Why don't they make it wider; will not it suit the loom?—You can make a piece thirty-eight inches wide on the loom. I have known pieces only twenty-two inches wide.

43824. Why don't they make it wider?—The system was that the weavers were employed locally by local people. The women worked the stuff, and they put up the warp as they got it. That warp was generally only twenty-two inches wide. They simply sold it locally in the market; generally common local flannel. Consequently the weavers and the women got into the habit of making flannel of the narrow width. The weavers had to put up the warp as they got it. To make it wider you must get the women, in the first instance, to alter the warp.

43825. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have a Parish Committee?—Yes.

43826. Could the Parish Committee bring any influence to bear on the weavers, to get them to alter the warp?—I think so. I did not know that they had any such power.

43827. Such an agency could be used for the purpose?—Yes.

43828. CHAIRMAN.—Why won't the women change?—They would if they could be convinced it would pay them; I am speaking of some time ago now. They have been making it wider to a certain extent for the last couple of years. But what I meant to convey is that the extent of the trade is not sufficient to employ all the weavers I spoke of a few minutes ago. We want advertising. We want some means by which to get better known. I would wish to refer to the pier at Roscarl. When the County Council agreed to the scheme for the amalgamation of the Great Southern and Western and the Waterford and Limerick Railway Companies, one of the reasons why some of us consented to withdraw our opposition was that the Great Southern and Western Railway Company undertook to bring in a Bill to build a pier at Roscarl. Some of us were rather sceptical about their doing that, but we were assured that when they brought in the Bill they would build a pier. The Bill to provide £10,000 was brought in and passed, but when they got the amalgamation they forgot all about it, and from that day to this we never heard anything about it. It was principally on that ground that we, in Cahersiveen, withdrew our opposition to the amalgamation. Then we had steamers plying here, and in some instances the railway rates from Cork and Dublin to Cahersiveen were 25 per cent. cheaper owing to steamer competition, but the steamer has now been taken off. One of the best things that the Congested Districts Board ever did was to subsidise the Clyde Shipping Company to run this service. It was kept on for a couple of years.

43829. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was not it on account of local opposition that they were taken off?—No; but owing to local neglect. The people did not support them sufficiently. I cannot speak of my own knowledge. I have that from the Clyde Shipping Company themselves.

43830. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did they do a big trade?—In the beginning they did. Latterly they fell off, when the railway company commenced to ply. With regard to Cahersiveen pier here, it is absolutely necessary to keep the port open to have some decent means of accommodating shipping. At the present moment the enlargement of the pier is very necessary. If you have no pier, at which ships can berth, you won't have much shipping traffic, and if you have no shipping traffic the railway company will have a monopoly. The channel wants to be dredged, and a few rocks should be taken away. In reference to the diamond-boring referred to some time ago, coal was found on three miles of this district 45 years ago, and it would be worth while if the matter was looked into. The man who found the coal is present in court.

43831. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was it ever worked?—No. There was no effort made at all to find whether there was a valuable vein of gold in the district or not.

43832. It was just surface coal?—Yes.

The Committee adjourned.

## EIGHTY-EIGHTH PUBLIC SITTING.

TUESDAY, JULY 9th, 1907,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Recreation Hall, Waterville, County Kerry.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., B.A.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. H. KERES CHAIRMAN.

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Rev. H. Keres.

43833. CHAIRMAN.—You are parish priest of Priort?

—Yes.

43834. What are the particular points that you wish to bring before the Commission?—The parish is practically one large congested area. It contains a coast line of about thirty miles.

43835. Is there a natural boundary?—It is in three portions, and contains the divisions of Keshbeg, Ballinacolla, St. Finian's, Teanagaragh, and Portmagee. The district of Portmagee has about seven miles of coast line. On that coast line there are 260 holdings. To show you how congested it is, there are 175 of the 260 under £8 valuation.

43836. That is towards Portmagee?—Towards Portmagee, from the Owanagar river. Here is a rough sketch. I may say that the Congested Districts Board has done nothing for that district with respect to the fishing up to the present. There is a little pier that I can show you, but that was built by Trinity College, on whose property it is, and it was built not for fishing purposes at all, but for the purpose of landing sand and seaweed. Along that coast they have 220 fishermen and numbers of women and girls who cure fish. That pier is in very bad repair, and I would suggest that a little slip might be added to it which would make it very useful for the fishermen.

43837. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where precisely is the pier?—Nearly half way, at a place called Killarough.

43838. CHAIRMAN.—The Board have done something further on towards Portmagee?—No, but they made an offer some time ago to do it, and the County Council provided some help. When the engineer came they could not do the amount of work necessary for the money that was permitted. Mr. O'Connell, who lives on the spot, and will be giving evidence to-day, will be able to tell you more about it. I might say that I have written every landlord and agent in the whole parish to know if they would sell their properties to the Congested Districts Board, and I did not get a sympathetic answer.

43839. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean that they were not prepared to do it?—They did not show the slightest anxiety. In fact they did not want to sell for the simple reason that they expected to drive a harder bargain with the tenants than with the Board. There is no other explanation for it.

43840. CHAIRMAN.—Who are the landlords?—Trinity College is the most important, and Sir Morgan O'Connell.

43841. When did you write to?—To all the landlords and agents—every one of them.

43842. Are they all small landlords except Trinity College?—And Sir Morgan O'Connell. He has a considerable property.

43843. Are there three or four smaller ones?—Yes.

43844. What do you mean by saying that you did not get sympathetic answers; what sort of answers did you get?—They did not see their way to sell; but we had some negotiations going on. We nearly came to an arrangement with Sir Morgan O'Connell to sell to the tenants, but not through the Congested Districts Board.

43845. You are satisfied that a sale to the tenants would have been better than nothing, but you would prefer the Congested Districts Board to buy?—Yes, I would much prefer the Congested Districts Board to have the whole coast line, and they would be able to help the people on their little holdings and a reference to fishing gear.

43846. Have many estates here been sold to the tenants?—Lord Lansdowne has sold under the Ashbourne Act, and there was an estate sold by Mr. Charles O'Connell to the tenants direct.

43847. From your experience of this part of Kerry, do you believe that on an estate that needs improvement which is sold direct to the tenants, the tenants are really much better off after purchase than before?—Yes. On the Lansdowne property, for example, they are much better off than those who have not purchased.

43848. Is that because of the reduction?—Yes. 43849. But the reduction is only a matter of a few shillings. Do you believe that the reduction of ten shillings a year makes all the difference to those people?—If you get good offers it would be more than that.

43850. Take a very small holding with a rent of £2 10s a year; I suppose that that is a very common case?—Yes. We have lots of them.

43851. If on such a holding you get a reduction of five shillings in the pound, that is only 12s. 6d. is the price?—That is a considerable thing to your people.

43852. Do you think really that 12s. 6d. makes very much difference?—As a matter of fact, it is by fishing that they live. They are all fishermen whatever they can get fish.

43853. That is exactly why I ask the question. It seems to me when they are not living by land that the sum of 12s. 6d. more or less does not very much matter. It is strange to me that the very fact of getting the place cheaper by 12s. 6d. should make very much difference in the condition of the people?—I don't think it would make very much; but they don't live by the land that they have. They also fish. They have the two things. I consider that they would get more help from the Congested Districts Board than in any other way.

43854. If it really does not make very much difference, would you be prepared to say that you would rather see purchase delayed until a time when the Congested Districts Board is able to purchase the estate and improve it?—I think certainly I would strongly advise them to wait.

43855. Would not you say that a man is better off by remaining as a tenant until the estate can be sold through the Congested Districts Board and improved, than they would be by becoming a purchasing tenant with an unimproved holding?—I would rather see them wait.

43856. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So it is not so much the purchase of the holding as the improvement that you would expect from the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, the improvement. I would be very glad to see the Board buy up that seaboard.

43856. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me, why are these people so anxious to buy a holding of that kind?—They are anxious for a sale through the Congested Districts Board, under the impression that the Board would be able to help them.

43857. I understand that. But why is there so much anxiety to purchase holdings of that character which need improvement, direct from the landlord?—They know that after a time they would be owners completely of it.

43858. Is that much use if it is an unimproved holding?—It is true that in former times they could not improve without being overtaxed, but now I think that they would set about improving it with a better heart if they were the owners.

43859. Do you really think they still imagine if they improve their holdings now by their own labour or little capital that the rent can be put up on them?—That cannot be done now.

43860. They cannot still think that?—No.

43861. Then why is it they are so anxious to buy?—There is a kind of lingering after the old state of things.

43862. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The insecurity of the past tells in the present?—Yes. I know for a fact that a great many of them are anxious to enter into purchase negotiations because they are in arrears. To see Mr. Deane's farms, as safe as a lever in forcing up prices. I know one townland where we entered into negotiations for the sale, and the poor unfortunate people, because they were in arrears, consented to sign terms of purchase which were excessive. Fortunately, it turned out that the day on which they were to sign was so bad—it was one of those days when we had bad snow—that they could not go down to sign those papers. I called the attention of that townland, at a public meeting, to the matter. Mr. Deane came down as representative of the Congested Districts Board, and came to see the little property, which is as bad as there is on the map of Europe. The poor tenants were to sign for twenty-three years' purchase. Fortunately they were prevented from doing that, and then the value that the officials of the Board put upon it was fifteen years' purchase. When negotiations were entered into with regard to the sale of the property there were several processes at the Cahirciveen Quarter Sessions.

43863. You were giving two reasons for their anxiety to purchase. One is that the great insecurity of the past makes them anxious to get as much security as possible in the future?—Yes.

43864. The next is, you say, that the arrears make them anxious to purchase?—Yes; it is a temporary relief.

43865. At the start that is at all events a considerable relief in the existing state of affairs?—It is.

43866. But bearing on the question which Lord Dudley asked you about the security, or insecurity, which a man feels in making improvements, I have a question to ask. Is not there a feeling among these farmers in Ireland that if a farm is left derelict almost and unimproved, it will fare better when there is an imposition by the adjacent commissioners for the fixing of the fair rent than will an improved farm?—I agree with you thoroughly; there is that impression.

43867. CHAIRMAN.—That means that during the time between the fixations of the rent, from twelve or thirteen to the end of fifteen years, a man is giving up a certain productivity of his land deliberately, in order that the Commissioners may see the land in the worst possible condition?—But, if the land has been overtaxed already, I don't blame them for trying to get some reduction.

43868. The Bishop asked you whether you did not think that tenants thought if the Commissioners saw the land in a very poor condition they would be more likely to set a low rent upon it than if they saw it in a good condition, and you agreed with him. From all I have heard I believe that to be true. But is it not a fact that if a man does that for twelve or thirteen years very likely he cuts off his nose to spite his face. Very likely he is giving up a certain productivity of his land for a hypothetical reduction at the end of fifteen years. It is an absurd way of doing things?—Yes.

Mr. FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is not the explanation that brings the two theories together this—the man for the first ten or twelve years makes the most out of

his farm, and does the best that he can with it; and for the last two or three years he thinks it worth while to let the farms die down, so to speak, so that it may be valued below its value when the time for valuation comes, so that it probably is not a bargain at the beginning of his fifteen years. July 9 1907.  
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43869. CHAIRMAN.—Is that so? Would this preparation for the visit of the Commissioners only begin within two or three years of the end of the term?—I think if the land in this part of the country were let go beyond three or four years you would never be able to restore it again.

43870. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The explanation that Sir Francis put to you would hold for the better class of land?—Yes.

43871. If you got the land, then, the question arises are farms to be greatly improved by reclamation? If they are in a wild condition this different aspect suggests itself to you. There the question is one of reclamation or not?—Yes.

43872. On your poor land it would be very much a question of reclamation or not?—Yes. After three or four years it would be very hard to make anything out of it.

43873. The fact that a man knows that the Sub-Commissioners will come out and inspect it may have a very deterrent effect?—Yes.

43874. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say that the reason these tenants desire to do what to some of us is an incomprehensible thing, namely to buy this £2 10s. holding, is caused first by a want of realisation of the fact that they have security of tenure, and on the other hand owing to the fear of arrears?—Those are the chief reasons.

43875. If those were absent, would you yourself advise the purchase of £2 10s. holdings on these places?—I must confess I would advise a tenant to become owner of his holding no matter what the rent was.

43876. But you have told us you would not advise the purchase of small holdings requiring improvement except through the agency of the Congested Districts Board?—Because, as far as I know, they would be able to help the people, as the latter would never be able to help themselves.

43877. If you realise the advantage of that, the point we want to get to is: would you advise the tenants of small unimproved holdings to purchase direct from the landlord?—As I said a while ago, I would advise them to wait if they got better terms from a Board like the Congested Districts Board, which would have more money at its disposal.

43878. It is not quite a question of better terms, but a question of whether they buy an improved or an unimproved holding?—If they buy the holdings they will get more help from that Board for the improving tenant himself.

43879. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would like to see the State aiding?—Yes. We have a great deal of sloagh land requiring arterial drainages. Every tenant buying under those circumstances should be compelled to drain his own holding into that if there was such a system. Coming now to the next section of my parish, that is St. Finian's, I have very little to say about that, because the Board has built a slip there. It is not finished.

43880. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Has it been a benefit?—It has not been finished yet. They resumed work last year. The weather became very bad and swept away what they had done. Up to March, 1905, they spent a sum of £1,446 on this slip. I wrote them some time ago. There are twenty-four boats with 100 fishermen in that district. I pass on now to the next one, round the coast, Prior proper. The holdings there are not very large.

43881. When the slip is finished the immediate demand will be satisfied?—I think so. Another little slip I am interested in is at Foll-on-sin. The Board is giving us some little help.

43882. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How does that project stand?—They will resume work when they come to finish this other slip. We go round the coast to the most populous part of my parish, called Prior.

43883. That is a peninsula?—Yes. I have a coast line there of about fifteen miles, within one and a-half miles of where we are sitting at present. There are 400 fishermen along that coast. There are 310 holdings under £5 valuation. That shows considerable congestion.

43884. Mr. Sutherland and myself saw these holdings on Sunday?—We very badly want a little slip

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on that coast. There is one at Ballinabellig, built by the Board of Works. It is useless except at a very high tide. It is near the coastguard station.

43895. CHAIRMAN.—Where is the ship required?—It would be for an inspector to say that, but it would be a great advantage for Ballinabellig if a ship were put somewhere about there.

43896. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you hold it as a principle that if the fishing is not very successful the erection of a pier will make it successful?—Yes, if there were a ship where I say they could be in their fish there and have a curing station. The boats are nearer the fishing grounds, the good grounds about the Bull rock, and they could land the fish at the curing station just as at Portmagee, and it would be far easier to bring the fish in to the train at Valencia Harbour.

43897. Is not it a bold assertion to make in view of the history of some of these enterprises in Ireland?—I would not think so. It is most feasible.

43898. We were told in Dublin of the great amount of money spent on works of this kind around the coast of Ireland which are now practically derelict?—Unfortunately none was spent around the coast of Kerry, and in that we have a great cause of complaint against the Board.

43899. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that there is no question about the fishing. The fish are there, and there is a large number of boats, and what is asked for is greater facilities for landing?—Yes.

43900. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think these small boat slips very useful?—Yes, and because of the small boats we have I would call attention to the fact that not nearly steam trawlers but sailing trawlers should be kept further out to sea.

43901. Before you pass on I would like you to repeat your statement with reference to expenditure on these piers, that Kerry has been behind as far as the Board was concerned?—As far as this part of Kerry is concerned, I cannot speak for any more. I refer only to this peninsula that I represent.

43902. Yet you have named to us some useful works that have been done?—I have mentioned one useful work as thirty miles of sea coast.

43903. There is another going on to—A. With one. It is not much. We have about a mile from here or a mile and a-half from where we are sitting, in my parish, two lime-kilns. They were built fifty or sixty years ago by Lord Lansdowne. He brought limestone in boats from Kilmaree, which is a distance of forty miles, and he burned this limestone and sold it to the tenants at a low price and to outsiders at a higher price. These kilns have not been working for forty years. Everybody admits that our country over there would be greatly benefited by lime, and I think it would be a capital thing if the Board would take up those kilns for working and selling the lime to the poor people of the congested area.

43904. Where are the kilns?—About one and a-half miles from where we are. The limestone was brought up to within thirty feet of the kilns.

43905. Where would the limestone be found?—In Kilmaree. There is no convenient quarry nearer. That would be a capital way for the Board to spend their money. Here is the tidal river, and here are the kilns (explains map). There are two kilns, which would turn out 500 barrels of lime.

43906. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the reason for leaving it working?—It is so long ago that I could not answer that, but I don't think for a moment that the people would not take the lime all the same, because it is very advantageous to the country; but I think they found that they were not able to make it at a profit; but I would ask the Congested Districts Board to work it. The profit would be for the people. I would not mind how the profit and loss would work out.

43907. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The need for lime seems to be obvious. It is noticeable that the buildings, as well as the lands, are in need of lime?—Certainly, we would want a lot of lime-washing for houses if for no other purpose.

43908. Could you say to the Commission that if a law were made under a scheme for supplying lime for a couple of years, at the end of two or three years the system would work without loss between the tenants and the suppliers of the lime?—I should like very much to make the experiment, but of course I could not answer that, but I think it would, really, because everybody admits that there is nothing better for that country than lime.

43909. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Could you say anything about the price at which it can be brought?—Lord Lansdowne sold it for 1s. 10d. a barrel to his tenants, and at 2s. 6d. to outsiders. You cannot get lime now from Cahirciveen less than three shillings a barrel.

43910. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is that the large barrel?—I don't think it is.

43911. CHAIRMAN.—I wonder if any of that lime is freight from Cahirciveen here, because in Cahirciveen we were told that you could buy it for 2s. 6d. a barrel?—There are times at which you could buy it for that, but I think there are times at which you would have to pay 3s. for it in Cahirciveen.

43912. The highest price at which we have heard it put is 2s. 6d. I still maintain that it would cost 3s. to have it here.

43913. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The lime to this district would come from Kilmaree and not from Killorglin?—Yes. It is a question whether the lime could not be brought, from Killorglin, at Cahirciveen, but I mention this matter as the kilns are here.

43914. CHAIRMAN.—When this kiln of Lord Lansdowne's was going did they pay the tenants annual for working and burning it there?—Yes.

43915. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You don't know if they carried the stone instead of the burned lime?—I suppose they thought they could do it cheaper.

43916. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be that the fuel is found here?—Yes. There was great abundance at that time.

43917. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is much cheaper to take the lime if it is burned; it is not half the weight of the stone. It may have been with the idea of giving employment in the locality?—Possibly. That would be one good reason which still holds.

43918. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The kilns at Kilmaree are worked at a profit?—I could not answer that question. In the quarry I mean the limestone is brought in in rude state.

43919. You burn it here?—Yes.

43920. CHAIRMAN.—What can you buy lime for at Kilmaree at the kiln?—I cannot tell you about Kilmaree, but I can tell you about Killorglin, because I have been there for a great number of years. It was 1s. 2d. for a long time; then it was 1s. 4d., and I think it has gone up to 1s. 6d.

43921. That is lime and not limestone?—Yes, the lime itself, the stone burned.

43922. Has not it ever been found feasible or possible to bring round a boatful of lime from Killorglin down here?—I think that would not work at all. The price of lime is sure to go up in Killorglin if you have to supply this place from there.

43923. I don't understand why it would be impossible. Killorglin is very nearly on the sea. Why would it be impossible to bring a shipload of lime round here from Killorglin or from Kilmaree?—Of course it is not impossible, but the question is whether it would?

43924. It would surely be a great deal cheaper if you can get lime at Killorglin for 1s. 2d. I presume Lord Lansdowne or his advisers and that is the advice before they built the kilns, and that if they sold it if they would not have built the kilns.

43925. Has not anybody ever had the public sent to try to see what it would cost to bring it now Killorglin. It surely must be possible to do it now cheaper than 2s. 6d. per barrel?—I repeat the evidence of Mr. Doran that the Board should be placed in a position to risk public money in thorough and well-considered schemes.

43926. Mr. Doran is not a member of the Board?—But his evidence is very valuable.

43927. The people themselves not being in a position to organise a system of procuring this lime?—No. They lack initiative very much in this country. We are very much behind the times.

43928. Do you know the price of burned lime at the kiln mouth at Kilmaree?—I could not answer that.

43929. But you do know it at Killorglin?—Yes.

43930. If that property were bought up by a Board like the Congested Districts Board I suppose that one of the things you would expect to be done before selling to the tenants would be the institution of some system for burning lime for those poor lands?—It would be very necessary and most useful.

43931. Tell us roughly what, in your eyes, is most needed to develop the district?—The development of the fisheries, and the sale of every bit of this area we have travelled over to the Congested Districts Board.

I certainly maintain that. I am thoroughly convinced that that would be the great improvement of these poor people on our coast.

43022. If you had your way, that is the thing on which would you concentrate your energy—the development of the fisheries and the sale of the land through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. The people would be very happy and contented if that were done.

43023. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take this district that Dr. O'Donnell and I saw going down towards Ballinskelligs on Sunday; is that in your parish?—Yes.

43024. You know these holdings very well; cut-away peat bogs, without any appearance of cultivation round about. Do you expect that these people would be able to improve that land and cultivate it?—A great deal of that land you passed on Sunday has been purchased, and a great many improvements have been made since they were purchased. Three townlands that you went through have been purchased, and they are certainly improving them. You passed all through Lord Lansdowne's property and two others.

43025. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Going to St. Finian's Bay we went through the very property that you have been describing?—Certainly.

43026. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you really believe that people can carry out improvements successfully there?—I do certainly think the land capable of being improved; that in providing the poor people got some help. They cannot do it so well themselves. My contention is that the Congested Districts Board should be able to help them.

43027. No doubt, but there would be the most enormous expenditure of money and labour upon it before that could be made anything like prosperous?—That is just the thing we want.

43028. The question altogether is whether the same labour and capital might not be better expended on

some other part?—I think that the people would be very slow to leave these places. If they got a little help they would rather improve their holdings and stay there.

43029. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say the fishing is a great industry?—Yes, along that coast.

43030. But there is a large population inland which has no connection with the fishery?—There are not many. Perhaps they would have one member of the family; but there are not many townlands in the whole parish that don't dabble in fishing some way or another.

43031. How far inland is the fishing industry felt?—About two miles.

43032. Have you a parish committee at all?—I have not. I am only here about sixteen or seventeen months.

43033. The difficulty of procuring lime is in itself an obstacle in the way of working the committee?—Yes.

43034. CHAIRMAN.—Do you make any help here?—No, we don't. I may say that we depend a great deal on seaweed for manuring.

43035. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—When do you get a notice for your fish?—We send them up to catch the train at Valentia Harbour. We cure a lot of fish at Portmagee and send it off to the American market.

43036. Have you a curing station there?—Yes.

43037. Who has them?—Manchester and other companies have agents on the spot. They cure them and send them off.

43038. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Have they got a market?—Yes.

43039. They sell all they cure?—Yes. The fresh herrings and mackerel we get on the Ballinskelligs side are carted on to Cahirciveen. The others they take down by boat.

#### Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD examined.

43040. CHAIRMAN.—What are you, Mr. Fitzgerald?—I have a middle interest in a small property in this parish, and I own a farm under the same undertaking scheme. I manage a very small property in the adjoining parish for my brother. The valuation of Dromed parish in 1903 was £4,767 17s., and of Prior parish was £4,073, so that you see that Prior parish is of £700 less valuation than Dromed parish; and I may mention that the valuation of this locality is as uncertain whatever to go upon, because there was no railway connection with Killybeg when the valuation was made; and secondly, I knew of one property in the locality that was valued very low because the landlord requested Griffith's valuers, whom he happened to be acquainted with, to value it as low as possible, and of course the valuation was made only for rating purposes.

43041. But your point is that the valuation is lower now than it ought to be?—I would not say that, but I would suggest in some places it is as high as it ought to be, and in other places lower than it ought to be.

43042. Do you wish to draw any conclusions from that?—I do not. I just mentioned it in opening, as one might think that the valuation represented conclusively the valuation of the land. The average holding in this parish would be 36 acres, or what we call the grass of six cows.\* From 30 to 36 acres I should say for a holding of six cows with the class of land in this locality would be quite sufficient, because I think if the holdings were any larger they would be neglected. They could not keep them at all in rotation and the land would deteriorate.

43043. How tillage decreased in your experience in this part of Ireland?—Well, I do not think it has decreased very much here to any marked extent. Of course there are lots of people emigrating in recent years, but still I think the tillage is just about the same as it was fifteen years ago.

43044. If the holdings were enlarged do you think it might have the possible effect of keeping some of the people at home who now go to America, and therefore increase the tillage?—I do not think it would. I do not think so. In the first place there is no untenantable land to be bought up here; and secondly, if you migrated some of the tenants and added their holdings here to these, you would find, I think, that

the holdings would be rather too much, because, of course, a lot of work has to be done through here on this peaty land with the spade, and of course that entails an immense amount of labour.

43045. I suppose there are very few holdings now of 36 acres which are being farmed by a father and a couple of sons, and they are nearly all the work of one man, are not they?—Oh, no. Oh, not at all. In fact the people who have their own help, with their own sons, are far better off than those who have not.

43046. Is there enough work upon a 36-acre holding such as you describe to enable the sons to remain at home?—Well, there is plenty of work for them to do, but I do not think they would be paid very well for their labour, because when in the course of time the farm would go to one son, there would be nothing left for the majority of the others but to emigrate, except of course that the son or daughter would get their fortune.

43047. The fact of the matter, then, is that they don't think they would earn better wages in America than they can in the locality, either upon their father's farm or any other farm?—Very likely so. Young men get 2s. and 2s. 6d.

43048. Do you see any possible way of preventing that? If the wages they can get are better in America than they are here, how can you hope to check the emigration? Is not it a natural process?—I think it would take a long time to do it, for the simple reason that their friends in America are urging them to go. I had a domestic servant some years ago to whom I paid £12 a year. She had been in America for some years, and she told me that she could do far better in this country at £12 a year than she could do in America at £30 a year, which she got. And still her sister and her friends have since gone to America in spite of that. There seems to be an inherent craze among the people to go to America.

43049. Is it a craze or because they can get better wages?—Well, I know that some of them do very well in America, but I think that many of them do not do so well.

43050. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—While in America they made a considerable sum of money?—Yes, some of them do. The majority never came back, but some do come back and buy land.

\* Note by Witness.—I have since discovered that the average holding in this parish is 35 acres.—M. F.

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Mr. Maconnie  
President.

43951. It is the success generally that come back I—I think so.

43952. You know of all these cases of people coming back after making money, but you seldom hear anything of hundreds of failures?—Yes.

43953. CHAIRMAN.—Let us get your opinion quite clearly. It is obvious, is it not, that there must be always a surplus population in any district looking for employment?—Certainly.

43954. You could not hope to provide that surplus population with land?—No.

43955. Even if you made a redistribution at present there must always be afterwards a surplus that could not possibly be given land?—Certainly.

43956. If you developed the fisheries to a considerable extent you might be able to provide employment for a certain number more than get employment now; but it is difficult to imagine that the fisheries could be so developed as to give employment for all the surplus population, in other words for all the young men?—Yes.

43957. And therefore there seems to be nothing for it but emigration or an added demand for labour here?—Yes.

43958. And there cannot be an added demand for labour here unless the price of labour can be so enhanced as to counteract the price of labour in other parts?—Yes.

43959. And the price of labour here cannot be raised unless in some way or another the price of agricultural produce raised by tillage can be enhanced?—Certainly.

43960. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You were speaking of 30-acre farms here and of the tillage upon them. What do you say is the average amount of tillage on a 30-acre farm?—I should say about five acres. Of course I am not including hay. Under tillage I am including first crop and second crop, but not meadow.

43961. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that emigration is altogether a question of wages?—Oh, by no means.

43962. It is also the results of a desire to see a new country and to see more life?—I think so. When I say that the majority who go to America could do very well at home I am talking of the majority of girls, but I do not say that the men who go out could do better at home, except in a few instances.

43963. What percentage can you tell me have returned—would you put it at one per cent.?—Oh, yes.

43964. Not more?—Not more.

43965. CHAIRMAN.—In what way would a girl do as well at home?—Well, I am giving you the experience of the girl I have just spoken about—that £12 a year here would be just as good as any wages they could get in America; and there is not the least difficulty in their getting £12, and in fact the difficulty is to get girls for £12 here.

43966. But surely the demand for domestic servants in a country district in Ireland is not a very great demand?—It is immense in this parish. I wanted a girl to go out and milk the cows and do rough work, and I had to hunt three parishes to get one at £12 a year. That is what I am saying. Fifteen years ago you could have got a girl of that class for 25 a year. Now in this district they are fearfully scarce.

43967. CHAIRMAN.—But do you really tell us that the demand for domestic servants' labour is great?—Oh, very great indeed here; very great indeed in Fricke, Cahirciveen, and Deemed parishes.

43968. If you go a little farther inland, is it so there too?—Well, of course, I cannot speak for other parts.

43969. Is the demand here exceptional owing to the fact that it is a place to which tourists resort?—Oh, not at all. Of course some people here employ a good many domestic servants, but I don't think that makes such an immense difference, though of course it makes some difference. And another reason why there is a scarcity of domestic servants is do rough work, and that it is felt so much in this, that they don't like to milk cows at all now. It is not easy to get a girl now to do rough work, and they would prefer to be at a place where there were no cows, for less money, than at a place where there were cows kept, for more money. We farmers blame Waterville a good deal for that, because they say that they have an easier life in Waterville than they have with the farmers.

43970. In your opinion if there was more money devoted to the training of girls for domestic service in primary schools, what effect do you think would that have—do you think it would increase or decrease the tendency to emigrate?—I should think it would increase it. I should think so; because, after all, there are very few in this parish that are trained servants at all. I mean to say that the kind of servants they want are servants who can do just a little plain cooking and washing and that kind of thing, and if they were anyway highly trained they could command far better wages in other places.

43971. But in any case it would fit them for work?—It would, no doubt, fit them for after life.

43972. But you think it would cause the tendency to emigration to increase, not to decrease?—Yes.

43973. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—Assuming that girls may have £12 a year in domestic service here, they would have this justification or explanation of their desire for going to America, that is a few pence, while they are in their strength, they can put together a considerable sum of money more quickly in that way than at home?—Well, I do not think so, my lord. I have been speaking to girls who have returned from America on that score and they say that they get high wages there, but they have tremendous expenses.

43974. Would girls in domestic service in America have big expenses?—It seems they have. I was not aware of that till a couple of years ago, when I happened to meet one whom I knew as a child below she went, and she told me of her experience in America, and she said she was commanding very high wages indeed in America. I think she was getting £50 a year. She seemed to have been so exceptionally fortunate, and she said that, even with those wages, she found it very hard to save at all.

43975. If the matter stands in that way, it would appear that it would not require much to turn the balance in favour of the girls remaining at home. If the money inducements were made more attractive the girls would stay, and not go to America—I should think they ought to stay.

43976. I was going to ask about the thirty-pence farm. You say it would be a six-acre holding?—Yes.

43977. Would there be much rough grazing land of a mountainous character on the thirty-pence farms?—Well, there would not be any mountainous grazing on the farms. We call them glens, and some have 20 acres of mountain, glens, in fact holding to mountainous acreage.

43978. It is not by average you would value the mountainous farms?—Oh, not at all. It is the acres I talk about. Some of the land includes big some of it earth, and some of it is mountainous.

43979. Do you think would practical agricultural instruction be useful for the occupiers that you complete?—I think it would be of the greatest benefit. I know they had not heard of the Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department here till the last couple of years, and of course the Congested Districts Board have purchased an estate in the neighbouring parish, and that is what brought them into the parish; and the Department of Agriculture have sent out an instructor this year to Tralee (Mr. McCarthy), and he came and gave lectures here on three occasions, and as far as I am concerned, he imparted to me an amount of useful information. But I think that if there were a few experimental plots here and then it would have far more effect, because the majority of the people here are not educated enough to understand lectures.

43980. Practical demonstration would be better?—Yes, practical demonstration. I saw it suggested in Killarney that the Congested Districts Board should purchase model farms. Well, I think that would be too expensive a business altogether. I would suggest that the Department's representatives should have power to purchase an experimental plot, or several experimental plots in every parish; compulsory power, so that they could take them whether the occupier wished it or not, and use them in demonstrating the best means of growing the various crops.

43981. Or you could take a farmer in the locality who was the best agriculturist and turn him into an agricultural instructor for his district?—Certainly you could do that.

43982. CHAIRMAN.—Would it not be better to work the agricultural plot through the agency of an existing farm?—No, I think not. I think it would be

better to have the Department's representative, because there would be bound to be a certain amount of jealousy as to the choice.

43983. But surely if you were able to select a man who had a holding in the district, and by teaching him through the medium of the instruction, you were enabled to turn that holding into a kind of model holding, would not that bring home to the other people the advantages of a scientific treatment of the land in a far more striking way than if a man whom they knew nothing at all about came down to till the plot?—Well, that is really what I am suggesting. I suggest that the Department's representatives should carry out and work experimental plots on the farms here that they like.

43984. But that is that he would do it himself on the part of the Department. But would it not be a far more striking illustration if he was to enter into negotiations with a certain farmer who, say, up to that moment had been making £300 a year out of a holding, and who by this scientific treatment was enabled to double his receipts?—Oh, certainly, I think that would be well.

43985. The others would then see what one of their own class could do?—Yes.

43986. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you speak of a plot, what extent have you in your mind?—Anything from a quarter of an acre to an acre. Now the Department of Agriculture's representative, Mr. Harper, sowed an experimental plot on my land this year. I prepared the ground, and he planted his potatoes carefully, and they have been watched very intently, but unfortunately I am afraid they have not turned out so well. In fact my own potatoes, which were next them, have turned out far better.

43987. That was teaching you what to avoid?—I do not think so, sir, because he wanted to show the advantage of sowing whole potatoes instead of cut potatoes.

43988. You think there is a cause for the failure?—Well, I cannot account for it.

43989. But if you could show a reason, the lesson would have been useful?—No. I was quite prepared to cut whole potatoes if these turned out well, but now I don't.

43990. In what way is it in them—did they come close up with?—About half of them are sound, and no better than my own potatoes, and the other half seem to have failed.

43991. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were they the same kind of potatoes?—They were the same kind, but not of the same seed. I just wanted to remark that the use of the plough would come in advantageously in the case of many owners of small farms, and that it would be of great advantage if ploughing and sowing machines could be hired out to the farmers.

43992. Just as a matter of convenience, how do you reconcile your statement that the use of the plough would come in well, with your previous statement that these thirty-acre holdings require spade labour?—Oh, I need not all of it; but I say some of the land requires spade labour, such as reclaimed bog. You cannot plough reclaimed bog for the simple reason that the horses would sink.

43993. But then, on these holdings where the plough would come in, there would be an increase of soil?—I do not think so, because in most of the holdings there are certainly a few acres of reclaimed bog, and the man must till a part.

43994. But could not that be tilled by spade labour as it is now, and the better land be filled with the plough as well?—Well, I think that would be rather too much tillage. I do not think too much tillage would pay a man of that class. I cannot see how it would.

43995. You do not think that the introduction of the plough would enable the same amount of labour to till a bigger holding?—Oh, yes, I certainly do. I do not know whether you are very well conversant with the class of land that we have round here. Some of it, if it were worked by the spade, would be extremely hard work for the man, because it would be strong and stiff, and that kind of thing; but of course boggy land is easy enough work for the spade, but it would be impossible to plough it. I believe there is a method of using boots for the horses, but I have never seen it.

43996. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If you began with draining the bog top first?—The horses could plough it.

43997. After a few years?—Some of them have been drained very well here now, but still horses could not draw the plough.

43998. Then what is the necessity for this method that we see of planting potatoes in big ridges—is it to carry off the surface water?—Not at all. That method is peculiar to this country, and they seem to think that it is better than drills, and personally I quite agree with them. I think that my potatoes that are planted on plots do far better in ridges than in drills, far and away better. First and foremost there is not so much waste of ground.

43999. Did you see how closely they were packed together, those that we and others yesterday saw?—It may look so to you, taking a glance in passing, but I assure you there is a lot of room, just in fact as much room as in the drill.

44000. Have they twenty-four inches clear between?—There is a distance of twenty-four inches between every potato.

44001. But measured across?—There is a foot between every potato, and that is plenty of room.

44002. Is there an opening between?—No, never.

44003. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—As far as the practice is concerned it is not peculiar to this part only, but all along the poorer parts of Ireland the habit is to plant the potatoes in ridges?—Yes.

44004. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I thought it was to carry off the surface water?—Oh, no; that is not the principal reason. The decline of the salt industry here has been a terrible loss to this country. Up to about twenty years ago we used to sell all the butter in Britain, and every man used to keep his butter till he had two or three foldings, and then take it to the town and sell it for a lump sum, where they now take it in small quantities, and the money is frittered away in drabs and drabs.

44005. Do you mean that they take it in in such small quantities that they have more temptation to spend the price of it?—Yes. A crenary has been started for the past three years in this parish, but it has not been taken up so much as I would like to see it so far; but this year they are getting far more milk than they were last year, and they think that after a time people will take it up. We also have two Agricultural Banks in this parish, and one of them is doing very well indeed, but the other one is not doing so well. I am afraid that the reason the second one is not doing so well is that there is some difference between the Committee, and therefore they are not so energetic as in other parts of the country.

44006. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You talked about ploughs and other implements, and I think, as you made the suggestion, that the Congested Districts Board might be well advised to supply reaping machines; but the plough seems to be rather a small thing, does it not?—Well, yes.

44007. But one of the banks might be used for the purpose of enabling people to get ploughs?—It could certainly, of course, but I should not like to see farmers generally going on for buying reaping machines. I should prefer to see a place here for hiring them out for the season to each man.

44008. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you had a Parish Committee, do you think the agency of the Parish Committee would be a good one to lay in a stock of agricultural implements from which, on reasonable terms, they might hire out agricultural implements to farmers?—Yes. There are no labourers' cottages built in this locality so far, but I believe there are some to be built now. But of course except for the week round Waterfalls there is very little labour employed in the land, most of the farmers doing the work themselves.

44009. CHAIRMAN.—Why is there a demand for labourers' cottages if there is a little labour?—Well, they are getting an acre of land.

44010. Do you think that is good?—Well, I would not like to give you an opinion. I am afraid it might lead to the establishment of a lot of uneconomic holdings. I am very much afraid of it.

44011. If there is really no demand for labour in this district, is it not a source of considerable danger to encourage people who are not farmers, and who cannot be farmers because there is not land available for them, to continue to reside in the district?—That is my view. I may state that I think the best thing would be to establish some kind of an industry, such as, say, the peat industry. But I think it is a foolish

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experiment to build very many of them before there is some kind of work started. Of course they are talking of giving the roads to the labourers, but I do not think the roads of this locality could keep such a large quantity of labour. The roads at present are given to a contractor.

44011. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But the contractor employs labour?—No; he has sons. No man takes a contract unless he has sons.

44012. CHAIRMAN.—But the idea is to do it from the County Council direct?—Yes. It has not actually been decided, but it is spoken of.

44013. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not it the case that where the number of small occupiers is large the small occupiers take the place of the labouring class?—Yes, certainly. There are lots of occupiers in this country who have not a holding big enough to keep their families employed and who are very well pleased indeed to get work for their sons.

44014. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I ask you this one question from what you have said: If the roads are at present managed by a resident contractor and his two or three sons, and if it is decided to give those roads to the unemployed labourers in the district, will not the contractor and his three sons then become unemployed?—Yes, but in the majority of cases the contractors are farmers, and I think that every man should live. Of course some of them make a good deal of money. If a man happens to have five or six sons a man can work both as contractor and farmer. Now I come to the question of fisheries. Sea fisheries do not affect this parish of Drogheda, though they affect the other parishes very much; but the fishermen of these localities suffer a good deal from the want of proper boats and from the depredations of foreign traders.

44015. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me exactly where is the parish of Drogheda—are we in the parish of Drogheda now?—We are.

44016. And sea fishery does not affect this parish?—No; there is not a man of this parish fishing.

44017. Are there no sea fisheries in this parish?—No. There are, of course, some freshwater fisheries there.

44018. Why do they ask for a ship if there are no fishermen in this parish?—I am just coming to that point. I think there would be fishermen about this locality if there was a ship.

44019. Then the ship is not to accommodate the existing fishermen, but to stimulate the creation of fishermen?—Exactly, and also to accommodate the fresh-water fishermen who cannot fish for salmon and trout in the winter and who can fish in the season. And there is no doubt about it that a ship is very badly wanted here.

44020. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where precisely?—Well, I am not competent exactly to point out the spot, but I think that on a line with the Protestant Church would be as good a place as any. I think that would be a good centre.

44021. CHAIRMAN.—Then it is hypothetical. What use is to be made of it?—Well, yes, there is no doubt about it that it is hypothetical at present, but I think there is no question at all that a great use could be made of it.

44022. On the principle that it cannot do any harm, and may do good?—I will give one more example of how it could do good. The Cahirdaniel fishermen sometimes catch hundreds and thousands of mackerel just round the headland there, and they have to go all the way round to Derrynane, and the fish has to be carried to Cahirdreen, whereas if there was a landing place here they could bring their boats to the ship.

44023. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Then the demand for the ship is in reality to accommodate fishermen in other parishes?—Yes. I should say that to my mind it would be a great convenience to fishermen of other parishes.

44024. You say, further, however, it might accommodate fishermen here if they sprang up. Now far is Waterville from the fishing grounds to which the Cahirdaniel people go?—It is about 2½ miles.

44025. The only advantage to the Cahirdaniel fishermen is that they are nearer the fishing ground?—Yes.

44026. The Cahirdaniel people would have that much advantage in catching the fish?—Yes.

44027. But the men here would have an advantage? They would have an immense advantage.

44028. Because when they would be coming home

with the fish they would be nearer their destination?—Certainly.

44029. Is it not at Cahirdaniel they land their fish?—At Derrynane Harbour.

44030. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does this occur after the catching of those large hauls of mackerel?—It occurs in the springtime and autumn.

44031. As a regular thing?—Yes.

44032. And there is very good fishing there?—Oh, yes.

44033. CHAIRMAN.—Where is it?—It is between Sweeny Island and Derrynane.

44034. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have no statistics of catches of salmon or mackerel?—Oh no; but they vary immensely. Three boats at Ballinacorney about three months ago got a huge haul of fish, and ever since then, unfortunately, they have got very little. Quite apart from the question of being altogether I should like very much to see a pier built at Waterville. I think a pier would be of immense advantage to this locality, because the railway line is very prohibitive.

44035. Boats and steamers could get up?—Yes. The rates add very much to the cost of goods by the line they come from Dublin.

44036. Do you think there is sufficient trade in Waterville to make it worth while for a steamer to come here?—Oh certainly, I think there is. Waterville is getting to be a very important place, and it has practically ruined Cahirdreen; and the Co. steamer used always to come to Cahirdreen, and to pay them to come; but they have given it up lately. And they used to call at Derrynane, but they have given that up too.

44037. And when they called at Derrynane was it of service to Waterville?—Not in the least.

44038. CHAIRMAN.—Is not Ballinacorney Bay rather an unsafe bay for a steamer to come into?—I do not think so. I think in the majority of instances they could run in easily.

44039. But they might find it very difficult; might not they? It is not nearly such a good harbour as Valentia?—It has a sandy bottom.

44040. And you would not have lying alongside would not a vessel lying alongside be in some danger from the strong westerly winds?—I do not think so.

44041. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why did the service refer to stop?—There was some difference. I will not in any way recall the difference to my mind now, but it only occurred three years ago, and it was the company to stop sending the steamer, and for was a tremendous loss.

44042. But you do not know what was the reason?—No, but I can easily find out later on.

44043. We have heard about it before. Was it of great benefit?—Oh, of tremendous benefit. Why, it is not really worth any man's while to go goods to a distance, because the carriage costs so much.

44044. Where did the steamer run from?—Oh, and ran to Cahirdreen and Derrynane.

44045. And back?—Yes.

44046. CHAIRMAN.—Was she subsidised?—I do not think she was.

44047. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is a steamer of the Clyde Shipping Company?—Yes, exactly. She was running for many years till within the last three years; but she has stopped running, and certainly it is a tremendous loss. Somebody got some new railway company as they say anything they like, and they seem to do it.

44048. CHAIRMAN.—Can you say for certain that the rates of the railway company have gone up since the steamer stopped running?—Well, I would not like to make that statement.

44049. Then if you cannot be sure of that Mr. Fitzgerald, it is only the loss of a steamer, unless it affects the place so far as it enables the railway to do it if it wishes?—No, my lord, it affects them in another way. Of course the steamer's rates were naturally always far less than the railway company's rates.

44050. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The rates might have affected the railway company if they had continued long enough?—Oh, certainly. Now I will give an example of that. I got two chimney tops here from Wales about two years ago, and when I had them landed here the carriage was exactly equal to the cost of one of them; that is half the cost of the two. And then if the steamer had been running from Cork I could have got them down cheaper.



44051. **Sir FRANCIS MOWATT**.—You say you got them from Walter?—Yes.

44052. **Mr. SUTHERLAND**.—You never tried to find out why the steamer stopped?—I did not, but I heard it at the time. But I cannot recall to my mind the reason. I ought to remember. The inland fisheries in this immediate neighbourhood are very fairly protected.

44053. **Sir FRANCIS MOWATT**.—How protected?—Protected in spawning; though some of the smaller streams are neglected, and they are in the spawning district; but I think the inland fisheries are as well protected as in most parts of the country. Two large estates have been sold in the last few years, and negotiations are pending for the sale of other estates. There is only one sale to the Congested Districts Board. Lord Lansdowne's estate in the neighbouring parish was sold under the Ashbourne Act, direct to the Board.

44054. **CHAIRMAN**.—Is the soil on the two estates fairly alike?—Well, there is a great difference in this respect, that there is a lot of bog on one estate and not on the other. On the Hartopp estate there is bog, or very little, and the Congested Districts Board have made a road to the top of the mountain, at very great expense, in order to get at some bog.

44055. Would you say that the Hartopp is better as a property than the Lansdowne sold under the Ashbourne Act?—About the same.

44056. How do the prices work out?—I think they were practically the same price, as far as I know. I think the Hartopp estate was sold at twenty years' purchase, and I think that was also the price at which Lord Lansdowne's was sold.

44057. You have seen the improvement works on the Burne-Hartopp Estate?—Yes, I have seen some of them and some of them will do a great deal of good. In some of them there is money lavishly expended for fences, as you will see to-morrow going along the road. The only advantage of a fence is to keep cattle and sheep off the road, and of course that cost a good deal of money to build it; and it is a sad fence, built completely of sods, and I noticed the other day a lot of sheep jumping over it and knocking down a good many of the sods, and I have no doubt that in a few years that will be of no use; and furthermore, the people there are very short of turf, and in the winter time they will be very much inclined to go up and take sods off the fence. And then, again, part of the stone portion of the fence is very good and part of it is very bad; I am giving you my humble opinion.

44058. **Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell**.—Do you think that the people on that property could be got to associate for the preservation of the improvements?—I doubt it very much, my lord. They may, but I doubt it. People are not very much given to associating in that way.

44059. Would not a Parish Committee do it?—I should say it would indeed. Of course the Congested Districts Board built a fine road up to the top of the mountain to get at the bog I speak of. I have been speaking to Mr. O'Connell, of Derryman, who knows the locality very well, and he says it will never pay the cost, because it is a rather inferior bog and the road will cost an immense amount of money.

44060. But is not it almost indispensable to provide the people with fuel?—Well, of course they will have to be provided with fuel, and there is abundant turf in this parish if there was any means of locomotion.

44061. Not on the same estate?—Not on the same estate.

44062. **Mr. SUTHERLAND**.—Did you ever see so much improvement made in the same space of time by a landlord before in this locality as there has been made by the Congested Districts Board on this estate?—Oh, never. I never did. I cannot agree with the evidence given by my friend, Father Kern, as regards his writing to every landlord and agent in the locality to only sell to the Congested Districts Board. I happen to look after a very small property in his parish, and he wrote to me. I think Mr. Thomas O'Connell, M.P., sent round

a circular to ask the parish priests to write to the landlords and agents to know would they sell to the Congested Districts Board. I had just been negotiating with the tenants as to the limits of the terms they could get, and when Father Kern wrote to me I wrote back that I could not give my way to offer any better terms than I had given to the tenants, and therefore I thought it was useless to sell to the Congested Districts Board unless they were prepared to give the same terms; but I very much doubt any landlord would have any objection to selling through the medium of the Congested Districts Board, that is agreeing on a price with the tenants and then selling through the medium of the Congested Districts Board instead of through the medium of the Estates Commissioners.\*

44063. **CHAIRMAN**.—That is with respect to the price?—Yes.

44064. It is your opinion that if they sell to the Congested Districts Board they will not get as good a price as if they sold directly to the tenants?—I will explain what gave rise to the idea, which I think is a very just one, that no man is as good a judge of the land as the man born up in the locality, and that certainly, no matter how expert the inspector sent down by the Congested Districts Board may be, he cannot form as good an opinion of the value of the locality as the man who has been reared in it. And I will give you a very good instance of that. There is an island now at Derryman that you were speaking of to-day, and if an inspector were sent down to value that land he would not value it at a shilling an acre. It is an island of about 100 acres. Well, that is some of the best land in the whole parish. When cattle are put on that land you will simply not know them in two months. Well, a stranger to the locality could not tell that.

44065. Why?—Well, I cannot explain the reason, but I know that I myself did not believe it until I actually had experience of it; and I just give that case in order to point out to you how impossible it is for a stranger to value land in a locality so well as a native.

44066. **Sir FRANCIS MOWATT**.—In making a comparison between the stranger and the man born on the spot, are you alluding to the landlord as the man bred on the spot, or are you alluding to the tenant?—To both.

44067. To both?—Yes. I know I would rather leave it to one of the tenants in the locality of the property than to any inspector. Of course to should be an unbiased and a fair-minded man.

44068. **Mr. SUTHERLAND**.—And the landlord should be the same?—Oh, I thoroughly agree with you. I am a man of no politics at all.

44069. That is not politics?—I mean I hold no political views.

44070. Political views do not influence personal interests?—Well, they have. They do, excuse me, sometimes. I think I was asked to bring out this point also, and is personally asked me. I am prevented by law from selling to my tenants. In the locality when a man is willing to sell to his tenants at a reduction of, say, 5s. to 6s. in the pound on second term rents, I do not think compulsory powers can be necessary in this district.

44071. **Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell**.—That would be a higher rate of purchase than prevailed before 1903?—Five to six shillings in the pound would work out to about twenty-five years.

44072. Or perhaps a little less?—On second term rents. There were very few second term rents that were sold before the 1903 Act.

44073. Five shillings is 25 years' purchase, and six shillings is 24?—Yes. Of course that would be something higher, but that would be just the object of the 1903 Act. Because if all the land had been able to be sold under the Ashbourne Act there would have been no necessity to have any 1903 Act. I understand that it was really for the benefit of the poorer landlords that the Act of 1903 was passed.

44074. But might not the landlords have sufficient inducement without putting up the price of the

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\* Note by Witness.—I wish to correct one statement I made in reply to Mr. Sutherland, viz.—that the Congested Districts Board had done more work on the Burne-Hartopp Estate than the surrounding landlords had done on their respective properties. I quite forget that the landowners in this locality had expended a large amount of money in improving their properties in the past. My own father spent £3,600 between 1885 and 1891. D. O'Connell, Derryman Abbey, speaks about the same amount between the years 1880 and 1892. The late Sir Maurice O'Connell and his father built several houses for their tenants.—M. F. 2d July, 1907.

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land? Is not there a bonus?—There is a bonus, certainly.

44074. He clears off mortgages?—But, you see, in a great many instances the landlords are poor men, and they could not possibly afford to wait five or six years for their money, which they have now to get. I have no hesitation in saying that if they could do that they would in twelve months all the land here would be sold to success.

44075. Is it the delay then, and not the price, that does it?—The delay means an immense lot.

44076. Mr. Kavanagh.—The delay prevents the sale?—Yes. In fact in one case a gentleman in this locality could not possibly afford to sell. He told me yesterday that he would be most anxious to sell as he could get a guarantee for the payment of his money in twelve months, but if he could not get that it would be absolute ruin. But, unfortunately, at the present day there seems very little chance of getting the money. In fact owing to the depreciated money market on the Stock Exchange it seems almost impossible.

44077. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—One advantage in securing the money now would be that if it were available for investment it could be invested to good advantage?—Well, that would be certainly a great idea, but of course some men it would not affect in other parts of the country as much as it would the landlords in this part, because, of course, the poorer the district the poorer the landlord is.

44078. On the point of price, do you think the owners generally in this locality would be willing to follow the precedent set some years ago in the sale of the Burns-Hartopp Estate to the Congested Districts Board?—That is, twenty years' purchase?

44079. Yes?—To what reduction would twenty years' purchase correspond?

44080. Twenty years' purchase would be 7s. in the pound?—Well, I do not think they would be willing to give 7s. in the pound on second term rents which have been fixed by the Land Court; and I certainly think that 6s. 6d. or 6s. would be excellent terms on rents which were fixed by arrangement, because in most cases here in which tenants have got two reductions their rents have been cut down one-half; and a man paying £10 a year in 1880, who has since got two reductions, is now paying £5, and if he got 6s. in the pound that would cut it down a great deal.

44081. Of course the second reduction would be on a smaller sum?—It would be of course, on £7 10s. instead of £10. But in the majority of cases the rents have been cut down one-half by the two reductions.

44082. Do you not think that the owner would be well off if he could receive the money right away at twenty years' purchase, for he then might have the bonus and clear off any mortgages and invest any surplus that remained in his hands?—Well, if you ask for my opinion, I would be very glad to take it, my lord; but I cannot answer for others; and it all depends. Perhaps I am delaying you too long, but I just want to bring out one point, that is, the hardship under which landlords like me are suffering. We are getting squeezed out of existence both ways.

44083. You are a middleman under Trinity College?—No, under Mrs. Trent Stoughton; and of course I have to bear the brunt of all the reductions, and I have to pay the head rent the same as if there never had been a reduction. And furthermore, I cannot sell, as my lease is not sixty years absolute, although it is fully equivalent to a sixty years' lease. But under the Act of 1903 you cannot sell with less than sixty years. She has given me permission to sell, but I would have to redeem the head rent in cash, and that I could not do. It would be absolutely impossible.

44084. Sir FRANK MOWAT.—Could you not redeem it out of the purchase money?—No; I would have to redeem it first. If I could redeem it out of the purchase money that would be all right. And I certainly think that that is a grievance, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of bringing it out with reference to the position of middlemen in Kerry. On a recent occasion a witness stated that in his district that tenure of land was the worst imaginable. Well, I cannot see how the tenure of land has affected the rents of the tenants, but it affects the unfortunate middleman very much indeed.

44085. Now, take the case of yourself. The head landlord has no power of negotiating a sale?—No.

44086. It is the middleman?—Yes. The head landlord could not negotiate a sale to the tenants, and the middleman could not negotiate a sale to the tenants without the head landlord's consent and signature redeeming the head interest.

44087. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The head landlord could sell to you?—Certainly, of course, and he would be willing to do it, but I would have to redeem him a cash, and that would be a serious matter—a matter of £5,000. You have to wait for the money if you sell to the tenants, but it appears that you have a redeem in cash the head rent.

44088. CHAIRMAN.—But supposing there was no delay in getting your money from the Land Commission, would it be possible for a middleman in a case like yours to borrow from a bank the money that was necessary to redeem the head interest if he was sure of getting the purchase-money shortly?—I could be absolutely certain of getting the purchase-money in twelve months I would not have the slightest difficulty in borrowing, but if it went on for five years the interest on the £5,000 would swamp me.

44089. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are referring to dealing with the head landlord now?—Yes.

44090. What is it you would purchase?—I would purchase the head rent and then become the owner. But of course in any case it would be a matter of negotiation between the head landlord and myself as to what price I would give; but if my lease extended more than sixty years if we did not agree the price would be fixed by the Land Court.

44091. And would you get public money made to pay of 1803 to buy that?—No. I should have to redeem it.

44092. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But that he not apply in the case of a lease like yours?—It does not apply in the case of a head rent under a lease of less than sixty years. I know it is in my case a lease of forty-one years after the present Knight Kerry's life, and I think it is very hard on a man who has lived all his life in Ireland, and among the people, born and bred.

44093. CHAIRMAN.—It is not for me, Mr. Fitzgerald, to interfere in your business, but I think it might be worth while looking into that again, and see whether you are right. Our information is rather the opposite direction—that the head landlord as he paid out of the purchase money—I know that is the case I am absolutely correct, my lord. I can sleep on my own opinion on that.

44094. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then you take up all the functions of the landlord towards the tenant?—I take up all the functions of the landlord towards the tenant.

44095. And they would have to purchase first?—They would have to purchase from me. I am debarré from selling to them through the Act of 1903.

44096. In your present position?—In my present position.

44097. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are the negotiations with the head landlord going on still?—I started the negotiations with the head landlord in fact as three years ago; but then the necessity of providing the money in cash stopped the whole thing.

44098. Would you have closed as to terms with the tenants before you closed with the head landlord?—Well, in my case I had no negotiations whatever with the tenants, because the head landlord had done a certain fixed price that you will come on the mentioning now, because it was a private matter, and that I had to agree to, and I was willing to agree to it if I had power to sell to the tenants, because I think that the sooner a middleman gets out the better. I have just jotted down a few suggestions, which perhaps you will allow me to offer as remedies. These are the remedies I would suggest for this locality. First, that the Board should supply agricultural machinery for him. Second, compulsory power of spraying potato crops. That a large supply of the best bacon slag to be sent by steamer and sold at cost price. The beneficial effects of lime upon soil are well known, and my experience is that lime slag, which contains 38 to 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime, is far better.

44099. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is for bog?—For bog or earth. It affects bog far more than it affects earth. It will act very suitably indeed with boggy land. In fact I understand it was manufactured in the first instance for that kind of land.

44106. I think it was an accident; but I want to know whether it is of more benefit in boggy than in dry land?—Yes, of far more benefit.

44107. And is it better than lime?—Yes, far better.

44108. It disintegrates the bog?—Yes; and I really think that if basic slag was introduced it would lessen tillage, because it is far better adapted to certain classes of land than tillage is.

44109. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the price of basic slag?—Well, the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. McCarthy, the representative of the Department, buy the very best basic slag in Dublin at £9 the ton. But I think they only get it at that price thinking they would buy a large quantity; but the general price would be about £3 a ton.

44110. CHAIRMAN.—Is there such a thing as Irish basic slag—is there basic slag in Ireland at all?—No.

44111. There is no means of getting it in Ireland?—I think you could get the very best basic slag.

44112. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What would you say about the cost of lime compared with basic slag?—I should say it would cost at least as much, if not more.

44113. £3?—Yes.

44114. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You for ton basic slag would have a greater effect?—Oh, far and away, to my mind; but that is only my humble opinion. I have tried it over, and I have found it better. Then the fourth suggestion is that a really good breed of cattle should be introduced into the locality. The bulls which the Congested Districts Board sent down were very inferior, and I believe that in some cases these were bulls which actually had been produced in this locality and fattened up.

44115. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When was that? Well, they have been sending them here for the past fifteen years.

44116. Not for the last three or four?—Well, bulls were sent down to us two years ago.

44117. It could not be by the Board. It might be by the Department?—Oh, certainly. I think they have as much that no bull can be any good for this locality except a Kerry bull. But I think that is not so. I would suggest a Polled Angus bull.

44118. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We had a witness yesterday on the subject?—I have had shorthorn bulls for the past seven years and they did sell very well.

44119. You have no Galloway bulls?—Yes, we have Galloway bulls in our district. We have very good cattle, and they sell very well. I have been informed that the two-year olds do not sell so well.

44120. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They do not grow; they do not fill up?—They do not grow. The Polled Angus are not so good as yearlings, but they turn out very well afterwards, and that is why I say Polled Angus are the best for this locality.

44121. CHAIRMAN.—You want, rather, bulls that would give you stock that would sell well as yearlings?—Well yes, a lot of people could sell them as yearlings, but a good many keep their cattle till they are two years old.

44122. Mr. KAVANAGH.—This is a dairy country?—I was just coming to that. We have altogether a dairy country, but really some of the milk cows here could hardly be called milkers at all, because there is no attention paid to breeding or anything else. You choose the worst heifer for breeding, and you take her to Cahirview and sell her, and she costs as much to feed.

44123. CHAIRMAN.—And you recommend the Polled Angus to be imported into a dairy country?—Well, I would recommend that some of the best reared in this country should be kept in this country; because if they are kept in the country you will never get a good milking breed, and I would suggest that they be imported from some other part of the country where a good strain could be introduced. I do not know how the thing could be worked out. I am afraid it would be rather complicated, but I dare say you understand my idea.

44124. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Let us compare what you have stated about these animals with the statements made by a witness yesterday, to which Mr. KAVANAGH referred. Did you state that the Congested Districts Board sent down a Kerry bull?—Yes.

44125. Yesterday this witness told us that the Kerry bull has no show with the Congested Districts

Board. You say that the Galloway suits the district. This witness yesterday told us that the Congested Districts Board had done a great deal of harm by bringing in the Galloway?—I think I know the witness you refer to because he wrote a letter at the time the Galloway was introduced, abusing the Galloway bull. I mentioned that the Galloway bull was the best introduction we ever got into this country, and I have had practical experience of it, and I mentioned that two cattle dealers came down specially last year to fairs for Galloways, and they could not get them, and in fact the supply was not half equal to the demand. Then I suggest that the Agriculture Department's instructor should be given compulsory powers to use as many plots as he might think fit for experiment every year in each parish, and that power should be conferred on the Board to buy at public auctions if they thought it necessary for the orientation of holdings any farms that might be from time to time for sale here. I do not know that they would be prepared to pay the price they would go to at an auction, because they go to very high prices in this locality.

44126. CHAIRMAN.—That is in the district alone?—Yes. Then I suggest that estates in congested districts should get precedence of others as regards payment. I think that is only a fair suggestion, because as I said before, the Act of 1905 was admittedly introduced for the benefit of landlords in poorer districts, and it is the rich landlords that have taken up all the money.

44127. Do you know who was the first big landlord that sold?—Well, the first big landlord was the Duke of Devonshire. But I said the Act of 1905 was intended to be for the benefit of the poorer landlords, but that it is really the richer landlords that gained the benefit.

44128. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you say that it was for the benefit of the poorer landlords in the congested districts that the Act was passed?—Yes.

44129. Do you not say that what earned the Act through was that it was to be made an instrument for the relief of congestion in the poorer districts?—Well, I could hardly go as far as that. I am not in a position to go as far as that; but I would say this, that it was passed to enable the landlords in the poorer districts to sell.

44130. Do you remember that it was ever said in Parliament that the Act was for the benefit of landlords in the poorer districts?—No; not at all, but it was mentioned ultimately, and there is no question about that, that the point was that the landlords in the poorer districts were not in a position to sell without this Act.

44131. Was it then on the wings of the policy of improving the condition of small holders in the congested districts that the Act was mainly carried?—Well, yes. I should say that is so. Well, my eighth suggestion is that head landlords and Government charges, such as Board of Works, should suffer pro rata with the loss incurred by the middlemen on the sale of a property. I do not see why all those charges should be reimbursed in full. And the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Cherry, I think made a statement in the House of Commons twelve months ago about how harshly Irish middlemen had been treated in the last twenty years. And the last point is, in every parish to have, if possible, one of Lady Dudley's names. I think if that could be managed it would be a very important thing.

44132. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Besides the school marking, is it your opinion, Mr. Fitzgerald, that a nurse in the locality is an educational influence by showing the people in the houses something of the way in which sanitation should be attended to?—Exactly; and a great many of these are in want of such education. Now, I will give you a very amusing instance of that. There was a case of typhus, and a case of typhus, in the parish some years ago, and there were some disinfectants taken down, and the household drank the disinfectants.

44133. CHAIRMAN.—And then there is the question of money?—Of course, I understand that if everything that was recommended were to be done, it would cost a good deal. There is one statement I made earlier in my evidence that I wish to correct. I said that the tillage on a farm containing the grass of six cows would be five acres. It would be nearer the mark to say four acres.

July 9, 1907.

Mr. William J. Deas.

## Mr. WILLIAM J. DEAS examined.

44127. CHAIRMAN.—You appear on behalf of the landowners?—Yes.

44128. Have you any land yourself?—Very little.

44129. I manage a good many estates in this district.

44130. For Trinity College, I think?—Yes; I have been managing estates in this district for the last nineteen years.

44131. You were present at our proceedings in Cahirciveen?—Yes. In County Kerry there is very little land available for enlarging small holdings, and what there is is chiefly rough mountain, which is entirely unsuitable for tillage, and only suitable for young cattle during the summer and autumn months; even of that, there is only a limited quantity, as nearly all the mountain grazing is held on an easement with the lowland takers.

44132. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the lowland taker?—I mean the party suitable for tillage. The tenants at the foot of the mountain will generally hold an undivided easement on the mountain in proportion to what they hold separately. In my opinion not less than a reasonable value of £10 to £15 would constitute a holding sufficient in itself to support a small farmer and his family. The introduction of strangers from a distance would always create jealousy, and in any case would not be practicable in Kerry, as there is, practically, no land to which they could be transplanted.

44133. CHAIRMAN.—Of course you are speaking entirely for Kerry. Have you any means of knowing whether the introduction of strangers to other counties in the South of Ireland would be resisted?—Well, I have a good knowledge of the County Galway, especially the western parts of it, and I am certain it would be impossible to introduce strangers there. What I mean is that it would create desperate jealousy in the locality and opposition—physical opposition.

44134. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But seeing that there is no land in Kerry, the question does not arise?—No, sir, it does not. In my opinion it would be exceedingly difficult to induce occupiers of small holdings in congested districts to migrate to other and distant counties; the inducements to do so would have to be very tempting, and even a very tempting offer would hardly prove them.

44135. CHAIRMAN.—That is assuming that they would not go?—It is more of a sentimental feeling.

44136. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But it does not exist in Kerry?—Oh, yes. I am referring to transplanting.

44137. But this difficulty does not arise in Kerry at all?—If you wanted to transplant men from Kerry to a distant county you would hardly get them to do it.

44138. CHAIRMAN.—If a man who was living with great difficulty in Kerry was offered a holding on which he could live in much greater comfort in another county, you think that the sentimental objection would be so great that he would not be willing to take advantage of that offer?—I do.

44139. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have had experience of it?—I have been twenty-five or thirty years in the County of Kerry.

44140. CHAIRMAN.—You have never been asked to do that?—No.

44141. Mr. KAYANACH.—Would not example do it?—If you had induced a few to do it, their example would affect others.

44142. There is not the same thing about emigration?—Yes. Whole townlands were transplanted abroad in the famine years; but now almost every person you speak to in this district would have friends and relations in the States or in Canada, and it would not be the same thing as to get him to go to the County Leitrim, for instance.

44143. CHAIRMAN.—In those cases, the first plantation would be the difficult one, but after a few pioneers had migrated, it would be easy?—I think it would, but it would take a great many years. There would be no use migrating tenants from the congested districts in Kerry to any but pastoral districts, as hardly any crops are raised beyond what are necessary for home consumption. Dairying, and the rearing of young cattle is their chief business.

44144. Is that the reason why you say the rough land is not suitable for tillage?—It is, to a great extent.

44144. If, therefore, those people were put upon land which was suitable for tillage, is it not reasonable that they would till more?—It would be a couple of generations to bring them round to that.

44145. But is that any reason why the Board should not undertake the experiment really?—No, because there might be difficulties to be overcome in the first instance, for that reason the Board could deliberately refuse?—No, I think not; but I think the plan should be tried of advancing them to a certain point as to tillage.

44146. How can you do that if the land is not suitable for tillage?—It is more suitable for pasturage certainly.

44147. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is a good deal of land in the district reclaimed land?—In reclaimed from the bog, a good deal of it.

44148. Does not reclaimed land require to be tilled from time to time?—Yes.

44149. And that is the only way of preventing a from returning to its original condition?—Yes. In my opinion, even given willing migrants, the migration of occupiers from the Congested Districts to any extent would be an extremely costly business, as almost every case homebred, offices, and heavy would have to be provided for, and in a great many cases assistance would have to be given towards stocking the new holding. The tenant's interest in the holding from which he migrated might be set off as against the interest he acquired in the holding to which he migrated, though of course the interest in the latter, owing to its greater extent, would be much larger.

44150. Have you at all followed the career of the people who have been already migrated by the Board?—From memory, but I do not know by experience.

44151. Would you be surprised to hear that they have in the great majority of instances secured well?—Well, I would. The farms that I have seen certainly were being worn out by mowing and no more.

44152. On which those migrants had been put?—Yes.

44153. But are not the first years extremely difficult in these cases?—Yes.

44154. It would not be necessary that house mowing and consens were resorted to in the first year they should be resorted to in after years?—Oh, it would not; but unless capital is provided for these people when they are first transplanted their only means of living is to run out the farm, and that, of course, affects them for years after; and if you have to stock the farm as well as provide the fuel and build a house it becomes a very costly business.

44155. Unless on the loan system?—Yes, but that, of course, burdens the man.

44156. Might not it be a very beneficial thing for the computer to have money to stock the land on a system that would enable him to repay the amount in five or six years?—Oh, yes, certainly. Of course a loan of ready money in the first instance would meet the whole thing.

44157. Would that meet your point?—Yes, it would as far as the stocking of the land is concerned.

44158. You will not also be surprised to hear that on surrendering a holding the migrant, after getting an enlarged holding, sometimes pays a little in correspondence with the value of the improved tenant right?—I can imagine that being done very well. It would be absolutely necessary that migrants should be taken where they could carry on the system of farming to which they were accustomed; otherwise serious delay would take place before they could have a fresh system, and meanwhile their new holding would be seriously run out by a system of mowing or consens.

44159. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And then they would fall of course?—Likely. I am quite satisfied that if a fair price were offered compensation would be quite unnecessary; hitherto the difficulty has been, as far as I can gather, that a fair price was not offered. There is very little land in owner's occupation in Kerry that would be suitable for taking up, either to enlarge holdings or to migrate occupiers from congested districts, but I know of such lands in many different counties which could be acquired readily if a fair price were offered. The introduction of strangers during the negotiations for a sale would undoubtedly

against the sale as also would the compulsory taking of grass land.

44150. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Do you mean the introduction of strangers?—Supposing I were to try to sell an estate in the County Leitrim on which there were grass lands available for grazing tenants from this county, and if the land was bought by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners and divided up to the migrants from here, I should be very much surprised if the sale under that arrangement would be peacefully carried out.

44151. CHAIRMAN.—Of course we have had evidence on this subject, but all that assumes that you have not satisfied the local claims. What you mean by this is that if grass land was purchased in Leitrim, and Kerry men were put upon it, the uncomformable holders in Leitrim would feel a grievance?—No, not only the uncomformable holders, it is not merely that, but I maintain that even the larger holders would feel themselves aggrieved by strangers being brought in.

44152. But the economic holders of land would not be supported by public opinion?—No, the jealousy would extend.

44153. That jealousy never would express itself, and never could express itself?—It is expressing itself very strongly in the grass lands with reference to cattle.

44154. Have you any reason to suppose that a demand from big men for more head would be supported?—I have. I am of opinion that the breaking up of any land which will carry good permanent grass is most undesirable, as I look upon the cattle trade of this country as one most valuable asset, and the breaking up of the large grass farms in the grazing counties would undoubtedly damage the trade in young cattle, on which the tenants in congested districts in the South mainly rely for the realisation of ready money. The practice in the trade is, roughly speaking, as follows:—Calves are bred and reared from 1½ to 2 years, and are then sold to dealers, who pass them on to the better grass lands in the midland and home counties, whence they are again passed on to fattening lands of stall feeders. I manage a large farm on the Booter estate here which will well illustrate the practice in the cattle trade from the congested districts in Kerry. At the local fairs I buy young steers of a year to a year and a half old, and when they are about two years old I send them on to another farm near Ballyteig, where they are made up to a point when they are fit for fattening, and they are then sold to be finished, either by men who make a practice of stall-feeding, or for fattening lands in Meath and Kildare. These steers I either breed myself or buy from the coopers in the congested districts, at from 24 to 24 15s. per head. When they go to Ballyteig (which is medium land) they are worth 25 to 26, and after six or eight months there they fetch 28 to 29.

44155. Where is Ballyteig?—It is the junction for Parsonstown.

44156. What county?—King's County. This is a system which would be hopelessly disorganised if the grazing lands in Queen's County, King's County, and Roscommon were divided up into holdings of, say, 30 acres each. I have had various estimates given me of the reduction which this breaking-up would effect in the carrying power of such lands, and I am inclined to believe that it would reduce the carrying power by 25 or 30 per cent. The carrying power of 100 acres statute of medium grass-land would be about 30 head of two-year-old steers. If this were divided into three farms, the tillage required by each would amount to about six or seven acres, the meadowing about the same, the houses and offices would occupy close on an acre; say 13 acres in all, leaving about 17 acres of pasturage, which would carry at the most four or five young cattle up to two years old. Thus it will be apparent that 100 acres divided as above would reduce the carrying power by half. Probably less tillage would be required, so that I am inclined to think that the carrying power would be reduced by at least 30 per cent.

44157. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—The carrying power for cattle?—I want to put before the Commission the effect it would have on the cattle trade.

44158. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOGHUE.—Just allow me to put this question. I notice that on this farm of yours at Ballyteig the cattle are kept till they

are disposed of either for stall-feeding or for being finished on lands in Meath and Kildare?—Yes.

44159. Now, would not that system, the stall-feeding one, be greatly widened if some of the land in Meath and Kildare were put under tillage?—The most of the lands to which the cattle are sent in Kildare are tillage. Thus, they produce the stall-feeding material—the fattening material.

44160. Are you of opinion that there are wide areas in Meath and Kildare that would be much more productively employed under that system than in grass?—Oh yes, that would be very much better in tillage than in grass.

44161. All the land in Meath and Kildare is not grass land?—No.

44162. Take this second-class land, and suppose it was broken up into medium-sized farms? Would not the areas of stall-feeding be greatly widened—if it was broken up into farms of thirty acres or thereabouts?—In what way?

44163. Take way, that the thirty-acre farms would have as much tillage as would enable them to feed a good many cattle?—No; they would not be able to feed more than six or seven head of cattle in the year.

44164. But with the green crops grown in the tillage area could not they during the winter feed beasts beyond the number now stall-fed?—They would not do it to the same advantage as the men who would stall-feed forty or fifty head of cattle in the house.

44165. That might be; but do you not think that the result of the system would be that for each cattle as you send to your farms there would be a demand which does not now exist?—No; I don't think there would.

44166. In the district in which these cattle of yours are finished, if you broke up some of the second-class and third-class land and put it under tillage you will have the green crops that will produce food sufficient for stall-feeding?—It might increase the demand for cattle if it were used for stall-feeding.

44167. Would your objection to breaking up the grass land be removed if the best class of fattening land were spared?—No. I think it would disorganise the system if the second-class land was broken up.

44168. How is that?—Because it is direct to there that the cattle are taken from the congested districts. You see that there are two ways of fattening. There is land that will fatten cattle itself, and there are other lands which produce fattening stuff; and, of course, if you reduce the number producing fattening material it may somewhat increase the demand for cattle; but you must have the second-class land intact so as to keep the cattle that are fit for fattening.

44169. With a system of permanent stock and tillage they could be fattened by the small men?—That would be hanging up their capital for a longer time, and under existing circumstances that has been rather a disadvantage. The sooner you get rid of the cattle the sooner you get the money.

44170. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they get the land on which that was done, could not they do the same thing as they do now?—When they would take it up.

44171. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOGHUE.—The character of the stock would have a great deal to do with the matter?—It would.

44172. And the improved system in the tillage area?—Yes.

44173. CHAIRMAN.—Why could not a man who was disposed to fatten cattle in Meath or Kildare take the cattle direct from the congested districts?—Because they would not be sufficiently advanced to fatten.

44174. Why? Do you hold that it is necessary for an animal to get to a certain age before it can be fattened?—Yes. I think the animal should be fully grown before it could be fattened.

44175. Is not it the fact that in other countries the fattening process is taken a great deal earlier than it is in Ireland?—I have no experience of it.

44176. Have you never heard it suggested by agricultural experts in Ireland that there is a great deal of loss owing to the fact that the growth of the beast is allowed to take place before the fattening is begun?—No, I never heard it.

44177. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are not aware that veal is greatly expending beef?—No, sir, I am not.

44178. CHAIRMAN.—Do you believe it is impossible to fatten an animal at two years old, and have prime

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beef at two—Well, I take it that you will not have the same beef from such an animal as you would have from an animal of two and a half or three years old.

44189. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But then it might take more to produce that in the longer time—Of course it takes a longer time.

44190. And then it would be tougher, would not it?—Well-fattened beef would not be tougher at three years old.

44191. But you are not aware of the tendency to shorten the fattening time?—No; but I know that as long as my experience goes back the same rule has held in this district, that you are bound to get rid of them after a year and a half or two years old.

44192. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware of any case where men will buy young stock and by stall-feeding fatten them up to the point of prime condition at two years old?—No, sir, I have not that experience or any knowledge of that. In my opinion, it is pure nonsense to suggest that the smallholders—by which I mean the graziers of the medium lands—should be done away with, and that the small farmer should fatten his own cattle. In the first place, he could not keep more than about forty per cent. of the cattle he now keeps, and he probably has not the land suitable for growing the necessary crops for fattening, and to buy artificial feeding would be ruinous. The present system has grown out of the requirements of the trade, and it would be a very dangerous experiment to tamper with it to any great extent.

44193. May I just ask you, as a general question, have you any knowledge of systems other than the present system in Ireland?—No, I have not.

44194. So that you are speaking from a knowledge of the present system in Ireland, but without having the power of comparing that with the system in any other country?—No; that is quite true. The way in which small tenants would be likely to use new holdings would entirely depend, of course, upon their past training and the nature of the land to which they had migrated. It would be useless to migrate men who had been accustomed to cattle raising to land suited for tillage, and vice versa. If they were not provided with capital, as already suggested, they would proceed to run out the land at once by overstocking or overgrazing. I wish to say with reference to the price of lime, on several questions were asked about it, that the price of lime in Kinnemore is 1s. 3d. per barrel of 33 gallons. In Killybeggin it is only 30 gallons; and the last price I heard for lime was 1s. 2d.

44195. In Kinnemore it is 1s. 3d.?—Sometimes 1s. 5d. and sometimes 1s. 3d., according to the trade.

44196. Trinity College has got many tenants round there?—Yes.

44197. Has it ever been discussed whether Trinity College might not import lime, as you have lime round there, from Kinnemore in a ship and sell it at some central station like Cahirciveen at a lower price than it could be done now?—That was suggested on one occasion by myself, and the College authorities found a difficulty in undertaking any trading operations.

44198. Did Trinity College consider it a trade operation to bring lime from Kinnemore for the use of their tenants?—Yes, at that time they did. Looking to being taught with great success in several convents in my district, the young girls being taught in large numbers to do lace and crochet work with machined lace and very considerable advantage to themselves. The spinning and weaving of home-spun is also carried on to a small extent, and would pay well for further development. The fishing industry round the coast has been very greatly aided and developed by the Congested Districts Board, both by the introduction of better boats and better landing facilities. I am not able to give figures as to the results of the lace works. There are unlimited quantities of the finest sorts of building stones in almost all the congested districts, and I believe, with capital available, a profitable industry might be made by working them.

44199. Have you any particular reason for saying that?—Yes, I know this country very well.

44200. But has it any great quality which would enable it to compete with other places?—For a great many years the slate quarry in Valencia was worked with great success. What killed it was that the old machinery had become worn out and the company had not capital to buy new machinery.

44201. If the company had been paying wages as they have been able to get the money from the bank?—They seem not to have been able to obtain it.

44202. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take the slating of this house, where would it come from—is it Irish?—I am not sure. You notice that they are always rather shaggy, and the Valencia slate is not suitable for roofing except for a small district.

44203. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—The Valencia slate requires strong timber?—Yes.

44204. Or requires a pointed roof?—Yes.

44205. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It does not split thin.

No, it does not.

44206. Do you include building stones in that?—Oh, yes; there is an immense extent of old red sandstone at Dingle.

44207. But the Waterford Hotel has been built of concrete?—I believe so.

44208. If the stone was suitable why was it not used?—Because lime is not convenient here, and it is much easier to build with cement, and concrete is the readiest means of using cement. And that is why the use of the concrete building has taken such a hold here.

44209. Cement is expensive?—But it goes a long way.

44210. CHAIRMAN.—Is it not a fact that in these days, speaking generally, once it can be shown that there is a possibility of any industry exceeding capital can be found?—Not in this country, however.

44211. What are the reasons that induce Ireland to differ from any other part of the world?—The scarcity of property.

44212. Property was insecure before the Act of 1801, and it was done?—But look at the time when that.

44213. If you go further back till property was very insecure, very well?—That insecurity in the country led to the want of capital. In the early years of the Congested Districts Board's work, the Rev. Mr. Green brought boats, nets, and men from the Valencia district to the neighbourhood of Clifden and Glenties in County Galway, to teach the people there the system of machined fishing by means of seine nets, with the very best results. I would suggest that the Galway and Sligo districts should be requisitioned to teach the making of kelp in the Kerry districts.

44214. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Is there a supply of kelp on the coast of Kerry?—There is an almost supply of kelp along the shore in all directions. I know County Donegal for a great many years, and there kelp was burned which fetched a very good price, and it seems to me that almost the same conditions hold here. Re-stocking also ought to be undertaken seriously before all the suitable land for the purpose passes out of the market, and I think this ought to be taken up by the Government, as it will one day be a national matter, owing to the increasing shortage of timber from outside sources.

I would call the Commissioners' attention when passing through Cahirciveen to a small planting which surrounds a residence on the opposite side of the river from the village, where the efforts of the westward and north-westerly storms coming in from the open sea are very clearly illustrated in the growth of the trees. They will notice on the western side of this demesne, where there are breaks and inequalities in the demesne wall, all these breaks are shown clearly in the growth of the trees, and I can show them also a similar instance in a small planting at Waterville. It is absolutely necessary in planting trees near the seaboard that they should be in a position which is completely sheltered from the direct force of the Atlantic gales. These stores are laden with spray, and during the winter all the previous season's growth which is exposed is thus killed. On the other hand, glass which is sent from the sea, or are well sheltered from it, will grow larch and spruce very well indeed. I would propose a small plantation which I have been making by degrees for the past eleven years, opposite the village of Kilgarvan, on the railway between Headford and Kinnemore, where I have been cutting out patches of stunted natural oak, and planting larch and spruce, with the very best results. I find it very difficult lately to get young trees in this country.

44215. CHAIRMAN.—I think that unless the Commissioners want to ask you any question on that you may pass to the next subject?—It is very hard to

arrive at what should be the fair price of the dual interest of land; that is to say, land in the owner's occupation which would be suitable for the purpose of the Congested Districts Board. I have read with great interest the evidence given by Mr. Boyd, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Finnegan, and others on this point, and while I think Mr. Boyd's estimate is too low, I think it might very well be taken as a minimum. Mr. Wrench, in reply to questions, Nos. 14535 and 14540,\* gives the price roughly at one and one-third more for unencumbered than for tenanted land. This is the figure that Mr. Boyd suggests. Mr. Finnegan appears to put rather a higher value on the dual interest, yet I have not been able to gather from his replies to the questions that he had any very clear idea of why land is owner's occupation ought to cost more than if it was occupied by a tenant. That the occupation interest is a very valuable commodity is made quite clear by the prices which a tenant will get for the right of occupying a certain farm at a certain rent. I have a schedule here showing the prices that we get at some cases that I had to do with, and the occupation interest is very valuable. A landlord is selling his estate is paid for the right to reserve the income of the estate, and of enjoying all the other appurtenant rights. The occupation rights which belong to the tenant is the right of occupying a certain piece of land at a certain rent, of enjoying the improvements already made by him or his predecessor, and of selling the same in the open market. Each has a commodity to sell, and if the landlord is in the position of both landlord and tenant, he has both these rights at his disposal. I think that if Mr. Boyd's suggestion, that the valuation and one-third were taken as the minimum value of the dual interest, and that it were open to the landlord to prove that his income derived from lands in his own occupation were greater, and to have the price fixed accordingly, it would give a fair basis for ascertaining the value of the dual interest, and I am quite sure that all the land required by the Board could be purchased without any compulsion.

44256. What reason have you for saying that I am speaking from the statistics that I message.

44257. Under your own particular management that may be, but I suppose you have no possible means of judging whether it would be so in other parts of Ireland?—Oh, I have a great many agencies in other parts of Ireland, too.

44258. Have you never heard of a landlord who refused to sell on any terms at all?—No, never.

44259. If there were such people, would you be inclined to think that if their lands were very much required in the public interest, compulsion would be proper?—Compulsion should be resorted to as the last resource.

44260. How are you going to deal with men of that class. Do you think that a man of that character should escape altogether if he chooses to take up such an attitude and refuses to meet the Congested Districts Board at all—that he should escape cost free?—I would let him alone and buy all the other land I could.

44261. And allow this man who takes up this attitude, although his land is the most suitable, to escape what everybody else has to do?—I would allow him. Ultimately there may be compulsion.

44262. Then how are you to deal with him?—I would leave that to be decided afterwards, and I would buy all the land at disposal at present, and I think it will be found that the parties who stuck out would be very small in number.

44263. And supposing that in the County Kerry there was a certain amount of unencumbered land, and that it was the fact, as it undoubtedly is the fact, that for purposes of migration the most suitable unencumbered land is the unencumbered land which lies nearest to the holdings from which you want to move people, and suppose some owners of those lands should refuse altogether to take a price, would you say that they should escape cost free or that they should be compelled to give at a reasonable price land for the purpose of migration from Kerry?—No; I think it will be a very hard thing to discover.

44264. Would not you say that if migration from Kerry is to be carried on, these people must be compelled to give up their objection?—No; I do not see why anybody has a right to compel another to give up his land.

44265. If even it were shown that there was clear need for it?—No.

44266. Perhaps you are aware that there are compulsory powers already in existence with regard to the taking of land for the purpose of light railways and land for labourers' cottages and small holdings?—Yes, I am quite aware of it; but in all those cases the price is considerable.

44267. It is not a question of price, but of the principle of compulsion. With the principle of compulsion already established, if it were shown clearly that the land was needed, would any individual have a right to object?—Well, yes; but I think that it should be shown that there was a clear case.

44268. That may be, but take any instance in Kerry?—Oh, I think if there could be a case for compulsion, that certainly would be one.

44269. Then, in other parts of Ireland, if you go to any other county, and show that unencumbered land is very scarce, and that the landlords in the county who hold that unencumbered land are not willing to sell it on reasonable terms, and thereby force a purchasing authority like the Board to go further afield, would not you say that that was a case in which compulsory powers were justifiable?—I think it is the very last resource.

44270. But, please, answer my question. You said it might be required in Kerry, but you say it is a very extreme case; but never mind that?—You put an extreme case in the County Kerry. I say if such an extreme case in another county were certain there should be the same remedy.

44271. If in Donegal, for instance, it can be shown that part of the unencumbered land in the county is not available, owing to the unreasonable attitude of certain landlords, would you say that compulsory powers were justifiable?—If it was found absolutely impossible to deal with it otherwise, but I will only say generally, as a principle, in my own mind, that compulsion is the very last resource.

44272. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But you admit it as a last resource?—I admit it as a last resource, but I think we have not got near that length, as a last resource, yet.

44273. CHAIRMAN.—But the people to judge of that are the people carrying out the negotiations for purchase?—I am not at all satisfied that they have exhausted the last means in their power with regard to purchase.

44274. That is a question for proof on both sides?—Yes.

44275. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If a man had a large tract of land and did not reside on it, but lived far away from it, and did not require it for his income, and did not use it much or take it to the last account, and was not willing to give it up at a reasonable price for the relief of compulsion, that would be an extreme case?—That would be an extreme case, as the Chairman put it, as I should say.

44276. Then, as a question of principle, you say that all reasonable means have not yet been exhausted?—Yes.

44277. That is your position?—Yes.

44278. That it is quite possible that that case might arise, but that it has not yet?—Yes.

44279. On what do you found that?—On my own experience.

44280. When it is your experience, have you many cases to offer?—On thirty-five or forty estates that I have had to do with I have never found any man in any case of the sort who would refuse a reasonable price.

44281. That is when you were selling?—Yes.

44282. But suppose you were buying. Have you ever bought land?—I have.

44283. And have you found any difficulty with the seller?—I have always found that if you wanted it particularly you paid an extra price for it.

44284. And then here in this case suppose the Congested Districts Board approached a landlord and he says, "That is my price," and he may be perfectly justified in saying that, and that the Congested Districts Board has to buy it, but keeping in view that they are to sell it afterwards, and that there is no way to repay them, are not they justified also if they say that that price is too high?—Oh, yes, if it is too high.

44285. And would you proceed with that or drop the negotiations?—Oh, no.

\* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission (CU 8614, 1897), p. 71.  
† See p. 154.

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44246. What would you suggest?—I would suggest splitting the difference, as they do at the fairs.

44247. So that it is a question of the distance from each other at which they start?—Of course it would depend a great deal on that. What I say is that in no case that has come under my notice have the owners refused a fair price.

44248. Of course it is left to themselves to say what the fair price is?—Well, there have been tribunals created for a fair price now, for the price that it is to be given by a tenant.

44249. Would you refer it to a tribunal?—I think if compulsion were adopted that would have to be done.

44250. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I sum it up. Assuming that land is absolutely essential for the encumbrance of holdings, and assuming that that land cannot be obtained without it, then in the extreme case you recognise the necessity for compulsion?—Yes.

44251. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How would you arrive at the fair price of untenanted land?—The only way to arrive at the price would be for some independent person to make a valuation as to the letting value of that land and add to the occupation interest thus ascertained, that of the landlord. Mr. Boyd suggests the valuation and one-third (Mr. FRANCIS suggested an even higher figure), leaving it open to the landlord to prove his income from the land from his books.

44252. I think Mr. Boyd's view was the valuation and a third?—I think Mr. Boyd's figure might be taken as a minimum.

44253. Can you tell me how second term rents compare with the valuation?—In this county they are at or a little bit beyond the valuation; but it varies greatly in other counties.

44254. And you see there is some difference between one and one-third valuation and second term rents and one-third valuation?—I do.

44255. It is worth solving, that?—It is worth solving. I think that the question of the dual interest as a security has been most lamentably lost sight of by the Estate Commissioners in fixing the amount of security which a holding represents, inasmuch as they have, as far as I am aware, entirely ignored the existence of the tenant's interest in estimating the security offered, which, as will be seen from cases I have quoted heretofore, largely exceeds that of the landlord in many cases. The financial part of the land legislation of past years, to my mind, presents the most extraordinary anomalies. The legislation first proceeds by reduction of the rents and by giving the tenants practical fixity of tenure (practically whether they pay or not) to reduce the owner's interest to the lowest possible point. Then they come forward as moneylenders, with the depreciated value as security. At the same time they not only fix the limits above which the price may not go, but they also limit the possible purchaser to the then occupier of the land. All this is professedly to benefit the country financially, but the result—and the only natural result—is that exactly half the working capital of the country is taken out of it and invested elsewhere. One of the partners in the business realises his holding, and goes elsewhere with his money. On almost every estate with which I have been connected money has been borrowed by the landlords from the Board of Works, and expended in making roads, drains, reclamation, and other improvements. I hope to be able to furnish figures later on. In no case of which I am aware have the tenants been required to pay, either directly or indirectly, any part of these loans or the interest on them. I have got a statement, not quite as full as I hope to have it, of loans borrowed on estates such as I have had to do with.

44256. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—With reference to loans for the improvement of the farms?—Yes; making roads, bridges, &c.

44257. When roads were being fixed in Court was there any evidence given on the landlord's side in reference to the expenditure?—In some of the cases there was.

44258. And such evidence would tend to help to recover the estate in fixing the rents?—It would if the matter was taken into consideration.

44259. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If that is so, then, indirectly, those tenants would be paying something of this expenditure?—Well, I think, unfortunately, as a matter of fact, there was not the smallest attention

paid to that. I have a schedule showing the former conditions of eighteen or twenty estates which have been in my management, and their present condition as to number of tenants, yearly rent, and present arrears. It shows the rents recovered, the money yearly rent, and the average yearly receipts. In will find those at the bottom of each table.

44260. CHAIRMAN.—Will you hand that in?—The Congested Districts Board adopted, in my opinion, the very best possible method which could be used for improving the breed of domestic animals, namely, the introduction of thoroughly good and reliable breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and I think that a great deal more might be done in this direction. Anyone who is acquainted with the districts about Cahircivern and those about Keshmure cannot but be struck with the extraordinary difference in the class of cattle raised in the former as compared with the latter. In the former the Knights of Kerry and the Butlers of Waterville have for many years kept up a very pure strain of Kerry cattle, and the result is patent to anybody. In the Keshmure district, especially but towards Kilgarvan and Mangerton, there has been nobody to introduce well-bred stock; the result being that the cattle in those districts are miserable. Also, in the Dingle and Ventry districts Lord Ventry and Mr. George Hickson have for many years maintained a very good class of sheep, with the result that the sheep in the district have improved enormously.

44261. Have the College authorities done anything in that way?—No, they have not, except providing sheep in Valentia Island.

44262. What is the College estate?—About 500 acres altogether.

44263. In Kerry?—No; all the estates here.

44264. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is the estate held immediately from the College by the occupiers?—Yes.

44265. There are other estates on which there are numerous residences?—There is only one residence, as far as I know, in this district.

44266. CHAIRMAN.—Have the College authorities done anything, and can you tell us what, towards generally improving their property?—They give and grant from time to time to tenants for building houses, and for helping drains and making fences and improving roads.

44267. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Again, I suppose in fixing the fair rent mention was made of these things?—Yes. In my opinion the Congested Districts Board have done excellent work throughout the districts with which I am acquainted, and my curtailment of their power would be a grave injustice to the congested districts. I would be strongly in favour of giving them a larger command of fish for the purpose of improving the breeds of domestic animals and developing the fishing and other industries?—I should like to say a few words about the fisheries. I was listening to the evidence given before you yesterday in Cahircivern, and they have improved, I think, the existing class of boats, and they have improved the system of fishing generally. Nearly all the fishermen in the district are full farmers, and would not spend the night away from their homes, or go after the fish as the professional fishermen do. They will not sleep on board their boats. They go home and go to bed. After the famine, in 1881, there were boats given to the men and of all charges, and they asked to be paid for buying the nets. They never fish the boats now.

44268. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You do not think they will ever be fishermen altogether?—I am afraid not.

44269. They will be always half fishermen, half farmers?—Yes.

44270. Can they make any use of the fishing?—I think so, part of the year when they have little else to do.

44271. CHAIRMAN.—You say the Board have improved the boats in Kerry?—Yes.

44272. In what direction has the money been spent?—They have given small sums for building boats and acquiring them, and Mr. Green has given practical hints as to building boats and the shape of them.

44273. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—And don't we understand that some of those Zulu boats were supplied by the Congested Districts Board?

44274. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But one witness



was exceedingly doubtful about the good result at the time of the introduction of the Zulu boats—I do not see the objection to them. The only way in which these men could be induced to take up this as a living would be by inducing them to provide themselves with boats of another class—fourteen tons.

44272. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Deck boats!—Well, half deck.

44276. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say these men, half fishermen and half farmers, would not like to remain away from their homes?—Yes, and I think they could possibly be educated up to become in some far places professional fishermen.

44297. That the younger men of the family might, even if the training did not fit them for steam engines?—They could. I do not believe in steam engines. We want to remodel the harbours and landing-stage and everything. You could not bring the women alongside many of the small coast piers in this district.

44275. CHAIRMAN.—In a PAPER here, printed by the Congested Districts Board, showing the sums up to the end of March, 1909, given to these fishermen under

various heads, I see under the head of "Loans for purchase of boats," Kerry, £14,804; and then Cork, £10,000; Donegal, £9,000; Mayo, £5,000. Then, under the head of "Direct grants for boats," Kerry, £560. In no case has a large grant been made to any county. £440 to Galway, £610 to Donegal, £287 to Mayo. Under the head of "Fishboats," whatever that may mean, there is hardly any placed to Kerry; £17,000 to Donegal, £14,000 to Mayo. But under the head of "Loans for purchase of boats," you see the sums expended by the Board. There were many small loans given, and I think it was the best possible way to help them, much better than big grants. In your last paragraph you say:—"The Congested Districts Board have, in my opinion, done more for the country than any Government Department ever did before. They have made numerous mistakes, but they have profited by experience, and I think it would be a lamentable thing if their work were handed over to another Department, which so far seems to have been perished with outcast ideas, which no amount of local representation seems capable of heading to meet local requirements." That is the Estates Commissioners'—Yes.

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J. Delap.

Mr. R. O. SLOAN examined.

44280. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state to the Commission the points which you wish to bring before us?—As the local Inspector of Fisheries for this district, I have been asked to give evidence on two subjects, viz., the want of pier or slip accommodations, and the neglect of our inland fisheries by the Congested Districts Board.

44281. Under which Department are you Inspector of Fisheries?—I am the local Inspector of Fisheries.

44282. Under the Fisheries Board?—Under the Waterworks Board. It was only late last night I was asked to give evidence. So, therefore, the time at my disposal for the preparation of my case on the two subjects has been very hurried, and any statement in consequence may be very disconnected. However, I think the facts of our case are so clear, so strong, and I trust so convincing, that no matter how these facts may be marshalled, the injustice shown to, and, when compared with other congested districts, the neglect of this congested district by the Congested Districts Board has not been so apparent that we may now hope for justice. The first subject I take up is the want of pier or slip accommodation. Now, the necessity for the accommodation has been already admitted by the Congested Districts Board. I cannot give accurate statistics, but I think I am correct in saying that some two or three years ago the Congested Districts Board, after vast amount of correspondence, recognised the want of accommodation here and offered to contribute a grant towards the work, provided the County Council voted a certain amount, and that so much money was made up by the people of this district.

44283. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where is that?—At Waterville. In consequence of the inability to collect any money locally the whole subject fell to the ground. Now I think, and think very strongly on the same point, that it appears most unreasonable for a board like the Congested Districts Board to offer a district like this—a poor impoverished district—a grant towards the proposed pier, and make it a condition that so much money should be subscribed locally. A grant offered under such conditions places the people of the district in the same position as the little boy in the city or town who stands outside a wealthy conductor's shop contemplating with a hungry look the good things in the window; but, alas, his pockets are empty, so he must continue to look on till some benevolent individual comes along and gives him a grant unconditionally. Now, I say the Congested Districts Board ought to give us a grant unconditionally. Other points, which were made against us were the engineering difficulties in the way, and the expense following such difficulties. As regards that, I say that it is not because nature has made difficulties here in the line of building a pier that we should be refused justice on these grounds. Nature never consulted us, therefore we cannot be held accountable for its freaks. I put it that when the Congested Districts Board has admitted the necessity it ought not allow a small difficulty to stand in the

way of carrying out their object. Of course I quite understand the income of the Board is very limited, and that, therefore, the good intentions of the Board are hampered. Such a state of affairs should not be permitted to exist for a moment, and there should be some steps taken to provide the Board with a proper amount of money to enable it to carry out the duties imposed on it.

44284. Do you know that the Board has spent in the County Kerry as much on marine works as in any other county?—Yes; but it has not expended a penny at Waterville. Now for the necessity for the pier. At present it takes six or eight men, according to the size of the boat, to get it down to the water's edge. Then the crew must still shore it on through the water, and before they have it afloat they may be wet up to their waist. Men staying in their wet clothes all day are not to be envied. On the return journey it takes even more men to drag the boat to a place of safety. If you could spare five minutes when going to your hotel, I would give you practical proof of the difficulties we are labouring under here.

44285. Mr. SULLIVAN.—Why was a pier never put there?—Because the Congested Districts Board—

44286. Surely this existed before the Congested Districts Board?—We had no money.

44287. Do you mean to say that these people would not give a day's work to polish off the thing themselves?—It was washed away in the morning by the tide if they made up anything like that.

44288. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Who are these people?—The fishermen going out occasionally to fish in the sea.

44289. Are these fishermen about?—Most regrettably. Most of them want to go out provided that they get greater facilities, but they have not much in the way of facilities here. I will give you evidence that they are here and most anxious to fish, but how can they get out? They are idle on the road and cannot get out. Sea fisheries under such conditions are, therefore, not carried out. Our lovely bay is teeming with fish; our people are as sober, as honest, and as industrious as would be met in any part of Ireland, and are consequently as well entitled to this pier as the people of other districts for whom piers were built.

44290. Do you remember the sum that was promised by the Board?—I cannot remember it accurately.

44291. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are opposed generally to any local contribution?—Not to a certain extent, provided that the Board would see their way to make a sufficient grant. A contribution such as could be made by the district would be of no use.

44292. I thought, from the instance of the little boy and the cake, that you did not want to pay any part towards the work?—No, I did not want to go too far. When giving a grant for a pier or slip the Board ought take into account the ability of the particular district to contribute, otherwise the Board

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would as well refuse the application. Perhaps when coming through the village you observed a number of men standing idle on the street. Those men are idle through no fault of their own. Visitors are coming very slowly, and so far as the bay fishing is concerned, they must content themselves with longing eyes the rich harvest in consequence of not being facilitated in getting out to participate in that harvest. I pass now from the subject of the pier, leaving it confidently in your hands, knowing full well that long-delayed justice will at last be meted out to us. My second subject is the neglect of our inland fisheries by the Congested Districts Board. In the year 1902 the Congested Districts Board gave a grant of £10 towards a small hatchery, and that sum represents the total amount given by the Board for the improvement of the inland fisheries of this poor district.

44263. It has never considered it its duty to attend much to inland fisheries?—Perhaps before I am done I will show you that they ought to make it part of their duty. This is a very modest sum when compared with what the Board are doing to improve the maritime fisheries. The sole revenue upon which the Board of Conservators must rely to preserve the fish during the spawning and open season is that derived from the sale of licences. It follows, therefore, that if visitors do not come down to us in any given year or years the Board of Conservators will be considerably hampered in protecting the rivers in those particular years, with the result that the fisheries will suffer considerably. If you don't have protection you cannot have fish.

44264. Who hold the fisheries?—They are open to the public.

44265. May everyone fish them?—Yes, everyone with a licence.

44266. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What licence do you speak of?—I speak of the licence issued before you can fish for salmon or trout.

44267. Therefore the answer to the Bishop's question is that it is the Board of Conservators' property?—Yes. They are conserving it for the public and charging what the Act of Parliament entitles them to do. They have no other revenue with which to protect the fishing. That is what the licence was established for.

44268. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the licence?—£1 for a rod, £3 for minn rods, and £10 for weirs.

44269.—CHAIRMAN.—Anybody can fish who holds a licence?—Yes.

44270. That licence need not be taken out here?—It need not.

44271. Is there any system by which you are rewarded for the money, for licence taken out in other places, because if all your visitors took out licences in Dublin, you would get no particular benefit?—We would be bankrupt, but they come here to fish sometimes when they don't fish in other places. We, however, get a good many who do come here with licences, and in that way we suffer considerably.

44272. So, as a matter of fact, it is only from the money paid for licences issued locally that you get any revenue?—Yes.

44273. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Anyone taking a licence out here can use it elsewhere?—Yes.

44274. That equates in all over Ireland?—Yes.

44275. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What interest have the small occupiers in inland fisheries?—The same interest financially as the small occupiers who are engaged in the maritime fisheries. Perhaps you may say that the Congested Districts Board has nothing to do with the inland fisheries of Ireland, and that the duty of looking after these fisheries is vested in the Fisheries Branch of the Department. True, the Department has a branch of its organisation set apart which deal with the inland fisheries, but surely the inland fisheries of a congested district are so much entitled to the paternal care of the Congested Districts Board as are the maritime fisheries of the same district.

44276. If the fisheries are held for the benefit of the congested, you; not otherwise?—They are, because we have small farmers as well as professional fishermen engaged for three months of the year in it. They come down and reap a pretty considerable benefit from it, which adds materially to their income.

44277. How does the small farmer benefit?—When a pressure of visitors comes, the small farmers come

down here from two, three, and four miles, and are employed as boatmen on the lake.

44278. That is to say, their interest is that of a labourer?—It is not. If you compare the boatman to the labourer, it is.

44279. Apart from their farms, they have an advantage from the fisheries; as belonging to the population of the neighbourhood they get employment at the fisheries?—Yes.

44280. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Don't they sell their fish and eggs in consequence of the visitors coming here?—A little of it.

44281. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that the lake which put up people who fish bay hatter, mill, and fowl from the people about?—A great many of the hotels provide their own butter and food. The men engaged in the maritime fisheries are men who are depending solely for their existence on the result of their fishery labours, whereas there are close to thirty men those who are engaged solely in the inland fisheries. These men have not a sod of land, they have to buy even the very turf at a dear rate. Their existence and that of their families depend on the fishing.

44282. How many water bailiffs do you employ to look after the lake and the tributaries?—About ten in winter and fifteen or twenty in the summer time.

44283. What are they paid?—From £4 down. In old ones about £5.

44284. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What do they do?—To look after the river in winter time.

44285. CHAIRMAN.—They protect the fish during the spawning season, and when the fish are running?—I say, therefore, with perfect confidence, that those men are more entitled to sympathy and assistance than the men engaged in the maritime fisheries. Our inland fishermen are, I am proud to say, as honest as sober, and as hard-working, as can be met. How can you assist them? Simply by giving some help towards the preservation of the fisheries. With proper protection, we will have an ample supply of minn and trout, and when our English visitors hear that our rivers are well stocked, we will have them here the whole year round, and as a result our inland fishermen will be fairly well off. I do not ask for any exorbitant grant towards the funds of the Board of Conservators, neither do I ask that the grant be given for any extended period, but I do ask, and confidently ask, that the Congested Districts Board will for, say, five or six years, give us a grant of £50 or £70 yearly to assist in placing the funds of the Board of Conservators in a sound financial state, and thereby enable us to protect properly our river during the spawning season. By doing so you considerably benefit this impoverished district and help in making the inland fisheries of this district what nature intended them to be, the best in the United Kingdom.

44286. Is there no way in which you can make the visitors pay for the fishing?—We have no right. There are no private rights. We cannot claim it then any extra cost.

44287. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you any power of assessment?—No.

44288. CHAIRMAN.—How did it occur that you were no private rights?—They are all publicly owned, and for everyone. The rivers are open to everyone.

44289. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they pay?—The hotels have purchased the rights of two rivers, the Comeragh and Inny, which are good fishing grounds.

44290. From whom did they purchase them?—Sir Morgan O'Connell and Lord Lansdowne.

44291. Have you power as conservators to sell the fishing?—No.

44292. How did these fishings come to be sold?—The landlord had the rights of the Comeragh. He could prevent anyone from going on the land, as trespassers, and he sold his rights to the hotel.

44293. CHAIRMAN.—The hotels, of course, had to contribute largely to the cost of water bailiffs?—So they do; but they have only three months of a season here. The time is very short.

44294. They are in the position of landlords?—They are to a certain extent.

44295. They are in exactly the same position as were the landowner and these other owners before their rights were sold?—They have not got it bought out; they lease it yearly.

44296. Lord Lansdowne lets the fishing rights every year?—Yes.

44325. What contribution do the landwards make?—Lord Lansdowne gave £3 last year. It was the most that he was getting for the fishing.

44327. And the other landward?—Sir Morgan O'Connell gives us the use of a lodge for the police in winter time for the protection of the fishery. We think that that really compensates us.

44328. Is not £3 a year a very low rent for the fishing on the river?—Lord Lansdowne's rights are not very much.

44329. How did it come that the right of fishing in the lake was a public right. Did that never belong to anybody?—No; it is free from time immemorial.

44330. It is strange that the owners on the shore had not the right to fish on the lake?—It is, but it is a fact.

44331. Mr. STURTESSANT.—I was going to ask you had the Conservators bought the rights?—Not at all; they were public rights from time immemorial for anyone who liked to fish the lake.

44332. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Suppose after the Burns-Hartopp tenants are fixed in their holdings they were educated into forming an association for fishing that lake, and wished to take out licences in the usual way, would they have the backing of the Board of Conservators to enable them to do that?—I don't think so. I am sure that the Board of Conservators and the public generally would resent it very much.

44333. You would find that these tenants on the shores of the lake would rather like it?—I dare say they would.

44334. The licence confer only the right of rod fishing?—Yes.

44335. Not the right of netting?—There are net licences also.

44336. They can take out licences for the lake?—July 9, 1907.  
We would not allow them to fish in it. It would be within the rights of the Fishery Inspectors to pass a by-law prohibiting netting in the district if the tenants took up that stand.

44337. The fishery inspectors are not free to do everything they please. There could be an appeal before the Privy Council?—Yes, but they would not succeed in the appeal.

44338. CHAIRMAN.—If there was indeterminate fishing in a couple of years there would be no fish?—Yes.

44339. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think you get a very good grant from the Congested Districts Board?—£10.

44340. Do you think you ought to have got anything?—Unquestionably I do, or I would not be here to-day to put forward a claim.

44341. Mr. STURTESSANT.—Are you here by the request of the Conservancy Board?—No. They are elected every three years by the licensed fishermen.

44342. By anyone who purchases licences?—Yes.

44343. Some of these will be in Dublin?—Yes, but they never come down to bother us. The local men elect them. You ought to give us something towards that. We are as well entitled to it as the sea fishermen. You are looking after them in a very paternal way, but you will do nothing for the poor inland fishermen, and the amount derived from the inland fisheries is a considerable one. The nearest spent in the employment of men would amount to about £700 in this poor district.

44344. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The inland fisheries I agree with you, are a great national asset?—Yes, and the Congested Districts Board should do something for them.

#### Mr. A. G. O'CONNELL examined.

44345. CHAIRMAN.—You are appointed by the County Council?—Yes. What I complain of is with regard to the expenditure of money, should be by the Congested Districts Board, and that the works of interior or little merit have been done and that works of greater merit have been left undone.

44346. Are you speaking of marine works?—Yes, piers and slips. I hold, as a general rule, that no slip should be made in any place where the open sea has full force, because I believe that no slip can stand where the sea comes in with the full strength just as the Atlantic Ocean beats upon these shores.

44347. That is an engineering point to a great extent?—It is a mere fact.

44348. It is a question of engineers?—It may be, but experience will tell you as much as an engineer can.

44349. Then it is not much use going through the education of an engineer?—Experience will tell a man what actually does occur.

44350. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What do you call experience?—Seeing the way a thing of that kind tends the sea, and how it stands when there is a storm from the coast. To illustrate that there has been a slip built by the Congested Districts Board at East Cove, in St. Finian's Bay, and about £1,400 has been expended upon it. The place where the slip has been built is open to the fury of the Atlantic Ocean, and any man watching the sea coming in would see that there is no shelter from the terrific force of the open ocean. In addition, that slip is built entirely too upright. There is terrible labour in pulling up a boat. It takes two or three crews to pull up a single boat. The lower part of the pier has been taken away.

44351. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know that a great deal of force was brought to bear on the Congested Districts Board to erect it there?—I could not say. Last year there was a timber structure put up where the lower part of the pier was taken away. The very first storm that came it was all swept away again. That is a most common thing for men of understanding. They should know that no timber structure would resist that at any time.

44352. You think that no marine structure should be attempted in these places?—Yes.

44353. No matter how much the population requires it?—Wherever you have a strand, then, if you go to low water and excavate about a foot deep and

twenty feet wide and make a slip going up above high water, then the sea will take no effect upon such a slip. You should build across the top of the slip a concrete fence, with a base of about three feet, and in the centre a gap or gateway to pull the boats in and to build it six feet high, and when you slide your boats up from the sea you could place them up behind that wall for safety.

44354. Would you build it where it is erected now?—In the same place.

44355. Then it is only a question of the best engineering? you are to do the actual engineering?—Yes.

44356. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a marine engineer?—No. I am not an engineer. It is one illustration of works of small merit. You have north of Valencia a ship that is of no possible use; it is built so upright that in fact it is half standing. It is built on the wrong side. Every fisherman in Valencia could tell you that it is built in the wrong place. £1,300 was expended on that. In proof of what I say there is a small strand close by on which the fishermen place their boats, instead of pulling up the boats on that slip.

44357. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know that that slip was built for the people around Traquair?—Yes, but it was built on the wrong side, and against their wish.

44358. Are you aware that Mr. Green, the fishery inspector, and Mr. Parsons, the engineer for the Board, consulted the people in the locality?—I am not aware of that. It is within a quarter of a mile of the entrance to Valencia Harbour. What advantage is that?—When the weather is very bad you can come into Valencia Harbour, and inside Valencia Harbour you have a beautiful sandy beach. At Portmagee there is a pier inside a land-locked harbour. It was built about the year 1846, and is a fine substantial pier. When the Congested Districts Board started, a memorial was sent up to them asking for an extension of that pier, because the pier did not come sufficiently out into the deep water, and a steamer would not attempt to come alongside unless at the height of the rising tide. Portmagee is a place with a very large fishing population, and there is a lot of mackerel curing there. There are seven or eight companies curing there. I have often seen steamers come to take away barrels of mackerel, and they cannot come alongside the pier because of the rocks outside. What we want is to get an extension

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so that steamers may come alongside at any time of the tide. In the channel outside there is always deep water. The Congested Districts Board approved of the work. It was surveyed by the Board of Works' engineer, Mr. Keating. He estimated the cost of the work at £1,250, but they said that there should be a local donation, and there was none forthcoming.

44399. Trinity College is the landlord?—Yes.

44400. Did they ask whether Trinity College would contribute?—They asked Trinity College, but they would not contribute. The pier does not belong to Trinity College, though it is on their property, but belongs to the County Council.

44401. The pier is for the use of the tenants of Trinity College?—Yes, but not exclusively.

44402. The Board asked whether Trinity College, as a landlord, would contribute to this useful local work?—Yes. When I got on the County Council I got the Council to grant £200, so as to induce the Congested Districts Board to carry on the work, and then the Congested Districts Board sent down their own engineer, and he destroyed the whole thing entirely by making an estimate that the work could not be done for less than £3,000. That was a great difference from the £1,250 which was the former estimate. This pier would be a great accommodation to the development of the fishing industry at Portmagee, because the fish have been constantly obliged to be carried away to Cahirciveen as the steamers could not come alongside the quay. That is a great loss.

44403. How much is the County Council going to give?—The proportion before the County Council, but it is not finally decided, is £200. I gave that motion before the County Council.

44404. That would be a very substantial contribution?—Yes.

44405. Is there a chance of getting anything from Trinity College?—I don't think so. It has been recognised as hopeless.

44406. However, the case is being still considered?—Yes. There is another subject that I want to draw attention to. Portmagee is entirely a fishing village. In fact it is one of the few places on the coast of Kerry where you have really bona fide fishermen—men depending solely on fishing as a means of support. That and the district around Dingle are the only two places of the kind in Kerry. Portmagee was short of a water supply, and we made application to the Congested Districts Board for a donation towards giving the water supply, because we had in fifteen years three epidemics of typhus fever, and it was largely put down to the water got in the village, which came from a well above the village and a well below the village. The doctors condemned the water as being unwholesome. Now, you have there sometimes 200 men going out fishing from Portmagee in jaws, who come in there and they had no good water to get, and there were also a lot of boats from Manx, Scotch, and local vessels coming ashore for water. We applied to the Congested Districts Board and they gave £250, and Trinity College gave us £100. That was £350. The total cost came to very nearly £700. The money was granted, the scheme was undertaken, and the water supplied. But the money necessary was raised on the security of the Portmagee Electrical Division. The guardians would not work it save on terms of charging it on the electoral division. Portmagee is a very small electoral division. The valuation is only £700, and the extra rate put on in consequence of the water-works is ten pence in the pound.

44407. If it were all raised in one levy it would be ten shillings in the pound?—Yes. The people there are wretchedly poor, and what they thought was that where the supply was so much for fishermen from all directions the Congested Districts Board ought to give them an extra donation.

44408. Would you consider that the Congested Districts Board behaved rather well in giving you £250?—Yes, but still it was an extreme case, because of the people being so poor.

44409. Apart from exceptional circumstances you would not consider that providing a water supply would be one of the purposes for which the Board was instituted?—I thought that the Board was instituted for the good of the people in every sense of the word.

44410. You bring it in in your case in this way,

that providing a water supply is a necessity of the fishing development there?—Yes.

44411. The men go out to fish from where the best water is, and men who don't belong to the locality come in there with their vessels for water. In that way you bring it directly within the purview of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Otherwise as a new water supply it would come in with difficulty.

44412. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there not a fishing water body? What is the body that is appointed to provide a water supply?—The guardians; the statutory authority.

44413. Is it not their duty to provide a water supply?—They won't levy it on the rates.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be their duty, but in those cases it would not be possible to get the guardians to consent to tax the whole village for a water supply to Portmagee. In any case they would not do it, and therefore it is a question between the electoral division and some public body.

44414. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I don't know the custom in Ireland, but in other places if they neglect to do their duty in a case of that kind, they are compelled to do it. Don't you charge for the water you supply to those fishing boats?—No.

44415. Do you know that that is everywhere the case?—In a great many places it is; but you will have to appoint a man of a salary to do that. That would monopolise a great part of the revenue derived from the water supplied to these boats.

44416. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has that not, the moiety of the expenditure, levied on the electoral division, been actually paid to the contractor?—No.

44417. Do you wish to put to the Commission that there should be some remission to the ratepayers?—Yes.

44418. If you began by asking Trinity College, would they come forward another bit?—We are negotiating at present with Trinity College for lease of the place to the Congested Districts Board, and they have refused to do.

44419. They have refused to sell?—To the Congested Districts Board, under any consideration.

44420. The Congested Districts Board might act in favour with them?—I suppose not. I can send you the correspondence with Mr. Delap, who writes to-day, and from the Barrow.

44421. Would they sell direct to the tenants?—In they would sell, provided that Cahirciveen, which is part of their property, joined in the sale, but its property at Portmagee is a separate thing altogether. There is no middleman. We sold direct from Trinity College. Cahirciveen is the same way.

44422. Provided that the Cahirciveen tenants of the College are willing to buy, the College is disposed to sell?—Yes, but not to the Congested Districts Board.

44423. Have you any idea of the terms which the College demands?—No, I have not. We did not mention any terms.

44424. It seems reasonable that you should stipulate that the transaction should be done through the Congested Districts Board or some Board that would be a friendly eye to those projects at Portmagee—that is the object. Another matter that I want to draw your attention to with regard to expenditure is about Ballinskelligs Bay, where you have sixty boats, of which you find that they have not a landing place of a slip or pier of any kind. You have a very nice spot called Ballinskelligs Cattle. There is a little promontory running out to sea. Just inside that there is quite a little cove. The formation of the land makes it quite sheltered, and it was proposed that that would be the right place to build the pier.

44425. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would not a timber landing place do there?—I suppose it would do then. There would be about fifteen feet of water at low tide, and vessels coming alongside there would be well accommodated.

44426. CHAIRMAN.—What reason do you contemplate coming alongside?—All these fishing boats coming in there.

44427. A slip would answer there probably?—Not for a vessel coming alongside. You should have a pier.

44428. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You contemplate docked vessels?—Yes. Sometimes docked and half-docked vessels come alongside, and, in addition, the yaws have no place to land their fish. Besides that, there is another thing that I think would be

necessary in this country—a motor service. There is a tremendous lot of fish killed in this bay.

44389. Mr. STURTEVANT.—How much would you say it costs in tremendous quantities.

44390. I would like to get it more definitely than a tremendous amount. Can you give me any idea of how much it is?—On some days three or four boats would take 20,000 fish.

44391. How often in the year would that be?—From time to time.

44392. All the year round?—At different seasons of the year. Autumn is the principal time. From this on to the 1st of November is the principal time.

Mr. JAMES O'BULFIN examined.

44393. CHAIRMAN.—Do you belong to this district?—I am a Maynooth student, but belong to this district, and am on holidays at present.

44394. Upon what point do you wish to give evidence?—The necessity of having a pier over at the fishing grounds beyond a place called Bensen Point in Ballinskelligs Bay.

44395. You appear in support of the pier that we have heard so much about?—A new pier. I have nothing to do with the Waterville fishery. I live near Bensen, 3½ miles from Waterville. There are twenty fishermen. In the locality there are three more boats. Each of these boats is manned by eighteen men. Besides these there are fifteen or sixteen small boats fishing lobsters, etc., with about nine. They have no way of landing at all. When they bring in the fish men and women go out to bring in the fish from the waves. Then, landing at night, they cannot go out again. It takes five or six men to pull up a boat.

44396. If there was a slip or pier built further down, near where the last witness referred to, it would serve Bensen as well?—It would, but it would be a bit far away for the fishermen.

44397. Is it not your opinion that you must have some kind of concentration, and that you cannot have a pier or slip in front of every little collection of houses?—You cannot, but it would be well if there was a good pier somewhere beside Bensen and Waterville. The twenty fishermen living at Bensen go out every night to the autumn season's fishing.

44398. It is sufficient for the Commissioners to understand from you that there is a demand for landing accommodation for Bensen as well as at Waterville?—Yes.

44399. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the distance between Bensen and Ballinskelligs?—At least nine miles, all round the bay.

44400. Bensen is on the side towards Derrynage?—Yes. The Rev. Mr. Green says that it would be the most suitable place around the coast for the pier. There is any amount of fish in the bay, but they cannot get it. I have often seen them go out myself, and they would be all wet getting into their boats. This pier has been talked of for a long time.

44401. Would there be any local contribution?—The people are very poor, but I am sure that there

The fish are then carried to Cahirciveen. They get a tremendous shaking in these carriage carts, and in that way they are seriously injured.

44402. It is to go to Cahirciveen how would you obstruct the carting?—By a motor service.

44403. A motor service is worse for fish than carting?—I don't think so. The motor won't injure fish more than the cart, and it will go more quickly than a cart. With regard to both Portmagee and Ballinskelligs, the quantity of mackerel at Portmagee is very large—about 2,000 barrels of mackerel in the season. 1,875 barrels of cured fish were sent away from Ballinskelligs to the American markets.

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Mr. A. G. O'Donnell.

would be some little local contribution if they were asked. It would not be much.

44404. I suppose that the District Council would severely give a contribution?—I don't know; they may, but I am not quite sure. I know that the Inspector of the Congested Districts Board has been spoken to about the matter before, but there have been no steps taken to get it up.

44405. If there were some money given for the pier, would the people contribute the labour?—Certainly; they would be only too glad to contribute the labour.

44406. Has there been any estimate made of what it would cost?—I don't think so. About eight miles from here there is a river without a bridge that crosses a road. There is a district on the far side of the river called Tooreena. There are six families living there. They have no means of crossing the river except a plank, and cannot cross except when the water is very shallow.

44407. CHAIRMAN.—To whom does that property belong?—To Captain Burns.

44408. Is it on the Burns-Hartopp estate?—I believe it is, but am not quite certain.

44409. Before the estate was sold were any representations made to Captain Burns-Hartopp about this bridge?—Yes. Representations were made often about the bridge and the pier, and they have not got either. The children cannot go to school except in very fine weather. In addition to the six families in Tooreena there are other families in the villages beyond it. The road should be extended to the village.

44410. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If it is in the Burns-Hartopp estate the application can be placed before the Board's Inspector when he is here?—It is placed before the Board's Inspector. They don't seem to move in the matter.

44411. It takes some time to improve a large estate like that?—Yes, but they have been some 250 years at it now.

44412. There is a road which cost the Board £411 called the Bensen-road?—That is going through another valley up towards the mountains.

44413. Is there a road to the site where you propose the Bensen pier?—Yes. If they had a pier there they could bring in their fish.

Mr. P. HANCOCK examined.

44414. CHAIRMAN.—What is it you wish to state?—We require a pier very much of Ballinskelligs. The agent wrote to me about closing the sound. Our late landlord, Mr. Mahony, made arrangements in the year 1865 to close that sound, to make a harbour of refuge of the place, but it failed. Major Hayes, the fishery inspector, did pay me a visit, and I was in the Admiralty service as officer there at the time, and I took the soundings with a view to making a harbour of refuge there. It appears that it would cost too much. There is a pier which I would advocate to be made. Near the telegraph station there is deep water, and in fact one side of the reef of rocks is a natural pier already. Engineers were sent down on different occasions to measure it, and I went out with them and took the soundings of the place. I was a seaman by profession in my young days. When the matter went up before the Board we heard too much about it. We wrote thirty or forty memorials

both to the Lord Lieutenant and the House of Commons, and they were presented by members of Parliament. There are about fifty boats in Ballinskelligs and vicinity where we want to have the pier built. There is deep water at these large rocks at the other side. They come from all parts of the United Kingdom in the spring and the autumn for fishing, and in the mackerel season. They are all complaining that if there was a pier they would have facilities for fishing. There is fine shelter in the bay. I would sooner permit to have this pier made than to close the sound. The latter course would take too much money. Another thing we want is a large curing house. If the townland of Ballinskelligs was bought up by the Congested Districts Board the place would be made the richest part of South Kerry, so there is a fishing gold mine in Ballinskelligs Bay and vicinity if developed.

Mr. P. Hancock.

The Commission adjourned.

## EIGHTY-NINTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At KENNARE COURTHOUSE.

Present.—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUBERT, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. & FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.R.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., B.L.; ANDREW SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. DAVID J. SULLIVAN examined.

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Mr. David J. Sullivan.

44415. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Sullivan, you appear, I think, on behalf of the County Council?—Yes, my lord; I am a shopkeeper, and reside in the town of Kennare, and am a member of the Kerry County Council, by which body I have been nominated to give evidence respecting the division which I represent, which comprises the parishes of Kennare, Benawn, and Tuosist, and the greater part of the parish of Kilgarvan. All of these are scheduled as congested with the exception of the electoral division of Cappagh, in the parish of Kennare. I am familiar with the condition of the farmers in the division. The greater portion of the land in the district is of a very poor quality, and most originally have been reclaimed from mountain sides and away bog. It requires to be tilled and manured every six or eight years, otherwise it would revert to its original sterility, and grow nothing but ferns, rushes, and heather. There are about 271 holdings in my district valued under £4, and about 1,109 holdings valued higher than that amount. The average valuation would be about £5 12s. The majority of the farmers in the district are heavily in debt to the shopkeepers, and only for the credit which they get and the remittance which they receive every year, especially at Christmas time, from their children and relatives in America, they would hardly be able to sustain their farms at all and pay rent and rates. Very little has been done for the people in this district by the Congested Districts Board. Merely a few small grants to Parish Committees in Tuosist and Benawn—nothing in the way of help towards road-making or the improvement of the breed of cattle or sheep. There is no Parish Committee in Kennare, as a grant of £36 only would be made by the Board, and as this sum was wholly inadequate, the idea of forming the committee was abandoned. The principal landlord in the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose estate comprises all the parishes of Benawn and Tuosist, and a portion of the parish of Kennare. He was approached on two occasions since the passing of the Land Act of 1903 with a view to sale of the estate to the tenants. On the first occasion he replied that he did not then intend to sell his Glencough estate, and in two years after (1905) he refused to meet a deputation of his tenants to discuss the terms of sale. In the beginning of this year, however, in reply to a letter from the Venerable Archbishop O'Leary, S.S., of Kennare, he at last submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first-term rents, and twenty-three years' purchase of second-term rents, sporting rights to be vested in the landlord absolutely, and excluding from the sale a large number of holdings, about fifty in the parish of Tuosist, and twenty in the parish of Kennare. After consultation the tenants offered to purchase at seventeen years' purchase of first-term rents, and twenty years' purchase of second-term rents, the sporting rights to be vested in the tenants, and the excluded holdings to be now included in the sale; or, as an alternative offer, the tenants would agree to purchase through the Estates Commissioners. Lord Lansdowne refused to accept either the proposal for sale direct to the tenants, or to sell through the Estates

Commissioners, and the negotiations were consequently broken off. There are a number of land estates in the parishes of Kennare and Kilgarvan, some of which were held by middlemen under Frank College, and which have been sold under the Act of 1903 at prices varying from six to ten years' purchase higher than the prices at which similar estates in those parishes were sold under previous Acts. I myself know of an estate in Kilgarvan, which the tenants agreed to purchase in 1890 at fourteen years' purchase, two years arrears being, in some cases, wiped off at the time. The Land Commissioners refused to sanction the sale then, as they did not consider the farms sufficient security for the advance, and the very same farms, not considered sufficient security for an advance at fourteen years' purchase in 1890, have been recently sold at twenty years' purchase. I can give other instances of what I consider excessive and exorbitant prices paid in this neighbourhood under the Act of 1903, and I see no reason to warrant an increase of from six to ten years' purchase as compared with prices under previous Acts, these being no share in the prices of agricultural produce; nor has the cost of labour decreased. On the contrary, and owing to emigration, has become very scarce, and consequently dearer. I attribute the failure due to the operation of the same system and the failure of inspection for security, and also to the high prices which the landlords are using to exact my high prices, knowing that a tenant owing arrears will grasp at any immediate benefit without consideration of the consequences in the future. I look upon this as a very serious matter, not only to the tenant purchasers, but also for the majority of the district who will have to make good the loss to the Treasury. The remedy for this state of affairs, in my opinion, compulsory purchase at a fair price, abolition of the rents, and inspection for security, all sales to be made through the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, who should have power to expend money in improving such holdings as may be in need of improvement. There is much unimproved land in the parish of Kennare, about 300 acres around the town, which is in Lord Lansdowne's hands, and let by him on the three months' grazing system. This land should be compulsorily acquired by the Estates Commissioners, and parcelled out as allotments to labourers, as the District Council have great difficulty in getting suitable plots for the labourers of the district owing to the comparatively small holdings of the farmers and the very few acres of good land in each holding. I would recommend that the entire district be scheduled as congested, and that larger grants be made to the Parish Committees to help in the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer class of the occupiers in the district. The supply of turf is in places exhausted, and the people have now to go far into the mountains for turf. Grants should be made to make roads into such places. The breed of cattle and sheep should also be improved, especially the cattle, which at present are of a very inferior quality, and must be kept until they are three or four years

old before they can be sold, and in times of depression the cattle trade are almost entirely unobtainable.

44415. You say that the majority of the farmers in the district are heavily in debt to the shopkeepers. I should like to ask you whether, in your opinion, they are more in debt than they used to be?—Well, they are for the last nine or ten years more in debt than they used to be formerly.

44417. Do you attribute that increased indebtedness to any particular cause?—To the depression of the times.

44418. How do you mean the depression of the times?—The prices of all kinds of agricultural produce are less now than they were previously.

44419. No, that is not so, Mr. Sullivan?—Well, I think they are, my lord.

44420. Oh, no, I assure you you are wrong. Give us an instance of what you would like to take?—If we take the price of butter, the price of butter is less now than it used to be some fifteen or twenty years ago.

44421. I have got the list here. There are statistics made out every year by the Agricultural Department of the prices of these things, and if I take the returns that is published by the Department I see that in 1805 the price per cwt. was 56s.; in 1800, 52s.; in 1825, 60s.; in 1850, 58s.; in 1885, 60s. Well, you say you are quite right so far as in 1880 and 1895, but since 1890 they are higher now than they have ever been—butter, for instance?—I do not think so.

44422. But the 1885 price was 56s. It is now 60s. 7—Oh, I know it is a fair price this year and last year, but years before that, four or five years ago, it was not so high.

44423. It was in 1890?—Well, for the very best quality butter.

44424. But that is the price on the returns. Now, give us another instance?—Well, the price of cattle.

44425. Beef?—I do not mean beef at all, but stone cattle.

44426. Well, the returns does not give the price of stone cattle, but it is pointed out that the price of stone cattle depends on the price of beef, and the price of beef from this return is now 52s. per cwt. It has not varied much for the last fifteen or twenty years?—The price of cattle varies a good deal. For a couple of months there might be a fairly good demand for cattle, and then other times of the year the demand for cattle would be slack, but any depression at all in the cattle trade tells very heavily against us, because they are in general a poor description of cattle. The class of cattle raised in this country could hardly be sold at all.

44427. Would you say that the cattle trade for the last two years has been depressed?—For portions of the year.

44428. Then you say that nothing has been done by the Congested Districts Board in the way of improvement of the breed of cattle or sheep?—Nothing in Keshmarr parish.

44429. Don't you know that that has nothing to do with the Congested Districts Board at present?—It has for the last ten or twelve years.

44430. Are you not aware, Mr. Sullivan, that for the last two or three years that work has been transferred from the Board to the Agriculture Department?—I know for the last three years, but previous to that time.

44431. Then your indictment against the Board is not supposed to hold for the last three years. You will admit that?—I will admit that.

44432. Any way you have got the remedy in your own hands now?—Yes.

44433. You are a member of the County Council?—Yes.

44434. And therefore a member of the Agricultural Committee?—Yes.

44435. And therefore you have the remedy, so far as this is concerned, in your own hands now?—Yes, my lord.

44436. Again, you say that there is no parish committee in Keshmarr, so a grant of £35 only would be made by the Board, and as that sum was wholly inadequate the idea of forming the committee was abandoned?—Yes.

44437. Would it not have been better to have started with a small beginning?—Well, £35 would be of scarcely any benefit here, because if you start a

parish committee you will require a Secretary, and he will have to be paid, and you would require a Clerk of Works, and he has to be paid, and then you would have a sum of £25 to spend.

44438. If you had been able to show to the Board that you had done as well as you could with the small amount of money at your disposal, would you not have a greater claim for an increased grant than you have now, having abandoned any attempt to try?—Of course you would have a better claim for an increased grant, but all the more £35 would do no good.

44439. Even £25 is better than nothing?—Well, for a large place like Keshmarr that would be of very little use at all.

44440. But it would have been better than nothing, would not it?—Of course it would have been better than nothing.

44441. On the other hand, if you had gone as far as you could go with that £35, have you any reason to suppose that the Board would not have increased your grant in future years?—Well, I could not answer that question, because we did not trouble the Board.

44442. You did not take much trouble about the matter?—No. We found that as we could only get £35 it would be useless to start a committee.

44443. You say that after consultation the tenants on Lord Landsever's estate offered to purchase at 20 years' purchase of the second term rents, the sporting rights to be vested in the tenants. May I ask you what the tenants proposed to do with the sporting rights when they held them, if they had bought them?—To use them themselves.

44444. Each man to shoot on his own holding?—Well, I think so.

44445. Just as a matter of curiosity do you think that is a good way of preserving game? Do you imagine that these would be much game if anybody had been doing that for a year or two?—I think there would be just as much game as there is at present. I think one of the main reasons why the tenants wanted to get the game rights was not because they thought the game would be of any great benefit to them, but they objected that after purchasing their holdings there should be game lords over them and that men should come on their lands any time they liked.

44446. I could quite understand that, but I wanted to ask you what your opinion was as to what would be the effect if each person exercised his rights of ownership, so far as game was concerned, on his own holding. Do you think that the game would still continue to exist?—It would, because it would not be the interest of the people to keep the game down.

44447. But game is an asset of considerable value, is it not?—Well, it is.

44448. It would be, therefore, to the advantage of a tenant or almost of any man to maintain the game?—Of course.

44449. Is it not your opinion that if the sporting rights were acquired by the tenants that asset would be acquired and maintained far more readily if some committee of the tenants were to organise themselves for the purpose of protecting the game and leasing that to anybody, than it would if each man shot his holding himself?—Well, of course, that is a question for the tenants to consider after purchasing.

44450. Can you tell the Commission any instance in your knowledge where, when the game rights have been vested in a number of small holders, the game has continued to exist in any quantity. Do you know of any instance in the world where that is so?—Well, I think there is a gentleman here, Mr. Dwyer, who lives on a property where game has been left to the tenants, and there is game still continuing.

44451. Has he shot?—Yes.

44452. And there is as much game as there was?—I think so. What the people objected to entirely was that after trying their farms people would come in upon them with these game rights. They have been persecuted by bailiffs and emergency men and that class of people in the past, and they will persecute us still coming in with their water bailiffs and dog boys. All the present landlords will want to keep the game and to let them to Englishmen, and several have let the game rights to strangers, and when those people come in they will persecute and torment the people almost as much as they were persecuted in the past.

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Mr. Dunn  
J. Sullivan

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Mr. Denis  
A. Sullivan.

44453. Tell me what you mean by "persecute"—Haul them before a magistrate in this court here for a very small reason.

44454. That is if they poach!—Yes; for a very small reason.

44455. But only if they poach!—Even if they were not poaching at all.

44456. Do you mean to say that anybody would be brought before a magistrate for nothing; for no cause whatever?—I mean that the majority of the gamekeepers are emergency men, whose record in the past was not a very good one, and they would, for spite, bring people up here without any cause at all. I have seen instances of where people were brought up here by water bailiffs, against whom there has been no case proved.

44457. And is the case successful?—Sometimes.

44458. The action is successful?—According to the condition of the bench.

44459. And do you seriously wish to inform the Commission that there are constant miscarriages of justice in that way?—There have been in the past, unquestionably.

44460. What do you mean by the past—how long ago?—Well, not very long ago.

44461. How long ago, please—the Commission want the details?—Well, up to the time that the powers of the landlord party in the country were, to a certain extent, clipped.

44462. How long ago was that?—For the last ten or a dozen years.

44463. What clipped the landlords' power ten years ago?—The legislation I speak of.

44464. What legislation?—Of course we all know that the position of the people subsequent to the legislation on the land question has been far and away different from what it was twenty years ago.

44465. Has there been any legislation in the last twelve years?—I believe since the passing of the Land Act of 1881.

44466. And did the Land Act of 1881 have any effect upon the game laws or game rights?—Well, it gave the people more liberty, and there has been legislation in the past. Of course you have, to a certain extent, the people more represented on the magisterial bench now than they were formerly.

44467. So we understand you to say that since the Act of 1881, which appears to be the Act you have in your mind, there have been constant miscarriages of justice by convictions imposed upon innocent persons at the instances of keepers and bailiffs for poaching?—There have been, frequently, in many cases.

44468. Since then?—Since and before then.

44469. But, Mr. Sullivan, do, please, be accurate. I want to know when, in your opinion, this occurred, because it is of interest to the Commission?—It has frequently occurred.

44470. Since 1881?—No, but for a long time even before it.

44471. Has it occurred since 1881—can you give us any instances, or can you tell us that, in your opinion, there have been instances in this district since 1881 of miscarriages of justice in that respect?—Of course there can be instances given of where people were convicted for poaching offences against the weight of evidence. We have had the evidence of five or six, or seven or eight honest, respectable people in the district cast aside for that of gamekeepers or water-bailiffs, which was relied on by the magistrates.

44472. The whole of the system of justice in that respect lies, does it not, in these days, with the Petty Sessions?—Well, as far as justice is concerned, there was very little justice in this country at all.

44473. Then, you object to the Petty Sessions system?—As far as justice to the people was concerned, the people got very little justice here.

44474. Then, you say you attributed the enhanced prices of land to the operation of the same system and the abolition of inspection for security, and the lowering of arrears, which the landlords are using to exact very high prices. Explain that?—I mean that in the case of tenants owing two or three years' rent when they went into negotiation with the landlord for the purchase of their holdings the landlord asked an exorbitant price, and though they may get a slight benefit for the time being, a reduction of 4s. or 5s., the mere fact of having owed these arrears, and getting rid of them was an inducement to them to purchase at the high price.

44475. They were in arrears when they started to buy?—Yes.

44476. And if they bought the arrears were wiped off?—Yes; the arrears were wiped off.

44477. And therefore they have been induced to purchase at high prices in order to get the arrears wiped off?—To get the arrears wiped off, and it was of the little benefit they got in the way of reduction of rent.

44478. Then, you say the remedy for this state of affairs is, in your opinion, compulsory purchase at a fair price. May I ask you what do you mean by a fair price?—I mean the prices that were asked under the Ashbourne Act, the prices at which land was sold in this district under the Ashbourne Act.

44479. That is what you call a fair price?—Yes; the price at which land was sold in this district under the Ashbourne Act was fourteen or fifteen, and seventeen years' purchase was the highest.

44480. Is it not a little difficult to measure the price by that rough and ready method—do you think it a very convincing argument that because a particular estate is sold at, say, seventeen or eighteen years' purchase, an estate in the same district should also be sold for sixteen or seventeen years' purchase. It is a rather rough and ready method, is it not, of arriving at a fair price?—Well, it is a method that has been adopted in the country since the Land Purchase Act was passed.

44481. If I have a cow in a field worth 30s., and you have a cow in the next field worth 45s., would you be convinced by that argument that you should sell your cow for 30s., because mine in the next field is at that price?—Well, I do not think there would be that great difference between two neighbouring estates here. I know an estate here convenient to the town that was sold in the year 1880 at fifteen years' purchase. I hold a farm on it myself.

44482. And you say there were other estates sold at seventeen?—Yes, seventeen years' purchase.

44483. May I ask you, on your basis of comparison, why should not the estate sold at seventeen years' purchase have been sold at fifteen?—That was a matter for the tenants. That was a matter between the landlord and the tenants.

44484. Why should not it have been sold at fifteen years' purchase—how are you to judge of what is the reason for the difference of the two estates, as sold at seventeen years' purchase and the other at fifteen?—One was sold in 1880, and I believe the tenants' organisation was stronger in those days.

44485. Do you mean that the reason for the difference of two years' purchase was not in any way due to the fact that the land was better in one estate than in the other? As a matter of fact the land purchased at fifteen years was much better than the land purchased at seventeen years.

44486. Then, when there is a difference in price it has nothing to do, you imagine, with the quality of the land?—It may and it may not. I think, of course, the difference in price, so far as I can see, is due to the fact that the tenants were organised, but they had a strong organisation at their back, and were able to make better terms than when their organisation was not so strong, or when they were not organised.

44487. That is assuming, is it not, that the purchase and sale of estates as carried on under certain conditions, quite apart from the question of the quality of the land, but supposing those things were carried on under a normal condition of affairs when only pure business was meant, and by pure business I mean the value of the land, what it is worth to the seller, and what it is worth to the purchaser, what is the normal condition of sale and purchase. What is how ordinary things are sold and bought, is it not?—Ordinary things, but, of course, land is different.

44488. Well, now, under a strict system of business of that kind, the question whether there are tenants' organisations or not does not come in, does it?—Yes, are a shopkeeper?—Yes.

44489. You sell certain goods in your shop?—Yes.

44490. Yes, I suppose, hope to conduct your business on business lines, without any question of whether your purchasers have got an organisation behind them or not?—I think that is entirely different to a question of land.

44491. You think that land is of a different character?—Yes. I know that landlords will try to



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get as much as they can out of the land, and when they find the tenants helped by a weak organisation they crush them every way they can, and when they find the tenants' organisation slack they increase the prices.

44491. We are to understand from you that in your opinion land should be bought and sold on a perfectly different system to any other commodity in the market?—Oh, certainly, because you cannot compare the land of Ireland with any other commodity. The people have some claim on the land.

44492. Whereas business should water into the purchase and sale of any other commodity, with land business should not be considered?—No, because the occupiers of the land had an interest. Even the Act of 1880 gave them an interest equal to the landlord's in the holding.

44493. Then you say that land should be compulsorily acquired by the Estates Commissioners. Why do you say the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, either. I only just wish to point out to you the difference in price between the Act of 1903 and the previous Acts. Upon the estate that I mentioned that was sold for fifteen years' purchase I held a farm myself. It was purchased in 1890 at fifteen years. There is an adjoining estate, on the very next townland, sold under the Act of 1903 for twenty-four and a half years' purchase.

44494. Then you say that you think that certain unencumbered land should be parcelled out as allotments to labourers?—Yes.

44495. You have power, have you not, to obtain land for labourers' cottages?—We have.

44496. Then, in your opinion, as further power necessary?—We have not power to go into the demesne lands.

44497. No, but you propose that you should?—Yes, because these lands are not used as demesne lands. They are of better quality.

44498. Do you think you should have the power to go inside a demesne wall and take land?—Although this land is called demesne, it is not actually demesne land, and it has not been used as such. It has been used for grazing, and let on the eleven months' system for the last thirty or forty years.

44499. Is it let in conjunction with the demesne?—No, but for grazing.

44500. How do you define demesne?—Demesne should be land round a gentleman's residence.

44501. Then you would take that?—If it was required.

44502. Do you think that that would have an effect upon the anxiety of the residents?—I do not think it would.

44503. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you say only about 100 acres is what you are alluding to as the demesne land?—Yes.

44504. CHAIRMAN.—Then you say that the breed of cattle and sheep should also be improved by the Congested Districts Board, but you have already admitted, I think, that that is your affair, and not the affair of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, my lord.

44505. And the cattle have to be kept now till they are three or four years old?—Yes.

44506. That is an unusual state of things, is it not?—Well, it is not unusual at all. They have to be kept here till that.

44507. Well, we have heard a good deal in other parts of Kerry about them having to sell them younger?—Well, of course, land in other parts of Kerry is entirely different from this land round here.

44508. You say they keep their cattle till they are three or four years old?—Yes, if they want to make anything of them, but some poor needy farmers will want to sell them at two years old.

44509. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You have stated in your evidence that in the beginning of 1905, in reply to a letter, the landlord at last submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first term rents, and twenty-three of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in the landlord absolutely, and excluding from the sale a large number of holdings?—Yes; he had a large number of holdings on the estate which he refused to sell.

44510. Are the lands in his own hands?—They are not in his own hands. They are let to tenants.

44511. And he excluded them from the sale—did

the tenants state that they would not purchase, but that others might?—Yes; that others might.

44512. One other question. You mentioned to his lordship just now that you were aware of an estate purchased in 1890 at fifteen years' purchase?—Yes.

44513. Was that second term rents or first term rents?—First term rents.

44514. First term rents?—Yes. I mean to say that they were mostly all lands that were held under leases.

44515. And therefore to that extent perhaps the comparison with the number of years' rent paid on second term rents is not quite sound, is it?—I take the fair rent to be the basis on which the number of years' purchase should be calculated.

44516. Let us understand. In 1890 the rents we may say were a little higher than when they were second term rents?—I suppose the difference would be 10 to 15 per cent.

44517. I only want to understand. I am not cross-examining. In 1890 the average was fifteen years of the then rents, but the then rents were, at all events, to some extent reduced when they were taxed into second term rents?—Yes.

44518. Then fifteen years' purchase of the higher rents would represent something more, say, seventeen or eighteen, of the others?—Yes.

44519. I should like to ask one other question, about the cattle that you say they keep till three or four years old?—I take four years as the maximum—before they can be sold to the middlemen who put them on the grazing farms?—Yes, before they can be sold to the dealers.

44520. Do you mean that small holders keep cattle four years before they sell them?—Some of them on the mountain have to keep them.

44521. Is that rather usual?—They have to keep them till they are three or four years old before they can make anything of them.

44522. When you say they have to do it, I am not disputing the fact, but I only want an explanation—do you mean that they follow such a course, and that there are many four-year-old beasts sent on to?—Yes, I see a number of these here four years old.

44523. CHAIRMAN.—How long does it take to fatten a beast after he goes to the grazing land?—We do not fatten here.

44524. But how long does it take?—I suppose about twelve months.

44525. So that a beast would be rather ancient by the time he was fattened?—Oh, no; about five years old. Anybody who attends the fairs here will see numbers of them three or four years old.

44526. Is it a common thing to send stores to sell in England at five or six years old?—I cannot speak for England. I can only speak for here. I know they have been kept here in considerable numbers till three and four years old—great numbers of them.

44527. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say the greater portion of the land in the district is of a very poor quality and must originally have been reclaimed from mountain sides and out-ways bog. To what estate were you particularly referring—what estate had you before your mind?—Well, I may say all the estates, or rather the majority.

44528. Does it apply to the Landed property?—Oh, certainly, my lord.

44529. What was this reclamation done—is it going on still?—It is going on still, my lord.

44530. Before the land was reclaimed was it of much value?—It could not be, my lord.

44531. The land was reclaimed. Was rent put upon the reclamation?—Yes, my lord.

44532. When?—When the leases fall in, my lord. When the old leases fall in, the rents were increased. I know instances where the rents were increased 40 per cent.

44533. Are you near the property here that Sir Charles Russell, afterwards Lord Russell, described?—Yes, my lord.

44534. Now these rents were charged, before 1881, on reclaimed land?—Yes; on reclaimed land.

44535. There was no redress after 1881 for the rent that had been charged on the reclamations of the tenants?—No, my lord.

44536. You have made a statement showing that the prices of land of the same class have gone up under the Act of 1903. You say you yourself know of an estate in Kilgarran, where the tenants agreed to

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purchase, in 1860, at fourteen years' purchase, two years arrears being in some cases wiped off at the time, but that the Land Commission refused to sanction the sale then, as they did not consider the farms sufficient security for the advance; yet these very same farms, not considered sufficient security for an advance of fourteen years' purchase in 1860, have been recently sold at twenty years' purchase!—That is a fact, my lord.

44537. I want you to develop that a little, Mr. Sullivan. The Land Commission refused to advance fourteen years' purchase on these farms!—Fourteen years' purchase at the time.

44538. And they have been sold at twenty years' purchase!—They have been sold within the last few months at twenty years' purchase.

44539. Do you mean purchase of the same kind? Were they first-term rents in each case? They were all first-term rents in 1860!—I think some of them have got rents fixed since then; but the first-term rents that were agreed to be sold for fourteen years' purchase, and on which the Land Commission refused to advance that money, on the ground that the land was not sufficient security for the advance, have been sold now for twenty years' purchase.

44540. They are first-term rents, you think, on which the Land Commission would make an advance, even to the extent of fourteen years' purchase, that have now been sold to the tune of twenty years' purchase. Is that your statement?—Yes; that is my statement, my lord.

44541. That would be a conclusive proof that the same class of land is selling at a higher rate under the Act of 1863!—Yes, my lord; and some in this district at prices varying from six to ten years' purchase higher than under the old Act.

44542. In reply to the Chairman you gave reasons why the tenants pay more now than they did formerly for the land?—Yes, my lord.

44543. You also stated, in reply to the Chairman, that agricultural prices have fallen. I want to know, when you stated that prices have fallen, what years you had before your mind? Would it be this, that a quarter of a century ago prices were higher than now?—Yes, my lord; that is it.

44544. Now I pass for a moment to some things which you say the Congested Districts Board have not done, and ought to have done. You think the Parish Committee could not well have begun with £351—Yes, my lord.

44545. The sum offered was £351—Yes.

44546. Do you know what proportion of the parish of Keshmarr is scheduled as a congested district?—Well, only one electoral division.

44547. And do you know this—that none of this £351 could have been expended outside that electoral division?—Yes, my lord.

44548. And, then, do you not think it was a considerable sum for the area over which it was to have been spread?—Yes; but the area of Keshmarr is a good deal larger than the other divisions of the parish.

44549. I suppose you hold that some of the area not scheduled is as poor as the scheduled area?—Yes; poorer, my lord.

44550. But, all the same, as the law stands, it could not have sanctioned expenditure outside the scheduled area?—Yes, my lord.

44551. I may call your attention to this: see you where that there is a successful Parish Committee in Sreen, not far away?—Yes, I am.

44552. You represent Sreen?—Oh, no.

44553. On the County Council?—No, my lord.

44554. Now the Sreen Parish Committee in 1863-4 got £35. The following year they got £305, and the next year £103, and this year they have £351!—But there is the Parish Committee, in my neighbouring parish here, that I think got £50 two or three years ago; and that grant has not been at all increased since then.

44555. I dare say. It would depend upon circumstances. Your point is this, I suppose, that it is difficult to get a body of men to give their time for the expenditure of a small sum like £351—Yes, my lord.

44556. Now, coming to the agricultural schemes and the live stock schemes, do you think are the people around satisfied with them?—They are not satisfied with them, my lord.

44557. The farmer is not getting the class of help he wants?—No.

44558. Is he getting any more of that help now than he did four or five years ago?—No, my lord; he is not.

44559. Do you think that there might be some system devised which should bring the advantages of those animals more conveniently to the door of the farmer?—Oh, certainly, my lord.

44560. Now in the time when those agricultural schemes were under the auspices of the Congested Districts Board there was a horse stationed there?—Yes.

44561. And what other class of animals?—I think there was a bull, my lord.

44562. Were not those poultry stations?—I do not think so.

44563. In the district you represent?—I do not think so; but I am not sure.

44564. Do you take any interest in bee-keeping?—No.

44565. Do you not think it would be a nice, healthy industry to spread throughout the country?—It would, my lord.

44566. It is a small thing, but in Ireland we have to attend to small things?—Yes.

44567. I should like you to explain a little further your replies to Lord Dudley (the Chairman) about the game. When an estate is being sold to the laity, what do you think ought to be done with the game?—Well, I think, my lord, the best thing would be a committee of the tenants to look after the game, and to take charge of it; but the tenants or at least on the game as any great benefit to themselves personally. What they look to is that when they buy the farm they want to buy everything on the farm.

44568. They do not want to have bailiffs trespassing?—Yes, my lord.

44569. CHAIRMAN.—That is hardly Mr. Sullivan's answer to me, because Mr. Sullivan told me distinctly that in his opinion the game rights should be sold to the purchasers, and that they should have a right to shoot on their own holdings?—Certainly.

44570. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you consider that when the land passes to the tenant the ownership of everything on the land should pass?—Yes, my lord.

44571. That there should not be two owners remaining?—Certainly, my lord.

44572. And that the Land Purchase Acts were designed with the object of transferring the land and what goes with it from one class of owners to the other?—Yes, my lord; to carry out the Land Act.

44573. You consider it a hardship that gamekeepers should come there at their discretion and go over the land?—I consider it a great hardship.

44574. Perhaps you did not quite grasp Lord Dudley's point. Let us see how the thing could work out to the advantage of the tenants. One way would be that the tenants should form an association for the preservation of the game and lease it to a sporting man for advantage to themselves. One can have another system by which the right of shooting should remain subject to having to pay so much land money to the tenants on whose lands the birds were shot. Would not that give the tenants precisely the whole interest in the game?—In would, but all the same they would not like to give the landlord a right to send any person he liked on the land at any time he wished.

44575. The point is that the better the game is preserved the better for both parties?—Yes.

44576. And you will not be surprised to hear that that system has worked well in some parts of the country?—No.

44577. Would you favour a system by which the tenants would each try to shoot as much of the game as he could?—No. I prefer a system by which the game would be vested in a committee of the tenants, but what I do want to be the benefit of the tenants, but what I object to entirely is that the landlord, when he sells the interest in his estate, should have the right to go there whenever he liked and keep a brigade of bailiffs and dog-boys and water bailiffs.

44578. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—Brigade is rather a strong term, is it not?—Well, we have been accustomed to it in the past.

44579. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you do anything that would be against the preservation of the game?—Oh, no.

44590. Would you vote for the preservation of the game?—I would.

44591. I think you also said in reply to Lord Dudley, our Chairman, that there had been convictions for poaching at times that were against the evidence?—Yes, my lord.

44592. The tenant after 1881 had not the game rights?—He has some game rights.

44593. There was the Ground Game Act and after that was passed he had some rights to ground game?—Yes.

44594. As regards convictions and I suppose as regards the control of local affairs, the occupiers' strength came quite as much from the Land Acts as from the Act of 1888—the Local Government Act?—That gave them fresh powers, but the Act of 1881 gave them certain powers, because previous to that Act the tenants had to vote any way the landlords wanted them to do at the Poor Law election.

44595. You think the object of Gladstone's Act of 1881, which no doubt had been largely brought about by that agency of popular strength to which you referred a while ago, was emancipation of the tenants?—Yes.

44596. Now, so long as the question of conviction for poaching is brought before the Petty Sessions you think it right that the bench should be manned by gentlemen in whom the people at large had merited confidence?—Yes, my lord.

44597. Is there a fair representation of that class on the bench in this district?—Well, there has been an improvement recently. There was not in the past, my lord.

44598. I should like to ask you a further question about those veteran stores that are sent off from the mountain side to the better lands. Would it be true that in the poorer parts of the Kerry peninsula the people have no regular system of sale of their cattle at a certain age?—They have not, my lord.

44599. Do they not at any regular age?—They have no regular age here. Of course the system of sale depends upon the demand to a certain extent. There may be years of depression in the cattle trade when these stores we have here would not be bought at all.

44600. And that is the way. There is sometimes no demand for mountainous cattle?—Yes.

44601. And they have to be kept on the mountain side?—Yes.

44602. So that they may be fattened by the time they have to pass from the district?—Yes, my lord.

44603. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—One question. It is in reference to the regrettable incident that terminated your negotiations with the landlord for the purchase of the holdings, with regard to the retention of the sporting rights by the seller. Do you know any case where the land is held by one proprietor and the shooting rights upon that land held by another proprietor?—No; I do not know.

44604. I never heard of it before. It is quite extraordinary to me. Do you know whether it is the custom in Ireland to separate the two things, that is to say that one man should be the proprietor of the land and another man should be the proprietor of the shooting rights upon that land. Is that the custom in Ireland?—No. They have tried to do it here in a good many cases, to keep the sporting rights; but when we want

to get rid of the landlords we want to get rid of them entirely.

44605. CHAIRMAN.—But have you not read of sales which have taken place in Ireland in which that has been the case, in which the sporting rights have been retained?—Probably there may be.

44606. Probably? Have you not ever read of it? Do you mean to say that in accounts of sales that have taken place under the Act of 1903 in Ireland you have not noticed any cases in which sporting rights have been retained?—There may have been cases.

44607. Have you not read of it—can't you say yes or no?—There may be some.

44608. Have you ever, in the accounts of the sales that have taken place read of cases in which sporting rights have been retained?—Well, in the accounts of sales published in the papers there have been a good many cases that don't give the particulars as to whether the sporting rights are retained or not.

44609. Then am I to take it from you that you have never read of it?—It is on the Warren Estate in Kerry.

44610. It has occurred?—Yes.

44611. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you ever hear of it before the Act of 1903?—I did not hear of it.

44612. CHAIRMAN.—Under the Ashbourne Acts did not that take place?—Well, I did not hear of it.

44613. Before 1905 were there no sales of that character?—I have not heard of any, my lord.

44614. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that in your opinion there should be compulsory purchase at a fair price, the abolition of the crown, and the Estate Commissioners to fix a fair price. I want to get your idea of what a fair price would be. You are a tenant yourself?—Yes.

44615. What is the rent?—I am not a tenant myself. I purchased at fifteen or seventeen years' purchase in the year 1880.

44616. You are not a tenant yourself?—No.

44617. What was the amount of the rent of your holding at the time?—£30.

44618. And what is the present instalment?—£12. It would be less if I took the decadal reductions, but I did not accept them.

44619. Is that, in your opinion, a fair price?—Well, I think it is a fair price.

44620. You consider nearly half of the present rents would be a fair price of the lands for purchase?—In this district, anyhow.

44621. Would you be satisfied with the price which the Estate Commissioners would fix?—That the Estate Commissioners or Computed Districts Board would fix.

44622. Whether it would be a rise or fall?—Yes.

44623. The effect of the abolition of the crown, as you are aware, would be that there would be no compulsion on the Estate Commissioners to give any reduction. They might increase them?—Of course they might, but I do not think they would.

44624. Just about game rights—now, I should like to ask you whether it would remove your objection if the vendor merely reserved the game rights for his own life time?—It would not. I object that the landlord should have any power over the people once he has sold his property. We should get rid of landlords.

44625. And that would not remove your objection?—That would not remove my objection.

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44626. CHAIRMAN.—You are a Keshmarr Rural District Councillor?—I am, my lord. The parish, which is nearly twenty-four miles long, varying in breadth from one mile to three, is situated at the south side of the Keshmarr River, at the base of the Ogha Mountains. It is portion of the barony of Glenswilly, and is all the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Although I have not gone into statistics, I should say the number of holdings are from three to four hundred and the average valuation about £45, owing to the unproductive quality of the soil, which must have been originally reclaimed from the mountain side. In order to maintain any kind of fertility it has to be manured and tilled every six or eight years alternatively, otherwise it would revert to its original sterility, and grow nothing but grass of the coarsest description, furze, heather, &c. The potato is the principal crop raised on which the

people have to subsist. Bread and tea are also used, but not meat, except on festival times, and even then it will be an old cow, which is purchased at from £1 10s. to £3. I have not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, though I have seen hundreds of bags purchased from the merchants yearly for seed and feeding purposes. Owing to the poor produce of the corn crop it would scarcely pay for the cultivation. Owing to the rocky, boggy, and generally light nature of the soil, manual labour has to be employed in the cultivation of all crops. The plough and harrow can only be used on a few isolated farms here and there, and in several instances the people have to draw manure on their backs where the horses or even the asses could not penetrate. About three-fourths of the holdings are unproductive and unnecessary. So any people could not pay rent and taxes together with paying

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the shopkeepers, to whom, I believe, most of them are indebted (as between ourselves and the shopkeepers it is all a system of credit, and scarcely any ready cash paid for either food stuffs or clothing, and getting remittances from their children in America or elsewhere). Most of the young men and women emigrate to America when they arrive at the age of about twenty years. The fishing used to assist many along the coast, but that, too, has declined in recent years, more especially this year, as there was scarcely any fish caught from Killybegs Harbour to Keshmone, a distance of fourteen miles. There are about a dozen handlooms reserved in the parish who make some very serviceable garments and pretty weeds. I think the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage and assist them, as well as to obtain markets for their goods, as under existing circumstances they have to sell to the speculators who export them, and make a considerable profit. There is no means of enlarging the holdings, as the landlord is planting most of the lands coming into his possession. He has some thousands of acres planted, and claiming the right of pre-emption in most cases where the tenant is selling his interest, he has at present four or five farms on his own hands for which I believe he paid the outgoing tenants in some cases. There are three evicted tenants, and in my opinion they ought to get an extent of land equivalent in value out of these farms in the landlords' hands. I may add that their own farms are in the possession of graziers. The principal means of improving the condition of the people to my mind would be compulsory purchase, abolishing the lease, and giving the Estate Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase. This would give them a substantial abatement in their rents, and by becoming peasant proprietors it would encourage them to till their farms with greater energy, when they would not be afraid of periodical revision of rents. The landlord has refused to sell until very recently, when he offered us terms of an abatement of 5s. and 7s. to the pound respectively on first and second term rents, but hedged round with a lot of difficulties, such as increasing game and fishing rights, charging a high rate of interest, and excluding a large number of the tenants from the purchase. We offered to purchase at 7s. and 8s., or as an alternative to purchase through the Estate Commission or Congested Districts Board. The landlord has refused to alter his original terms, and so negotiations have been broken off. No arrears are allowed to accumulate, as the tenants are very often prosecuted and served with writs for half-year's rent. Before the Land Act of 1881, tenants were often served with notice to quit for cutting a branch off a tree or even a few early twigs, even though the trees were planted by the tenant or his predecessor in title, and if not divided the rent was invariably raised. Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and mares for the improvement of their little cattle and mountain sheep, giving employment by means of reproductive works on their farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., the making of several new roads through the parish in districts where they are badly needed, besides being of great utility, the making of them would give most useful employment to the small farmers and their sons during the ensuing year. In the absence of those roads which I could point out, the people have to draw loads on their backs in some instances over a mile from the main road. The cattle raised here are of such an inferior quality that it is only in good years they can be sold to any advantage. During the last twelve months I have purchased two and three-year olds in this parish at 25, and some even less. If Canadian and foreign cattle were imported into the British Isles, our few cattle would become practically unsaleable. I remember some thirty years ago, when foreign cattle were imported and cattle disease was in the midland counties, three-year olds were sold here for less than a pound each.

44618. You have not had any blight this year?—No, because they have no opportunity of burning that yet.

44619. They are digging them up in some localities?—Early ones.

44620. And considering the wet that we have had during the last few months, I think the potato this year is a very good crop, looking fairly good at all

events?—Yes, and I attribute that to the cold weather that we have had, and I think if we had long weather and warm weather the blight would have set in long ago.

44621. We have no sign of blight as yet?—In a field this season I could see it.

44622. A sign of blight?—Yes, my lord.

44623. The potatoes round Waterville are looking very well?—Well, they are there in my district, Sir.

44624. You say, "I have not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, though I have seen hundreds of bags purchased from the merchants." Were those hundreds of bags foreign wheat?—Oh, certainly, American flour and Indian corn.

44625. Of course Ireland is not peculiar in this way. The tendency of recent years has been every year in England and Scotland, as in Ireland, probably to decrease the average under wheat and to purchase more from other countries?—Well, I think, owing to the excessive humidity of our climate the South of Ireland wheat could not be successfully grown at all.

44626. But is it not the fact that that tendency is to be seen in England and Scotland also?—Well, of course, I have no knowledge of England and Scotland.

44627. Is it not perhaps due to the fact of grain?—Is not this tendency which you have noticed here to use more largely foreign wheat rather than home-grown wheat due to the fact that foreign wheat can be bought cheaper than home-grown wheat as it is grown?—Undoubtedly.

44628. So that it is probably caused by things other than climate altogether?—Well, I suppose so.

44629. Then, you say, "The fishing used to run away along the coast, but that too has declined." What is the reason for the decline of the fishing?—Well, I could hardly state the reasons except that I attribute it to the trawling. In recent years, however, to my knowledge, in former years, there used to be hundreds of fish taken between Killybegs Harbour and this place, and for the last fifteen years I do not think there were 200 worth of fish taken in the district except salmon.

44630. That is inside the Carrone River?—Yes.

44631. And trawlers cannot go into Carrone River?—But they go up to Mr. Warren's place.

44632. The foreign trawlers cannot?—I know fish but all the same I suppose they have injured the fishing at the mouth of the river.

44633. They cannot come within three miles of the shore. I mean the present law prevents trawlers coming in?—I suppose so, but I feel they infringe that rule very often.

44634. I think that at any rate they are breaking the law if they do?—You could stop them, and it was any constant infringement I think there would be a quibbled sent.

44635. Mr. BURNHAM.—And do they come from France to do this?—Oh, they do, and from the Isle of Man.

44636. They are not foreigners, but do French trawlers come to the west coast of Ireland?—Yes, of course, I am not up in the fishing business. I think there is another gentleman here that will give more evidence on the question than I can command.

44637. I think what you refer to as the trawling inside the three-mile limit is what the fishery is thirty in Ireland itself permits by law?—Yes, I admit that; and I think it has an injurious effect on the fish.

44638. May I ask you why?—I suppose for frighten the fish away.

44639. Are the local fishermen successful?—Not very.

44640. They might be if they began to trawl?—Well, I suppose they have not the means to get both and cure the fish.

44641. CHAIRMAN.—Then you speak about the best boom weavers, and you think that the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage them and assist them as well as to obtain markets for their goods. Tell us, have you thought at all how that could be done, and would you like to see the Congested Districts Board encouraging weaving?—Well, I would like to obtain markets for them if they got the wool too, is the first instance. The shopkeepers have good wool, and there is considerable profit on the goods. I believe the Congested Districts Board's inspector might find

customers for those in England and Scotland, where these tweeds are sold, and could have them sent off in the first instance. It would give them, I suppose, 20 or 30 per cent. more for their goods than they receive presently.

4452. You have not thought of any specific way in which that could be done?—I have not, my lord.

4453. Any way you would like to see, if possible, the energies of the Board directed towards encouraging the manufacture?—The Board's inspectors could encourage this home manufacture.

4454. By obtaining a market?—Yes.

4455. Is there any other way?—Yes, I think there is another way; if they sent weavers from Scotland, say—I suppose they are well up there in the weaving—so (abstract the home-weave, I think it would be an advantage, and I think it would bring about an improvement of the quality of the goods which they would afterwards turn out.

4456. There has been nothing of that sort done?—I do not think so. I really have not heard of it.

4457. And you think that the weavers abroad here could improve by their instruction?—I have no doubt about it that they would considerably improve.

4458. Could the looms be improved?—Oh, yes; they are very primitive looms. I think they are the same looms as were in use 200 or perhaps 300 years ago.

4459. Is that the hand-loom?—Yes, the hand-loom. They have them inside in the dwelling-houses mostly.

4460. There is a considerable industry in weaving about here?—Yes; there are fourteen or fifteen hand-loom weavers about here.

4461. Are Mr. Mansfield's goods in the shop-windows all worn home-made?—I should say not. Mr. Mansfield buys wool from Donegal and Galway, and, I suppose, Scotch tweeds.

4462. Is he the principal buyer about here?—Mr. Gorkery, another merchant, also buys.

4463. Would you class Mr. Mansfield as a speculator?—Of course he makes a considerable profit. Of course I class the people that buy goods as speculators.

4464. You class the shopkeeper who buys goods as a speculator?—Yes.

4465. Then, you say that there is no means of enlarging the holdings?—Not so far as the parish of Clonfert is concerned, except they migrate.

4466. You say the landlord is planning, and you say also that he is claiming the right of pre-emption in most cases when the tenant is selling his interest, and that he has at present four or five farms on his own hands for which you believe he paid the outgoing tenants, in some cases. But how did he get the farms if he did not pay the outgoing tenants?—By evicting the tenants for non-payment of rent.

4467. But where there was payment of rent and where the tenant resigned his holding or put it up for auction the landlord bought it in the ordinary way by claiming his right of pre-emption?—I think it is never put up for auction when the landlord claims the right of pre-emption. He offers a certain price.

4468. In cases where the right of pre-emption is claimed by the landlord it is not put up?—Oh, no.

4469. It is all settled privately?—Yes.

4470. You say, "The principal means of improving the condition of the people, to my mind, would be compulsory purchase, abolishing the zones, and giving the Estates Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase; this would give them a substantial abatement in their rents." Do you mean to say that the annuities which they pay would be considerably lower than the rent?—That is what I meant to convey, my lord, that it would give them more energy to till their farms with greater advantage.

4471. And the annuities which they pay now are considerably less than their rents, even under the voluntary system?—Well, of course, rents have been reduced for first and second terms, and the reductions are very little on the Lansdowne estate for the last twenty years.

4472. You say that, "The landlord has refused to sell until very recently, when he offered as terms of an abatement of 5s. and 7s. to the pound, respectively." Well, that is, of course, what you would call an abatement of the rent?—Yes; on the number of years' purchase the offer to sell would give us that abatement.

4473. That is 5s. and 7s. less than the first

and second term rents?—Yes, but he hedged it round with so many difficulties that we could not accept it.

4474. Would you not call 5s. and 7s. substantial?—I would not.

4475. What would you call substantial terms?—I would be inclined to give the landlord his rent income, and I have been strongly informed that Lord Lansdowne's income of this property never would come to sixty or seventy per cent. of the rental after deducting expenses of collection.

4476. But it is difficult for you and me to judge what his costs of collection are without seeing his books?—Well, it is.

4477. But you have heard of the Land Conference before the Land Act of 1883?—Yes.

4478. Do you remember the terms at which the Land Conference arrived?—do you remember that they considered as a fair basis of purchase second term rents with ten per cent. knocked off for costs of collection?—Ten per cent. only?

4479. Ten per cent. was, I think, the Conference terms?—That may be the case with very small landlords, but not with Lord Lansdowne, who has very large estates. I should say thirty or forty per cent.

4480. Those are the terms arrived at by the Conference. You would not be prepared to accept that then?—you do not consider that ten per cent. is a fair amount to allow?—I do not think it is.

4481. Have you had personally any experience of what it costs to collect the income?—Oh, none, but from what I have heard.

4482. Of course the books are the best guide, are not they?—But we could not get at the books. I suppose we would get to opportunity of getting at Lord Lansdowne's books.

4483. But supposing that Lord Lansdowne or any other landlord was to show his books and prove what his income taken over a number of years had been, would you be prepared to say that the fair price to buy him out at would be the sum of money which would give him that income?—I would.

4484. And if it was a question of price, you would ask to see his books as a proof of what his income was?—I would be satisfied with that, and I think that those I represent would be also satisfied, and we would be satisfied to leave it to the decision of the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board; and we offered that as an alternative to Lord Lansdowne when the tenants were negotiating for the purchase, and he refused.

4485. When you say "leave it to the decision," what do you mean by "decision"?—The fixing of the price of the number of years' purchase.

4486. But the fixing of the price as I understood, in your opinion, would be by the proof that would be shown by the production of the books?—Yes.

4487. You would not say, as a fair-minded man, that it would be fair to take anybody's property, whoever he may be, whether landlord or tenant—to take anybody's property and leave him in a position in which he would be worse off than he was before?—I would not. Under existing circumstances I would not, although I say we must all admit that some of the landlords obtained those lands by confiscation; but we cannot go into that.

4488. We cannot go into that. Then you say "Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and rams for the improvement of their little cattle and mountain sheep." There, again, you know these things are not now in the hands of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, my lord, I believe the prices at which they get these bulls are prohibitive to the small farmers.

4489. But without going into that, that is a question, is it not, which now lies with the Agricultural Department and not the Congested Districts Board?—Very well.

4490. Is not that so? And you know, do you not, that the Agricultural Committee of the County Council, of which every member of the County Council is a member, has at present the responsibility of carrying out schemes for agricultural improvement—can you know that?—I believe they have, but I am afraid they have hedged it with a lot of difficulties. I believe that the Congested Districts Board could buy out money more economically for the benefit of the people of the congested districts and by purchasing Friesian Angus bulls for the mountain small cattle of this country, and I consider that that would be a

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very desirable and simple course; and also by purchasing Scotch wares and giving them to the farmers at a reasonable price, which they would be able to afford to pay for them, and also by giving them by instalments for two or three years. Under the existing circumstances, I think the Agricultural Department have not got Palled Angus bulls for the mountain district that I represent. I believe the people would have to pay £30 for them.

44661. I don't think it would be so much as that?—Of course that is a prohibitive price.

44662. But you would not propose that this work of the Agricultural Department should be re-transferred from the Agricultural Department to the Congested Districts Board?—Oh, I do not.

44663. You are satisfied that in principle at any rate it is best that that work should remain in the hands of the Agricultural Department?—In the hands of the local people, yes.

44664. And that it should be carried on through the medium of the Agricultural Department, and under a democratically elected body, such as the County Council?—Yes.

44665. And you would also, I suppose, agree that as the members of the Council have this power in their hands, if the people are not satisfied it is for them to call upon their representatives on the County Council?—Well, I do not know how a representative can improve matters, because by law he cannot under existing circumstances.

44666. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT.—I have only two questions to ask you. You say the principal means of improving the condition of the people would be, in your opinion, compulsory purchase, abolishing the rates and giving the Estates Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase. This would give them a substantial abatement in their rents, and by their becoming peasant proprietors it would encourage them to till their farms with greater energy, when they would not be afraid of periodical revision of rents. Are they afraid of that now?—Of course if they improve their farms they are afraid that the Land Commission will not give them a proper reduction.

44667. The next thing is that the landlord refused to sell till very recently, when he offered terms of an abatement on first and second term rents, but hedged round with a lot of difficulties, such as charging a high rate of interest. What do you mean by that?—On the purchase money. 2½ per cent.

44668. Then you say—"Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and rams for the improvement of their few cattle, and mountain sheep, giving employment by means of reproductive works on the farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., the making of several new roads through the parish in districts where they are badly needed. Besides being of great utility, the making of them would give most useful employment to the small farmers and their sons during the ensuing year." That is to say, that the emigration of the small farmer and his son are not fully employed during the year in working their own farm?—Nor so other.

44669. And if they are not fully employed in working their own farms, if there is reclamation, draining, or fencing to be done on those farms, is not that a proper employment for the spare time of any farmer if the farmer is not fully occupied by other work on his farm, and if such draining and fencing ought to be done on his farm is not that a proper thing for him to devote his time to?—I suppose he would work with greater energy and determination if he was paid for doing it.

44670. Do you not think that making a farm pay all you can make out of it is a sufficient inducement, and should be a great inducement to him to reclaim barren land?—I think I also mentioned the making of new roads through the parish.

44671. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You said a while ago that you thought the weaving industry ought to be encouraged?—Yes, my lord.

44672. It is the old loom which the people have?—The old loom.

44673. Did you see the improved loom introduced into some parts of the country?—Yes.

44674. You know the Ardara district?—Yes; it is immediately adjoining my district.

44675. Has the improved loom been introduced there?—I am not aware of it.

44676. Is there much wool available?—Yes.

44677. And in your parish you state there are 11 weavers?—I think so.

44678. Would it be, in your opinion, a good thing for that district if the improved looms were given to weavers anxious to use them, on a system of loan, such as prevails with reference to boats when fishermen use them?—Yes, if they would send an inspector.

44679. You think they would require instruction?—Oh yes, with that new system of looms.

44701. Do you think has Mr. MacNevin, our instructor of weaving, been in that district?—At Ardara.

44702. You say that before the Land Act of 1880 tenants were often served with notice to quit for cutting a branch off a tree, or even a few sally trees, even though the trees were planted by the tenant or his predecessor in title, and if not erected the rent was invariably raised?—That was so, a little before 1880.

44703. And you put that before the Commission distinctly?—Certainly. I am aware of the case of an adjoining tenant to me a portion of whose land was deprived of for no reason in the world until the late agent, John Townsend French, said that it had dirty turps. He was deprived of portion of his farm, which was handed over to an adjoining tenant; and he is an evicted tenant.

44704. Was that before 1881?—Yes, a few years.

44705. The agent constituted himself the judge whether they were in proper condition?—Yes.

44706. You think it would have been better to give a prize for well-kept turps?—No doubt of it.

44707. You spoke of live-stock schemes. Have you any recollection of when the live-stock scheme was managed in your district by the Congested Districts Board?—I have not, my lord. I do not think there was ever any such, and I have a recollection of the last forty-five or fifty years.

44708. I want to ask you this question, Mr. Sullivan. Do you consider that the poorer districts would be in much greater need of assistance under those schemes than the better-off districts?—Not undoubtedly.

44709. Do you not think then that they would need more help than the County Committee could give them in proportion to their rate?—I have said so already.

44710. I want to put this to you. The rate which is raised for this purpose in the county is levied by a certain sum from the Department?—Yes.

44711. Is it your opinion that the poorer districts require considerably more public help than the richer ones?—Oh, yes, they require a great deal more assistance than the richer ones.

44712. If the better districts of a county get help represented as I do you not think that the poorer districts would need help represented as I do?—No; and it is the rich districts of the county that are availing themselves of the advantages of the Department, because they are able to get the help and pay for them.

44713. It is much easier for the richer districts to avail themselves of the scheme than the poorer districts?—Yes, and they do avail themselves of it.

44714. And you think that it is the poorer ones that most need help, and that the help should be given in such a way that they could avail themselves of it?—I do, my lord.

44715. Is there a Parish Committee in your parish?—There is, my lord.

44716. And how is it working?—They are doing very well for the short time they are in existence, two or three years. There is no doubt in life that the country has been much improved by it is the condition of the dwelling-houses and cleanliness and sanitary decency.

44717. Is there lime in your parish?—No.

44718. Where do you get the lime?—In the west.

44719. Is Keshmarr?—Yes, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles by road.

44720. Has there been any scheme formulated for providing lime on a large scale?—No, none. Formerly we used coral sand as a substitute for lime. The sand used to be dredged by boats in the bay and river, and it is scarce now. We cannot find men to raise it; and there are districts in the

parish that have to cultivate their crops without either lime or sand.

44720. The coral sand was used for manure!—As a substitute for lime.

44721. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How did it come that you cannot get sufficient sand now?—Our young people emigrate to America. You would require very able-bodied men to dredge the sand. We have only young fellows of twelve to sixteen, and when they arrive at sixteen they fly away to America on free passages from their brothers and sisters.

44722. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that about three-fourths of the holdings are uneconomic. Now, what would you suggest to improve the condition of those holdings?—By advancing them money at a low rate of interest to improve their farms.

44723. Do you think they could be improved to an economic standard?—I do not think they could be improved up to an economic standard, but they could be improved to a certain extent.

44724. There is no land in the vicinity that would be available for enlargement of the holdings?—No.

44725. Do you think these people would migrate at all?—I am sure they would be very happy and willing.

44726. How far?—They would go to any part of the country, say to Slane or Kildare, or Meath or Roscommon, or King's County.

44727. Have you ever asked them?—I have not, but I am sure they would be delighted to get out of this miserable country.

44728. Do you call the country miserable?—Perhaps you never travelled along the land down to Castlebois, Bore.

44729. I have?—Then I do assure you I do not think there is worse in all Ireland, except Smea division.

44730. Supposing you were to migrate six in three, and give the holding of the one to the other two, would that improve the condition of the two?—There is no doubt of it, because these uneconomic holdings are the grass of three or four small little Kerry cows, and if you migrated six out of three, a man would have the grass of nine or ten cows, and that would be the means of supporting him in some decency.

44731. But that would enlarge his tillage, as I understand this land will not stay under grass permanently?—No. You have to manure and till it every six or eight years, otherwise it will revert to its original condition. I think a man could manage forty or fifty acres of land, because if you have that much in the parish of Clontarf, you would only have nine or ten arable acres in all that.

44732. Is that all that he has?—That is all.

44733. Is there much labour in the country?—Well, there is not.

44734. No available labour?—No available labour.

44735. You are still of opinion that those people would migrate if they could get a holding elsewhere?—Yes, and they would be delighted.

44736. And they would go to any part of Ireland?—Well, any part of Leitrim or Monaghan. I think they would have an objection to go to the North of Ireland.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Why?

44737. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say there is no means of enlarging the holdings as the landlord is planting most of the lands coming into his possession. You are not in favour of the re-forestation of Ireland?—Yes, as far as the waste lands are concerned, but I am not in favour of the landlord planting the arable land of a tenant when it comes into his possession; and I think planting would be a great benefit for the mountain side of the country.

44738. That is what your programme led me to suppose—that he intended to plant the land already in his hands on the mountain sides, and you are against that?—I am not against that. I am only against planting arable land where the people are going to live on.

44739. You said that the cost of collection on Lord Lansdowne's property was between 30 and 40 per cent. Suppose you had property, do you think it would take 30 or 40 per cent. to collect it?—Unfortunately I have not. I suppose I would be trying to collect it myself.

44740. You would take the chance?—I would.

44741. CHAIRMAN.—I just want to ask you one question about the tillage. Mr. Kavanagh asked you whether you thought that if you gave more land to those uneconomic people, and that that increased the tillage which it would be necessary for them to do, there would be any difficulty in doing it, and you told him you did not think there would, because on a fifty-acre holding you would have six more than eight or ten acres of arable land. It would be certainly possible, would it not, that there should be some sort of arrangement between neighbours to help each other with regard to the tillage. Suppose two or three men were living in contiguous holdings, and that the tillage on one farm was a little more than one farmer could do himself, could not you have some sort of co-operative arrangement by which his two neighbours could help him to till his land and he would help them to till in return?—That is a general practice now with regard to harvesting or labouring if people are in a hurry.

44742. And therefore could not you increase the actual amount of tillage on a holding by establishing the co-operation of your neighbours?—Well, I think where a man's son remained at home here on the farm the man would be able to manage it himself.

44743. But supposing there was no son, could not you do that by arrangement with your neighbours in that way, the neighbours coming to assist you and you engaging to assist them in return?—I would not have time to go on their land. I would have to mind my own farm.

44744. But having got through your own work with the assistance of your neighbours, would not you have time to help them then?—I would have more than enough to do always on my own farm.

44745. Is not there any arrangement by which you lend each other horses?—Oh, certainly, horses and ploughs, if the land is available for ploughing. There are only five or six farms in the parish in which a plough could be used at all. It is all manual labour.

44746. You think that as a matter of practice the tillage on a man's farm would have to be done by the man himself and his son?—Oh, yes.

Mr. ROBERT McCORMACK examined.

44947. CHAIRMAN.—You appear on behalf of the Landlords' Convention?—Yes. My experience and knowledge of congested areas are limited chiefly to Kerry and portions of the County Cork. There is but very little land in Kerry available for redistribution or migration. The latter, I believe, is somewhat theoretical, for it cannot be extensively carried out with the consent of the people. The financial aspect appears prohibitive, for the holdings of migrants would have to be equipped by providing houses and offices and fences on what might be called a grazing ranch. This would entail an expenditure of at least £200 for each migrant, who might feel, after his transfer to such a holding, that the Congested Districts Board had either induced him to adopt it or forced him in to it, justifying him, from his own point of view, in asserting that a mistake, for which they should be responsible, had been made. It would also seem that if a large scheme of migration is adopted, plans for carrying it out should

be in the first instance well considered, instead of, as would otherwise be the case, moving at random. Mr. Commissioner Fitzmaurice's scheme for migration of tenants of very large holdings in congested districts to unoccupied or available lands outside those areas, and distributing their land amongst the congested, appears to me to be the better plan and more expeditious by less expense and risk. This work of planting grazing ranches with small migrants, even if adequately provided for, could not be accomplished within the next quarter of a century. The various congested districts of Kerry, at all events, produce a large number of store cattle, the market for which is now found only in the large grazing districts. The practice of selling store from the congested districts to the occupiers of grazing districts, through the agency of cattle dealers who purchase at local fairs, has been going on in Kerry from time immemorial. I find in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, published in 1837, a reference to this fact, in the

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following words, viz. :—"Cows may be purchased at the fair which is held in Killohanna in August, from £1 to £10 or upwards. The stunted heeds which are sold at the former price are sent in droves every year from the Kerry mountains to Dublin, resting at night on the roadside wherever a little herbage presents itself. As they proceed on their route their ranks become gradually thinned by repeated sales, and, of course, on their arrival in Dublin they are far from being the elite of the body. We have seen some of them offered for sale in Sackville-street, as they miserably stood at the base of Nelson's Pillar, as if they were about to be offered in sacrifice to the name of the departed hero, at £1 5s. a head, and sometimes at a lower price. Yet these half-starved diminutive animals, when turned upon good pasture, increase in size and weight surprisingly. After being well wintered they thrive in the next season after their removal from their native mountains to a weight of 3 to 3½ cwt. Instances are known of bullocks kept over a second year in rich pasture, having arrived at 5 cwt. of excellent beef." It appears to me that if a system, which has been, with great benefit to the small farmers in the congested districts, carried on from time immemorial, is terminated now, that, instead of improving their condition it will have the contrary effect. The supposed cure will intensify the disease. It may be prudent where grass lands within the congested areas are held as grazing ranches, to purchase and distribute among the surrounding population, or plant them with migrants from within the district. I have observed from the evidence of some of the witnesses examined, amongst others, Mr. Doran, that the objection to the planting of migrants on store grazing lands is sought to be met by the supposition that these migrants would become purchasers of store cattle, and take the place of the cattle dealers at the local fairs. I do not agree with this, for I believe the migrants would have to make their income chiefly from sale of their own store cattle. Congestion in some districts has been caused chiefly by sub-division of the land, which is a most difficult thing to prevent, as my experience has proved to me. Unless it is stopped the measure proposed at present to relieve congestion cannot be permanent, for in the course of a few years the contemplated remedies will not be effectual. As an instance of the way in which sub-division was practiced, and still is practiced in some parts of Kerry, I give you the following quotation from the *Journal of Agriculture*, 1887 :—"Lord Ventry's system is this—He sells to a resident tenant in considerable farms from 100 to 300 acres, at a fair rent, upon leases of three lives, or 31 years concurrent. . . . One peculiarity pervades his lordship's leases. In general the value of land is considered to increase with the population, and one might suppose a dense population to be an object with an extensive landed proprietor, but the population of this district is, of late years, increased so much as to induce his lordship to insert a clause limiting each farm, in proportion to its extent, to a certain number of houses. . . . Some village lawyers, however, have evaded the clause, and contrived legally to accommodate their increasing numbers, not by additional houses, but by an addition to each house, which sometimes exhibits a front of 100 feet, sheltering three or four generations." I think a great deal can be done within the congested districts to improve their condition materially without a very large State expenditure. Almost all the low lands can be vastly increased in value by drainage and adopting a better system of agriculture. The development of the land itself in these districts would be equivalent in effect to a large increase in the area of each small holding as it stands. Occupiers of small holdings should be able to obtain loans such as they may require, for not less than £10, from the Board of Works, for permanent improvements, such as drainage, sub-soiling, building substantial offices, and such like, at a rate of interest slightly in advance of the existing purchase instalments, and for a shorter period. The present arrangements on which the farmer can obtain money from the Board of Works are prohibitive. Moreover, the advance of a small sum, such as £10 or £15, is not allowed. This would be should be followed up by a better system of agriculture and house-farming of cattle on green crops. The attention of the Agricultural Department should be directed to impart necessary instruction and advice.

I believe one of the best modes of doing this would be to select in districts here and there holdings occupied by intelligent men who possess agricultural knowledge in advance of their neighbours, instruct them in the best system to adopt, and reward them for success. Such holdings would be examples to others. I think this would have a much better effect than mere lectures, the memory of which, I believe, vanishes with the lecturer's presence. The system of National Education in congested districts is imperfect, for the minds of the children are not directed into a channel which should lead them to think of the life business which the great majority are supposed to follow. They should be attached to each school a small farm of a few acres, where the knowledge and practice of agriculture would be taught by an instructor (not a school teacher) for half a day twice a week. The youth of the country would in this way be interested and instructed. The growth of population in the congested districts is most rapid, for the number of children in a family vary from four, which is about the minimum number, to twelve in some cases. It is impossible to provide for all out of the land. Migration, if adopted, will have filled up the available ranches. The country cannot be enlarged, and if sub-division is stopped the young people of the districts must emigrate to a land where there is plenty of elbow-room. It will be impossible to stop emigration, which must go on, for after all that is said and done, it is the safety valve for this country. Prior to the famine of 1846 to 1850 the Irishman's solution in the congested districts was to build a cabin on the wild slopes and on the mountain sides where a potato crop could be raised, and take to himself a wife and raise a family. That dreadful scourge swept over the country, devastating a population which grew up with the luxuriance of that fatal crop. Famine on the coast is a great help to the congests, but they are not availing of the produce of the sea to the extent they might do, for they lack the knowledge, though possessed of more pluck and hardiness than those of other countries, who fish the neighbouring waters and carry off much of the great wealth of the sea. I should have said that the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage planting trees. Many of the stony mountain slopes produce excellent timber. Plantations and forests beautify and civilise a country, affording shelter, and, in due course, large profits on the outlay. Wood industries, as in other countries, could be introduced eventually. There are widely now great difficulties in the way of re-arranging mixed holdings. I have had a good deal of experience of this work, even at a time when the landlord had power of enforcing his plans, and found great difficulty in carrying out re-arrangements. I agree with Mr. Doran's recommendation that it is indispensable to provide absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme of re-arrangement of such holdings. But, assuming that all those necessary re-arrangements and improvements have been carried out, supervision and compulsory powers to maintain such improvements must be continuous. The chief part of the Mahary Estate, consisting of two electoral divisions and part of a third, is the only estate in the Keshmone Union which is not now classed as congested. The owner has had a century fought against sub-division of the land, a most difficult business, and during the period from 1851 to 1881, thirty years, spent over £20,000 on improvements, such as making roads, subscriptions towards roads (generally one-half or one-third), such as new county roads, draining, building bridges, planting, etc. The following summary of what the estate proves that the owner was able to do his responsibilities :—

Roads,	40 miles
Farmhouses and offices and labourers' cottages,	50
Thorough draining, sub-soiling, etc.,	500 acres.
Plantations,	150 "
Farm fences,	25 miles
Bridges,	7 "

I hand in the judgment of the legal Commissioner,\* delivered when first-term rents were being fixed on the estate in 1883, showing what had been his action towards his tenants. There is not an arched fence on the estate. The work of the Congested Districts Board is now so greatly enlarged it would appear that, although the existing Board of 200 members

\* See p. 217.



have been acting so far successfully, it seems absolutely necessary that some better arrangements should be made to carry out such comparatively heavy operations as are contemplated. My experience has been that rents have been fairly well paid by the smaller tenants, who are, as a rule, honest and industrious. Indeed I must say that I have found the Kerry tenants well disposed when treated fairly and justly, and quite willing to meet their obligations. The people are generous and kind-hearted; they sometimes lack perseverance, which is a valuable quality possessed by those of some countries. As to compulsion, regarding acquisition of land for migration purposes, I think notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it will be unnecessary, and if adopted would prove most mischievous. I believe that, if the fair full value is offered for land, there will not be any difficulty in getting it. Before the present Act came into force, I sold a large extent of land (which was farmed by the owner) in the following way. I divided the entire lot, some 25000 acres, into several lots suitable for small farmers, fixed a rent on each small lot, invited tenders to purchase these lots, the purchaser to pay cash down in a lump sum. I got many applications, chiefly from the adjoining tenants, who agreed to purchase under the old Act, and who paid in cash on signing purchase agreements, from seven to ten years of the rent previously fixed by me, and which at that time was a fair rent. Thus I judge that, in the event of compulsion having to be adopted, from seven to ten years should be added to the price of a second term rent (average of which is now twenty-two and a half pence) purchased for land in owner's hands. The poor law valuation in Kerry is not a fair guide. I have a farm under my management, the poor law valuation of which is £39 15s., on which the owner has expended over £1,000. The poor law valuation basis could not apply to such a case. The basis to adopt is the present value of the land, with some seven to ten years added. I believe, perhaps, valuation might be satisfactory if the buyer and seller each selected a valuer, and a Judge of the High Court acted as umpire. I had in a table showing prices given for tenants' interests on holdings on Lord Ventry's estate.\* I could give many instances of high prices paid for tenants' interests on several estates if I were not so pressed for time, as I have been recently. Mr. Stuard, in reply to a question put to him, stated that the Estates Commissioners sell land to the congested at a reduction as low as 15 per cent, or, in other words, three shillings in the pound, and he considered this a safe margin of security for the purchase money.† We must contrast this estimate with the rate at which owners are selling to the congested in the congested districts. The usual margin at the present prices is 35 per cent. on first term, and 25 per cent. on second term rents, so that when, in their own cases, the Estates Commissioners are satisfied with a margin of at least 15 per cent., they should not complain of prices which give a margin of 25 to 35 per cent., in cases of direct sales by owners to congested. Moreover, it should be remembered that, in the case of migrated congested, according to Mr. Stuard's evidence, they build their own houses, and largely contribute to building their dwellings and offices. Surely if one of the joint owners of land, such as the occupier, is entitled to compensation for disturbance, it cannot be justly denied to the other, who is chief partner.

44748. You say that migration is somewhat theoretical and cannot be extensively carried out with the consent of the people. May I ask you what experience have you which enables you to say that?—Well, I have not consulted people about it.

44749. Is that your view of it, that it is theoretical?—Yes, it is.

44750. Then you go on to say that the financial aspect appears prohibitive as the holdings of the migrants would have to be equipped by providing houses and offices and fences on what might be called a grazing ranch, and that this would entail an expenditure of at least £2000 for each such migrant who might feel after his transfer that the Congested Districts Board had otherwise induced him to adopt it or forced him into it, justifying him from his own point of view in asserting that a mistake for which they should be responsible had been

made. Are you aware that already about 300 migrants have been moved by the Congested Districts Board?—I am not aware that so many have been moved, my lord.

44751. But I think if you read Mr. Duran's evidence you will see that about 300, as far as I can remember the figure, have already been moved, and Mr. Duran told me that although some of those migrants were not the men that would be chosen had he had an opportunity of making as wide a selection as could be desired, and that although in his opinion they were not the most suitable that could be found, still, in the great majority of cases, these men had succeeded on the new holdings. Do you not think that, with the experience before us, we are entitled to assume that the financial aspect was not prohibitive?—Except the cost.

44752. But that has been done in 300 cases. Is there any reason why it should not be done in others?—At a very large expenditure.

44753. No, no; at an expenditure of about £200 a migrant?—For building houses and fences?

44754. For building houses and fences and putting the men in. That has cost, roughly speaking, £20 a man?—Well, I think if they have cleared it at that low expenditure it is very laudable.

44755. That is what it has been done at already, and if it can be done on that figure, would you still maintain your opinion that the financial aspect was prohibitive?—No.

44756. You say it would also seem that if a large scheme of migration is adopted, plans for carrying it out should be, in the first instance, well considered instead of, as would otherwise be the case, moving at random. Of course, naturally, we all agree that if a scheme of migration is adopted it must be done with care, and you must select the people carefully, with a view to their future success. That is what you mean?—Yes.

44757. You also say:—"Mr. Commissioner Flanagan's scheme for migration of tenants of very large holdings in congested districts to unoccupied or available land outside their areas, and distributing their land amongst the congested, appears to me to be the better plan, and accompanied by less expense and risk. This work of planting grazing ranches with small migrants, even if adequately provided for, could not be accomplished within the next quarter of a century." Well that is exactly what is being done. The whole idea of migration is to move a man of considerable holding from a congested area to land which has been purchased outside the congested area, and then to distribute the land that he vacates amongst those that remain. That is the policy that has already been adopted?—Well, I think that is very sound.

44758. The migration is carried out on these lines?—We have had no experience of that in Kerry.

44759. You state that your knowledge and experience are limited to the County Kerry and portions of the County Cork, and yet I fancy that you are prejudiced against a scheme which you say yourself has not been adopted in the County Kerry?—Yes.

44760. May I suggest that that is perhaps a little hard on the promoters of this scheme which your experience in Cork and Kerry could not enable you to fully understand?—If I had the same knowledge of what has been done in the other congested districts of the West of Ireland as you have informed us now, my lord, that certainly would alter my opinion.

44761. You also say:—"It may be prudent where grass lands within the congested areas are held as grazing ranches to purchase and distribute among the surrounding population, or plant them with migrants from within the district." That is obviously again the policy that the Board have already adopted. I take it from that, Mr. McClure, that where grass lands in the congested areas are held as grazing ranches on the above inside system the Board cannot purchase these grazing ranches and distribute them amongst the small holders around?—Yes.

44762. And perhaps, again, in order to clear up the points between us, I may say it is obvious that the Board have, I think, already realised that before you can attempt to bring a migrant on to any land which the Board has purchased, it is necessary first of all to satisfy the local claim?—Yes.

44763. That is, I think, your point?—Yes.

44764. If the local claim is satisfied, and the small holders living round the grass land which has been acquired have had their holdings enlarged, and there

\* B. 9. 118.

† See Appendix to the Third Report of the Committee (OL 5414, 1907), p. 225, q. 17555.

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yet remains a surplus, would you not say then that that surplus should be given to men who are brought from a distance?—Well, I should say that, but I do not think there will be a surplus.

44765. Then you would agree with the Board that when that grass land has been acquired, the men who have the first claim upon it are the small un-economic holders round that grass land?—Yes.

44766. And that if it is possible to satisfy their claim and give you a surplus over, then is the time to bring in a migrant?—Yes, I quite agree with that.

44767. Then you say:—"Occupiers of small holdings should be able to obtain loans such as they may require, but not less than £10, from the Board of Works, for permanent improvements such as drainage, sub-soiling, building substantial fences, and such like, at a rate of interest slightly in advance of the existing purchase instalments, and for a shorter period. The present arrangements on which the farmer can obtain money from the Board of Works are prohibitive. Moreover, the advance of a small sum, such as £20 or £15, is not allowed. This would develop the land, and afford employment to the people. It should be followed up by a better system of agriculture, and house-feeding of cattle on green crops?—Yes.

44768. In other words, as I understand, you agree with several witnesses who have already appeared before us, that a great deal could be done in Ireland to encourage what is called stall-feeding, or in-feeding of cattle?—No, my lord. I am afraid very little could be done in that way.

44769. Then what do you mean by the house-feeding of cattle?—(The house-feeding of dairy cattle; instead of having the dairy cattle to depend entirely on the pasture, that they might be fed partly in the house.

44770. That assumes that at any rate in a dairy country there would be a great deal more tillage?—Yes, certainly.

44771. Green crops and other things would be grown to feed those animals in the byre?—Yes.

44772. Do you not consider that taking a dairy county like Kerry, for instance, in land which at present is in grass can be broken up in that way, and the area of tillage increased for the purpose you mention, it might have two effects, in the first place the effect of giving an opening for more labour on the tilled land, which would help to keep most of the family at home?—Certainly, it would.

44773. And secondly, would it not have the effect of making a good many of those people less dependent than they are now upon the middleman purchaser. Would they not be able to keep their animals and feed them a little longer than they do now upon grass?—Well, that is a point that would have to be cleared up by actual practice. The Kerry small tenants in the congested districts dispose of their cattle to the cattle-dealers at the different fairs. Those cattle are conveyed to the dealers' lands in the midland counties, where they are fed for a certain time. They are then either exported to England or perhaps transferred to some better land in Ireland to be fattened for killing; and I am afraid that if we interfere with that in any way we will damage the interests of our country very much. It may be a parish opinion, but I am expressing it from my knowledge of Kerry.

44774. I can perfectly understand that if you were to suddenly wipe away the men who now purchase young cattle without providing any alternative, you would at present dislocate arrangements. But what I am suggesting is that the very remedy which you yourself suggest is the true remedy?—Yes.

44775. I am suggesting that when you have grown these green crops and encouraged tillage for in-feeding in Kerry, you would by that means enable the people to feed their young stock besides feeding their milch cows; that you would enable them to feed their young stock, their calves, for a longer period, and thereby obviate the middleman altogether. You would enable them to feed their calves till they were ready to be sent perhaps to the finishing lands of Month or Kildare?—That would be the effect of it, my lord; but we must wait for that effect. It will take time.

44776. But it is a thing to aim at, and it is quite possible?—Quite possible, and it will take a period of years before you arrive at that possibility.

44777. Oh, yes; but after all to change the system of agriculture among the people must take time. It must take enlightenment and time, but it is a perfectly possible scheme?—Yes.

44778. And by that means it would give the State the power to acquire what I call the second-class lands to which those young stock now go to fatten, for the creation of holdings, without dislocating the cattle trade in those congested areas. You say that agricultural instruction should be given in the primary schools?—Yes.

44779. And the only remark I have to make upon that is that I believe that was done in old days?—Well, I do not think it was properly done.

44780. Was not the reason of the failure that the schoolmaster was expected to give the agricultural instruction?—Yes, and the school farm was a limited. It was simply a garden that contained perhaps two acres or an acre of ground. And I do not think that a National School teacher is ready the man to instruct people in agriculture.

44781. I understand that you are in favour of the National School being not more than it is now a cradle boys and girls with a practical knowledge of the business they will have to do in after life?—Yes, I think there is a necessity for it, my lord. It would lay the foundation with young people for subsequent instruction in the way of agriculture and technical knowledge.

44782. You say:—"There are evidently now great difficulties in the way of rearranging mixed holdings. I have had a good deal of experience of this work, even at a time when the landlord had power of enforcing his plans, and found great difficulty in carrying out rearrangements. I agree with Mr. Donoh's recommendation that it is indispensable to provide absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme of rearrangement of such holdings." I understand that what you mean is that the rundale system is a hopeless system?—Quite a hopeless system.

44783. And that it is absolutely necessary on my estate of that character that there should be a re-striping and re-enclosure of such holdings before you can hope for any prosperity at all?—Certainly, my lord.

44784. Assuming that these arrangements have been going on for a number of years, there must be a considerable difficulty in having a satisfactory rearrangement. Would you not agree that the worst time to make such a redistribution and rearrangement is when the estate is passing from the landlord to the tenant?—Certainly.

44785. You will agree that after an estate has been sold to the tenants, and they have actually become the absolute purchasers of the various holdings, it is infinitely more difficult then to re-strip than it would be before they had actually got it as purchasers?—I might use a stronger expression than that. I think it would be absolutely impossible to do it.

44786. Then would you not suggest that the Congested Districts Board is the agency for doing that?—I admire the work of the Congested Districts Board very much from all I have read of it. I was quite prejudiced against the Board at one time. I chafed them two estates in Kerry and they did not buy either or take any trouble to inquire about the interests, and I thought they were neglecting it very much in not paying attention to our waste in Kerry.

44787. You have read about, and perhaps you have seen yourself, the Dillon Estate, the largest estate which they bought, where they have done a great deal of this re-striping. You will admit probably from what you have heard, if not from your own personal experience, that the Board have been successful on estates which they acquired in effecting arrangements of this kind?—Yes; I have read the case, and that is the only information I have.

44788. Clare Island is an instance in point?—Yes, I think that that is very satisfactory.

44789. Would you say that where an estate needed a great deal of improvement in the direction which you have pointed out, where there are a great many holdings in rundale which have to be re-striped, such an estate ought always to be sold through the medium of an improving authority?—Yes.

44790. And does it not follow from that there may

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be great evils in allowing an estate which needs improvement before you can hope to have any prosperity upon it, to pass direct from landlord to tenant and thereby make it almost impossible for the estate and thereby make it almost impossible for the estate to be improved afterwards?—It depends on the class of improvement to which you refer—improvements of the drainage system, and things of that kind, where they exist.

44701. Then you say "—As regards that all those necessary rearrangements and improvements have been carried out, supervision and compulsory powers to maintain such improvements must be continuous." How do you suggest that there should be compulsory powers to maintain such improvements?—I think that in the county where improvements are executed, improving houses, draining lands, and things of that sort, someone ought to look after them and to keep these things in proper order. It is possible to forget to keep the mouths of the drains open, and they get choked. Perhaps omitting to keep a watercourse clean would choke the whole extent of the drainage.

44702. And how do you propose that you should compel them to keep it up?—You must have officials appointed to look after it.

44703. Do you notice this tendency to allow improvements to lapse on holdings that have already been bought or upon holdings merely which are still in the hands of the people as tenants?—Well, I cannot give you any evidence upon holdings which have been bought.

44704. Do you not think that there would be a considerable stimulus to the people to keep these things in order when they have become owners of the land?—Yes, there ought to be.

44705. That would be a stimulus which does not exist when they are only tenants?—Yes.

44706. It is a common feeling which affects all people?—Yes, but they frequently forget to keep the mouths of the drains open, and that sort of thing. I looked after the mouths of the drains myself personally, and my farmers would probably not think about them.

44707. Might the County Council or the District Council, do you think, be given any power to keep a man up to the scratch in these cases?—I do not know. It is a question that I could not answer, my lord.

44708. So far as drains are concerned, one of the reasons, I think, for some drains becoming choked at present in many cases is because there is not a very good system of arterial drainage?—In some cases, yes, that is the case.

44709. That means, in practice, that a tenant finds that if he drains his own land he drains it on to his neighbour?—Yes, that sometimes happens.

44710. And therefore if there was greater attention paid to arterial drainage and thereby a means found of getting the water away, would not it be likely that the tenant would pay greater attention to the drains than even to—Oh, yes, but you can keep the arterial drainage in order, too.

44711. Yes, but that must be by some public authority?—Yes.

44712. And if there was a public authority in Ireland whose responsibility it was to look after all the great arterial drainage, then do you not think that you could fairly safely leave the small drains to be looked after by the tenants themselves?—Well, I should hope that might be so.

44713. You seem to contemplate some kind of re-organization of the Board, do you not?—I think it will be necessary, my lord, to carry out such additional works.

44714. Now, have you formed any idea in your own mind as to the lines on which such a re-organization should be carried out?—I would be very to see the proposal of the Board in any way interfered with, but I think there ought to be some additional authority to grasp the whole scheme, and control it with their assistance and advice.

44715. Would you like to see a county representative on the Board? I think the Board, constituted as it is now, of men of different politics and religions, makes the ship sail on an even keel. That is my impression, and I should not like to see any addition or alteration. But so long as that kind of non-political aspect, non-party constitution was maintained you would like to see the Board strengthened?—Yes.

44716. You say—"As to compulsion regarding acquisition of land for migration purposes, I think,

notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it will be unnecessary, and, if adopted, will prove most mischievous. I believe that, if the fair full value is offered for land, there will not be any difficulty in getting it. Now, would it prove mischievous?—It would create a great deal of distrust, and would damage capitalists' ideas as to the safety of investments in this country.

44717. But no capitalists invest money in the land?—I know, but the object lesson I mean would tell.

44718. But you don't imagine, for instance, that the compulsory acquisition of land in Ireland would so frighten the capitalists that they would be less likely to invest their money in industrial operations?—I think it would have that tendency, my lord.

44719. But it has not had that tendency in England, and we have got compulsory powers in England for certain purposes?—I know, but this is a very different country. I don't think there would be any necessity as all for compulsion, and that you would get as much land as you would like for a fair price.

44720. But suppose you find that a man whose land you want very much for this migration scheme is a really sort of man who won't come to terms at all, how would you deal with him?—Well, I would be inclined to compel a crank if he was wrong in his views.

44721. Does it not come down to this, that although compulsion need not be used in many cases yet if a man takes up a perfectly unreasonable attitude and refuses to listen to a sensible proposal that in a case of that kind compulsion is the only weapon you can possibly have to bring him to sense?—I would call that man a maniac.

44722. And he ought not to be allowed to block a great scheme of public utility?—Provided he gets the full value of his property.

44723. So that in a case of that kind, where a man is unreasonable, you would not object to compulsion, so long as compulsion gives that man the fair full value of his property?—And interest on it, whatever it may be.

44724. Then there is only one other question—"Surely if one of the joint owners of land, such as the occupier, is entitled to compensation for disturbance, it cannot be justly denied to the other, who is chief partner." Would you be inclined to think that if a landlord in Ireland is given a sum of money for his land, which, when invested is a good 3½ per cent. security, brings him in the net income which he has enjoyed for a certain number of years, that the transfer to such a good security from the very questionable security of landed property is in itself a compensation for disturbance?—That, I think, would include the compensation for disturbance.

44725. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I notice that you consider that it would be an advantage to the tenant if the Board of Works advanced smaller sums and at a more reasonable rate of interest?—Yes.

44726. You have no doubt that the loans would be repaid?—Without the slightest doubt.

44727. I notice in your records of evidence you pay a high tribute to the industry and honesty of the smaller occupier in Kerry?—"Indeed I must say that I have found the Kerry tenants well-disposed when treated fairly and justly, and quite willing to meet their obligations." You consider that it would help matters very much through the country if the occupier and families for industrial loans at reasonable rates?—Yes.

44728. The limit of £100 is entirely prohibitive?—Yes. If a man wishes to reclaim an acre or two of his land it would be two or three years before he would derive any benefit from it, but if he gets a loan from the Board of Works at a reasonable rate it enables him to conduct the improvement and wait for the result.

44729. That is quite so. Then does it come to this, that if it be good public policy for the State to advance money cheaply to the tenants for the purchase of their holdings, it is equally good policy to advance money for the improvement of their holdings?—Certainly. I do not think you will be ever able to develop the agriculture of the country unless you adopt some scheme of that kind by which people can drain their lands properly, because it is a waste of labour to crop wet land.

44730. In connection with that, do you think would

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the output of those farms be considerably improved throughout the country by a good system of practical instruction in agriculture?—Oh, yes.

44831. Beginning with the National Schools and going on to example farms?—Yes.

44832. Managed by the best of the local farmers?—That is the only true way to improve Irish agricultural conditions.

44833. I was interested in what you said about two estates you offered to the Congested Districts Board. The Congested Districts Board have been very much on the lookout for estates in Kerry to buy. Would you kindly state the conditions of the offer to the Congested Districts Board?—I think about 1904, I proposed to sell an estate to the Congested Districts Board, and their usual form was sent down to me, and I went to a great deal of trouble to fill it in. I gave them all the information they required, maps and the rest of it. I got a courteous acknowledgment to the document, and for some weeks afterwards I heard nothing, and I wrote asking what they were doing. They said that the matter was under consideration. Then some weeks passed, and I wrote again. I forgot what the answer was then. Finally, after some months had passed, I wrote asking were they going to deal with the estate or not, and the answer I got was that it would not suit them.

44834. Meanwhile the Congested Districts Board had informed themselves chiefly through the items which you filled in of the character of the estate?—I do not know anything about that. I got no information of any inspection or anything else.

44835. But you yourself, in your return, gave them a description. Would you be able to inform the Commissioners of the quality of the estate and the character of its holdings?—Some of the holdings are mixed holdings and some good mountain holdings. There was no unoccupied land in the lot. I concluded that the Congested Districts Board did not want cases where they could not obtain watered land. Then in another case in connection with a property at Cahirciveen, the tenants directly applied to the Board to buy the estate. The Board sent me down the chief tenant's letter, asking me whether the owner would consent to the sale of the estate. I said yes. Then they said, send us on the papers and forms. I did so, and got the estate surveyed, and it cost the owner £30. I sent on all the maps and documents necessary, and after a considerable time the Board replied that they would buy no more estates pending the decision of the Commission.

44836. CHAIRMAN.—That was more recently?—Yes, in 1906.

44837. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Since this Commission the hands of the Board have been considerably tied?—I understand that, but, at the same time, I think they bought other estates in Kerry.

44838. I don't know, except grass land. Since 1904 they have bought £140,000 worth of land in Kerry, but it would be interesting to know what the Board considered in that first letter of yours to be fatal to purchase by them. There were no grass lands?—No.

44839. What price did you fix?—Well, I cannot exactly tell you the price now.

44840. The price would be important of course?—Of course, but there was no inspection of the estate at the time, and a blank refusal was given.

44841. But your price might be prohibitive?—Well, I don't think the Board could know it was prohibitive without making an inspection.

44842. Except from your description of the estate?—I don't know.

44843. If the Board were offered an estate on which there were no grass lands, it would not be likely, unless your terms were fetching terms, that the Board would accept the offer?—Well, my lord, you cannot expect fetching terms from anybody.

44844. When I say fetching terms I mean terms such as the Board has been accustomed to give in their purchases?—You must remember that a great deal of property was sold in Ireland, because it had to be sold. The owners were distressed through creditors pressing them, and the bankrupt estates are gone.

44845. No doubt such estates were sold. The Duke of Abercorn sold a great deal of his property in the North of Ireland under the Ashbourne Act. I should like to know the price you asked for that first estate,

as the Board were anxious to buy in Kerry?—I could not tell you now. I merely mentioned it because my experience in those two cases refers to me of having anything at all to do with the Board. If you have an estate on which there is a good opportunity to exercise the operations either by the enlargement of farms, or as to ruralise conditions.

44846. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If you take your price reasonable, I don't think you need drive of negotiating with the Congested Districts Board. Oh, I believe the Board is quite prepared to do this is fair.

44847. You detailed in your evidence an interesting experiment of selling 600 acres to the adjoining tenants?—Yes.

44848. You fixed the fair rent of this 600 acres before splitting them up?—No, I first split them, and then fixed the fair rent.

44849. You fixed the rent and the tenants paid for this addition to their holdings an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the rents which they were paying?—There was only one case in which it was not. Increase was given, as far as I remember, they were not all tenants. In some cases the tenant took the lot. I remember in one case a man came from the County Limerick, and they came from the place. Where a piece of land was touching a farm the tenant was glad to get it.

44850. Were these lands put up to public competition?—No, I fixed the prices and invited bids and sold at the prices fixed by me.

44851. Then there were competitive prices?—In

44852. Don't you think the small Irish farms would give a tremendous price for an enlargement of his holding?—He very often does. I will give you an example in point. A tenant on an estate I have to do with bought a small farm, the judicial sale, auction, which was £5, for £180, plus auctioneer's fee at the cost of conveyance. That was 40 years' purchase. I was so anxious to know why anybody would do such a mad thing, that I went to the place to examine the plot and ascertain whether there was anything in the shape of improvements which would account for it. I found a very bad house, which really was not worth £10. I could trace no improvements. There may have been a few since he got a great many years before, and a touch or so made £20 would cover the whole thing, and yet the adjoining tenant bought the interest in this holding for that large sum of money, nearly forty years' purchase.

44853. Such instances have been frequently brought before the Commission since the sittings began. I would not consider these transactions very wise. No; and I think it was a wise thing of the Government in the Act of 1881 to put in a provision that the landlord should have the right of pre-emption, so that he might transfer a holding at a small cost from one occupier to another.

44854. Land being practically the only source of employment in the country, the larger the small farms is a very serious factor?—Yes, they pay too much for them.

44855. In these questions which I put to you about the 600 acres, I did not wish to convey for a moment that I question that for unimproved land the owner should receive a higher price than for unimproved land of the same class, but the development of that transaction does good. It was a competitive price that was obtained for this land through the competition of men who are likely to give more for its value?—There was no auction, but simply the advertisement stating that I, the agent, would stand on a particular day at a particular place, and all anyone wishing to buy these lots might meet me.

44856. That was the way it was done?—Yes.

44857. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When they started they bid each other up?—They did not, because I fixed the price, and if a man wanted a piece of land I said:—"If you are willing to pay this price for it, you will get it." If he said, "No," I would sell it to somebody else.

44858. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You said something to Lord Dudley about the maintenance of farms in the terms. What would be your idea of the authority to insist on these farms being kept in order?—If you have an agricultural instructor in connection with the schools I presume that the instructor would also act in connection with these farms, and I suggest that he also would look after these farms.

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44543. If we had any general Irish authority, say an Irish Parliament or anything of that sort, don't you think it would fine the farmer who would not keep his drains in order?—I don't know, my lord. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

44544. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think, as a general rule, compulsion is necessary?—No.

44545. But you have admitted to the Chairman that in certain circumstances it might be necessary. You have a paragraph in your paper that arbitration might be satisfactory in settling the value of land. Is such a suggestion a substitute for compulsion?—Yes.

44546. Instead of compulsion?—Yes.

44547. You think this means might be adopted?—I don't think anybody could complain of injustice, when buyer and seller fail to agree, at a decision of a judge of the High Courts.

44548. Then you would not call that compulsion?—No.

44549. Supposing the Congested Districts Board wanted a certain property, and the landlord would not agree to terms, you would not consider it any hardship if a judge of the High Court acted as arbitrator between them and settled the price?—No.

44550. You say that emigration is a safety valve for this country?—I say it is, and that if you transfer the surplus population in the congested districts to the ranches in other parts of Ireland, that the population of the congested districts would still grow, and you would have the division and subdivision of lands again unless there is emigration, and you will go back to the state that you are trying to get the country out of now. There is no remedy for it but emigration.

44551. If you adopt some means of preventing sub-division, why should congestion arise again?—If you adopt some means of preventing sub-division of course congestion won't arise again. Then the

young people will have to emigrate. They cannot remain in the country. They cannot marry and settle down.

44552. You would not say that Ireland is not able to support its present population?—I am not saying that.

44553. Well, you would rather say that emigration is the safety valve for the distribution of the population?—Well, if you can distribute the population it would be a good idea.

44554. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You prefer resort to the High Court of Justice in Ireland to compulsion introduced by statute?—Yes.

44555. Is resort to the High Court of Justice in Ireland now the chief process?—No.

44556. What would be the cost of an appeal to arbitration such as you have in your mind? Have you any idea?—I have no idea.

44557. Thousands of pounds?—I don't think so. The judge of the High Court might deal with several cases of arbitration at the same time.

44558. But would they be as cheap as a body like the Estates Commissioners, who charge no fees?—I think the point to be considered is the justice you will have, and not the cost.

44559. But supposing there was such an arbitration, the tenants could not undertake the expenditure of hiring learned counsel and all that for cases in the High Court?—I would keep the lawyers out of it altogether.

44560. What is the practice?—Now lawyers are employed, because you have different reports from land valuers.

44561-7. But you would require to amend the present procedure in that way?—Yes. I am referring to the purchase of untenanted land.

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44568. CHAIRMAN.—You appear here because it is not convenient for you to attend at Glengarriff, but your evidence relates to Glengarriff?—Yes. With the exception of one or two farms, the best land in the parish of Glengarriff is the portion which is irrigated by the river flowing through the glen. But as the greater part of this portion is demesne land, in the possession of the landlord (Mr. Leigh White), the great bulk of the people have to eke out an existence on the barren mountain slopes, or on patches of soil between the rocks along the roadside. The population of the entire electoral division is about 1,600, and its valuation (including the demesne land and the property of the Kesh Hotel Company) is only £264 2s. 6d., a rateable value of about 12s. 3d. per head of the population, from which it is evident that the land, even if they had it free of rent, would not be able to support its inhabitants. If they manage to pay rent, or even to live at all, it is only by means of the money received from children in America, or earned by themselves as labourers in Wales. It is quite a common practice for numbers of the Glengarriff people to spend months of every year in Wales. Another disadvantage under which they labour is their great distance from fairs. From the remotest village of this parish, Bantry (which is the nearest fair) is sixteen miles distant. Castletown is twenty-five miles, and Keshmara, which is the only other fair within reach, is (by the coach-road, which is the only road passable for cars) distant twenty-five miles also. Attending fairs means often, therefore, being absent from home the whole of the fair day, and the greater part of the night before and of the night after. The result is that the people often prefer to sell their cattle at a heavy loss, rather than incur the trouble and risk of bringing them home and waiting for another fair. As the cattle are of the poorest kind, the improvement of the breed is a matter which will deserve the attention of the Congested Districts Board. But, owing to the exceptional poverty of the people, that project would not succeed unless the bulls are delivered on easier terms than are required in wealthier localities. There are two townlands which could be immensely benefited by a comparatively small outlay. By means of £50 spent in deepening the bed of the river, which flows from Barley Lake to the plain beneath, 30 acres of good land could be

added to the holdings of the people of Croisera. How much they need it is evidenced by the fact that though their population is 100, their aggregate valuation is only £48. In the same way, at the cost of about £55, 40 acres could be also reserved from the floods for the benefit of the people of Coomskane, whose holdings are almost as uncongenial as those of Croisera. Another disadvantage from which the Coomskane people suffer, is the want of a bridge, or rather of a completed bridge. The bridge itself has been built, but the approach roads to it have not yet been made. The result of this is that they are always exposed to the danger of being prevented by the flood from driving their sheep and cattle to the fairs. They are deterred from the chance of getting the bridge finished by the County Council, owing to the fact that the road leading to their village is only a continuation of the demesne road, and is therefore private. As they pay county cess, they complain that the continuance of this state of things is most unfair. They consider that Mr. Leigh White ought at least to make the road public, so as to enable the County Council to finish it. I wrote to Mr. Leigh White about the matter, and the substance of my reply was this—that when he undertook to make the bridge the tenants consented to make the approach roads to it; that as they had failed to perform their portion of the contract, he regretted having incurred so much expense in vain; but that, even now, if they decided to finish the work, he would give some assistance. He did not, however, specify the nature or amount of this assistance. The tenants deny having consented to any such arrangement, and their recollection is in agreement with that of my predecessor, Rev. J. Browne, who was their representative to the landlord on the occasion. After some persuasion on my part, the tenants agreed to make the approach to one end of the bridge if the landlord undertook to make the approach to the other end. I wrote informing Mr. Leigh White of this offer, but to this, my second letter, he did not reply. In the northern part of the Glen there are 54 families who up to ten years ago were practically, like the Coomskane people, from receiving any assistance from the county. Their only exit was through the demesne; for the new public road which runs at present from the bottom of the valley up to the coach road at a point near the

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tunnel, was not then made. The result was that, though they had been paying county rates for generations, they continued to stand in need of necessary roads and bridges in their own immediate neighbourhood. In Derrinagorry there are four families whose access to public road is completely blocked by the wall of the demesne. It is only by climbing up what I might call a precipice they can manage to leave this barren pass. And as the demesne wall in the vicinity of their place is only a few paces from the demesne road, they think it hard that their petition for the privilege of a gate should continue to be refused. On the seaboard there are four townlands, inhabited by fifty-five families, who supplement by fishing the little incomes derived from tilling their patches of soil, and from labouring in Wales. A few years ago the people of two of these townlands (Machern and Bocarna) got seine boats from the Congested Districts Board, which, however, have proved almost useless for want of a suitable landing-place. They say that if they consented to accept these boats, it was only on the strength of a hope held out to them by the Board, that a slip would soon after be constructed at Bocarna. That hope has not yet been realized. The money originally intended for the Bocarna slip is being applied at present to the construction of a pier for the accommodation of the Glengarriff steamer. This pier will, of course, be an advantage to the hotel and tourists, and to the village traders. It won't, however, help the fishing industry—at least to any appreciable extent. A curing station is also required at Bocarna. As regards Derrinagorry, whose population is sixty-five, and valuation £25—the fishing industry there has proved a failure owing to the want of a suitable road from this village to its slip, which is half a mile away. Though hundreds of pounds of the money of the Congested Districts Board has been expended in the construction of this slip, it is practically useless to the people of the place, as their only access to it is by means of a horse or rigger as not to be safely possible even for a saddle horse. Four years ago a Parish Committee was established at Glengarriff, whose operations have been attended with very satisfactory results. To enable them, however, to help the poorest section of the people, they should be empowered to make larger grants for dwellings. As regards the parish of Bocarna—most of the farms here are exposed and bleak, and owing to the excessive humidity of the climate, pulmonary diseases are rather prevalent. As a means of providing shelter and of rendering the climate less damp, I would suggest the planting of clumps of trees here and there. There are hundreds of acres of rough bog, precipitous slopes, and poor and rocky land in low-lying districts, which are incapable of being converted to agricultural purposes, but which are very well suited for afforestation. But, the uppermost feeling in the minds of the Bocarna people, is the desire for compulsory purchase. To the demand made by Lord Lansdowne last winter for twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents respectively, they replied by making an offer of twenty-one and eighteen years' purchase. They consider this a generous offer, especially in view of the fact that in their neighbourhood the Hickson-Mahony estate was sold for fifteen and the Hartopp for fourteen years' purchase. Owing to the danger with which their principal industry is threatened by the contemplated importation of Canadian cattle, they are determined not to make any further advance on their present offer, and as landlords appear to be equally intransigent, the tenants are most desirous that with a view to terminating this deadlock, powers of compulsory purchase should be given to the Estates Commissioners.

44395. You say that "with the exception of one or two farms, the best land in the parish of Glengarriff is the portion which is irrigated by the rivers flowing through the glen. But as the greater part of this portion is barren land in the possession of the landlord (Mr. Leigh White) the great bulk of the people have to sit out an existence on the barren mountain slopes, or on patches of soil between the rocks along the seaboard." What is the extent of this demesne?—I should say it is about two miles long. In the widest part it would be a mile. It varies from a mile to a few hundred yards.

44396. Is it what is commonly understood by the word demesne? Is it land surrounded by a wall and with a residence on it?—It is surrounded by a wall.

44397. Now, do you suggest that that land should be acquired and broken up amongst holders?—No. I had no idea in that connection, my lord. That did not suggest itself to me at all. I speak of the small area in which the great bulk of the people has got to live.

44398. I rather gathered from the paragraph that you were suggesting that the land should be acquired and parcelled out into holdings?—No, I am making no suggestion of that kind in my evidence.

44399. You also say:—"But, the uppermost feeling in the minds of the Bocarna people is the desire for compulsory purchase. To the demand made by Lord Lansdowne last winter for twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents respectively, they replied by making an offer of twenty-one and eighteen years' purchase. They consider this a generous offer, especially in view of the fact that in their neighbourhood the Hickson-Mahony estate was sold for fifteen, and the Hartopp for fourteen years' purchase." Now, when you say that the prevailing feeling in the minds of the people is a desire for compulsory purchase, I want to ask whether you really consider that under compulsion land would be acquired more cheaply than under a voluntary system?—I don't think it would be acquired at all under a voluntary system, because the will is absent in both cases.

44400. Are I to understand that the only reason you have in your mind for saying that compulsion is so needed is not because the land is too expensive, but because you cannot get it?—The reason is not that it is because it is too expensive.

44401. Does not that assume, in your opinion, that if you exercise compulsion you would in some way or other beat down the price?—You should beat it down to a fair figure, to a lower figure than it is at present.

44402. Very well, if that is your view, may I ask you on what principles you would apply compulsion? What would be a fair figure under which land should pass under a compulsory system?—Well, not a figure as would give the tenants a fair share of living in decency and comfort in their homes, at such a figure as would allow the landlord his net income.

44403. And we to understand that in your view fair terms would be terms under which the tenant would enjoy in future, at a reasonable rate of interest, the average net income which he could derive from his books he had derived from his property in, say, eight or ten years?—Yes.

44404. Then I would like to ask you a further question. I don't know, of course, anything about the particular estate. I have no reason for making any suggestion, and I do not know whether eight or twenty-one years' purchase is fair value; but may I ask you to consider that eighteen years' purchase of second term rents in this case was a generous offer?—Yes, my lord.

44405. Very well. Supposing that a farm was let at £200 a year, eighteen years' purchase of that would give you £3,600. Is not that so?—Yes.

44406. Then there is the bonus to be added, 5 per cent, which would give you £2,050, say £3,650 in rough, and that invested at 5 per cent brings £70. Now, on the Land Conference terms the cost of collection was 10 per cent. Therefore if we had £30 off the £200, you will see that the net income enjoyed by the landlord was £90. Under what you call a generous offer he would get £70 in fact. That is not in accordance with your previous statement?—I would give him what he pays income tax on.

44407. Further you say that he should get his net income—otherwise he is not so well off as before?—I would take his net income to be what he pays income tax on.

44408. Supposing he produces his books, is not that a far better testimony?—If he produces his books and shows that his farm brought him in £90 a year—£100 less 10 per cent, the cost of collection—here is a generous or fair offer to give him a sum of money which would bring him in only £70 a year?—I do not see that the tenants who have bought at a cheap rate have become millionaires.

44409. You say that compulsory purchase should be carried out on fair terms. What I ask you what

are fair terms you say a man should be allowed to have his net income?—By net income I mean what he pays income tax on.

44884. Nothing could more clearly show his net income than his books?—I would not go so far as to say that his income should be reduced only by 10 per cent.

44885. You would not suggest that it should be reduced by more than the cost of collection, and when he can show you by his books what it costs him?—I adhere to my own definition of net income. What I mean by net income is what he pays income tax on.

44886. What everybody means by net income is what a man puts into his pocket, the amount of money that he has after the costs of the collection of his rent?—The meaning I attach to net income is the income on which he pays income tax.

44887. He pays income tax on his net income, does he not?—That is the statement to which I adhere, and anything more than that would not be sufficient to give the tenant a chance of living and thriving on his land.

44888. If the amount of money which you call a generous offer does not bring him in what he can show he has enjoyed for previous years, you would be disposed to amend your phrase about generosity?—No, my lord, I would let it stand. I think it is generous still. The landlords have many advantages which those of former times did not obtain, as, for instance, in the case of those who sold under the Ashbourne Act.

44889. Are you prepared to tell us what you know for certain that a sale on eighteen years' purchase on second term rents of this particular property would bring in an income, when invested at 3½ per cent., equal to the net income which has been enjoyed by the landlord?—Well, of course, I could not say that from the very nature of the case unless I had seen his books.

44890. May I ask how you know that your terms are generous?—I would give him a more liberal allowance than satisfied landlords in the immediate neighbourhood. It is altogether a relative thing, you know. We have only to judge of what has been done in other parts of the country.

44891. Then when you speak of generosity so far as this estate is concerned, you did not mean that it was generous under the circumstances, but only in view of the fact that it was a higher offer than had been made successfully in neighbouring properties?—Yes, and all over Ireland in those parts.

44892. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I notice that in your parish there is a large proportion of the occupants rated at a very low rate.—At 12s. 6d. per head, my lord.

44893. That indicates that it is a very impoverished district so far as land is concerned. What is your proposal for the betterment of these small holdings?—I suggest that there are two townlands that might be substantially benefited by means of a small outlay. By means of £250 spent in deepening the bed of the river which flows from Barley Lake to the plain beneath, thirty acres of good land could be added to the holdings of the people of Crostrea. How much they need it is evidenced by the fact that though their population is 160, their aggregate valuation is only £20. In the same way, at the cost of about 250, forty acres could be also reserved from the floods for the benefit of the people of Comerbane, whose holdings are almost as unproductive as those of Crostrea.

44894. What is being done with the thirty acres now?—Well, it is grazing land. It is ruined by the periodic floods.

44895. If the Congested Districts Board gave you that amount of money, could it be done by the occupiers themselves?—It could, because the bed of the river is bog.

44896. Are there no fishing rights on the river?—The river is almost perpendicular; it falls down at an angle of 45 degrees to the plain. I am sure that Mr. Whyte has fishing rights.

44897. Supposing anyone from the Congested Districts Board intervened to do this work, would there be any objection by the owner of the fishing rights?—I don't think he would object to it.

44898. In the past it has been found difficult to do such work except by purchasing a wide area, owing to the objection of the owners. Your suggestion, as the figures show, is a very valuable one for

the district?—Yes. In one place there are four families whose access to the highway is blocked by the demesne wall, and it is only by climbing a sort of precipice that they can get out on the road. What aggravates the case is that for forty years they had a right of way. There was an old road from Glengrass to Kinnaree. The old road is there still, but grass-grown, and the wall of the demesne is only 100 yards from the main road in the vicinity of their houses; and what they want is the privilege to get through the wall, and they will not get it. They cannot see any use or home in a place of that kind, because it is inaccessibility. There is one woman who at three is completely imprisoned by the flood. Eighteen months ago her daughter was dying, and for thirty-six hours the doctor was prevented from reaching her place owing to the floods. If she got timber from the demesne she would build a bridge at her own expense, and that little concession would not be granted her although she pays £12 or £15 a year rent. And then there were fifty-four families who up to ten years ago were prohibited from getting any assistance from the county. They had not got then what they have now, a public road, and their only access was through the demesne, with the result that though they had been paying county cess for generations they were in need of roads and bridges in their own locality. They get the road ten years ago, and since the County Council has got access to their place they have built two bridges and roads and done wonderful work.

44899. I gather from your evidence that the slip or pier that was built by the Congested Districts Board does not serve its purpose, owing to the place being so bad?—That is Barrycormery. Its population is sixty-five and valuation £18. The fishing industry there has proved a failure, owing to the want of a suitable road from this village to its slip, which is half a mile away. Though hundreds of pounds of the money of the Congested Districts Board has been expended in the construction of this slip, it is practically useless to the people of the place, as their only access to it is by means of a bannock so rugged as not to be safely passable even for a mule or horse.

44900. Was there any bargain about a road being made on condition of the bridge being built?—I am not aware of that, my lord, but there was a bargain made by the Board, which they have not fulfilled with respect to giving us some boats. On the seaboard there are four townlands, inhabited by fifty-five families, who supplement by fishing the little income derived from selling their patches of soil and from labouring in Wales. A few years ago the people of two of these townlands (Makera and Boscama) got some boats from the Congested Districts Board, which, however, have proved almost useless for want of a suitable landing-place. They say that if they consented to accept these boats it was only on the strength of a hope held out to them by the Board that a slip would soon after be constructed at Boscama. That hope has not yet been realized. The money originally intended for the Boscama slip is being applied at present to the construction of a pier for the accommodation of the Glenarriff steamer. This pier will of course be an advantage to the hotels and tourists, and to the village trades. It won't, however, help the fishing industry—at least to any appreciable extent. A curing station is also required at Boscama.

44901. Do you consider the original destination a better one from the fishing point of view?—I do, my lord.

44902. With reference to the case of purchase which you were discussing with Lord Dudley, I invite your attention to the paragraph in your evidence in which you state that to the demand made by Lord Lansdowne for twenty-three years' purchase on second term rents, and twenty years' purchase on first term rents, they replied making an offer of eighteen years' purchase on first term rents and twenty-one years' purchase on second term rents. Take a rent of £100 at twenty-one years' purchase. This amounts to £2,100, and with the bonus added it amounts to £2,352, and 3½ per cent. interest on that is about £82 7s. In your opinion 10 per cent. would not suffice for a redemption?—It would not.

44903. It is not merely the expense of collection—there would be bad debts on the estate?—Oh, certainly there would.

44904. Well, for bad debts and cost of collection we have got simply £17 12s. That is not a very big

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 reduction on £100, so that your suggestion as to twenty-one years' purchase on second term rents gave the landlord his net income, allowing for a deduction of £17 13s. in £100 for cost of collection and bad debts.—Even in Lord Dudley's sense of the word his net income.

44904. CHAIRMAN.—But you would not say that bad debts would be included in net income. Obviously bad debts might amount to anything. You would not pay income tax on bad debts, for instance, would you?—No, my lord.

44905. Therefore I am assuming as net income what a man has received, exclusive of bad debts—what his books can show he has received?—But, if you allow for bad debts you must take more than 10 per cent. from his income.

44906. I think I would not. What I would suggest to you is that bad debts are a thing apart altogether, and that net income is what a man puts into his pocket outside of bad debts. Is not that so?—But so many years' purchase includes bad debts and all.

44907. Does net income include or exclude bad debts?—Well, I suppose, in a strict sense of the word net income should exclude bad debts.

44908. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is to say, before you get the net income you deduct the cost of collection and bad debts?—Yes.

44909. CHAIRMAN.—That is to say, if you are going to buy, the amount which his books show to be his net income—that is irrespective of bad debts?—It is actually worth what he is worth on paper that is what it would mean.

44910. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You call 10 per cent. an inadequate reduction for cost of collection and bad debts. Did not Mr. Redmond, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Harrington agree with that deduction?—Well, it is a deduction with which I would not agree.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—I was not asking you that. I was asking you if it was not a deduction with which Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Harrington agreed in the Land Conference.

#### Mr. DAVID DORAN EXAMINED.

Mr. David Doran.

44912. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you here on your own account?—No, sir; I was deputed by the Keshmarr Rural District Council to represent four divisions, which are not scheduled as congested.

44913. Will you tell us what you are going to say, please?—These four divisions are not scheduled as congested.

44914. Which are they?—The divisions of Dro-more, Greenan, Loughreen, and Reen.

44915. What electoral divisions are they in?—They are four electoral divisions comprised in the parish of Templemore. The main reason why these divisions are not scheduled as congested is that there are three landlords resident in the divisions, and these represent a valuation of over £500, while the valuation of the whole four divisions is only £3,625. The area of the division is 33,708 acres, and the area of the land that these three landlords have in their occupation is 3,917 acres. On the Dro-more estate.

44916. What union is that in?—Keshmarr Union. The valuation is £1,353 4s., Greenan has a valuation of £387, Loughreen £906 8s., and Reen £728 15s., making a total of £3,625, and, as I have said, it is owing to the valuation of the lands occupied by these three landlords that our valuation appears so high. In reality, when you take these 3,917 acres out of it, our valuation is low. There are in the division 226 holdings, 59 of which are under 45, and 121 under £10 valuation. A very singular state of things occurred in 1883 and 1884. These divisions, paying a penny in the pound for agricultural and technical instruction purposes, and the other electoral divisions, which are equally as well off, paying nothing.

44917. Because they are congested districts?—Yes. We might as well be part and parcel of China.

44918. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Well, that is not in the electoral division. Will you continue with your statement, please?—We applied for a boat-slip, and two officials were sent down, one was an engineer, and one was something else, and between them we got nothing. Now, what we want is this, we should be included in and scheduled in the congested districts. As you came by yesterday, I wish you had come slower, so that you could better see the character of the country you were travelling through. The people are living on mountains, rocks, and bogs, and are mainly dependent on cattle, and if foreign cattle are admitted, to which there is a tendency, we will be ruined. We are unable to turn upon tillage, because you can't make bogs tillage. There are no lands suitable for tillage in Keshmarr except in a very limited area.

44919. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you say is, that the condition in these four divisions is such that the districts ought to be scheduled as congested. The figures you have given are good enough for us.

Witness.—Very well. I will pass on and make some suggestions which I hope the Commission will embody as representing our views. When everything is settled down you will have as a necessary consequence a material improvement in the condition of the people. In a poor country like ours, which is

mainly dependent on cattle-rearing, and when we cannot turn on tillage, as Mr. Bailey has suggested, because the land is not fit for tillage, we in our divisions cannot meet the pressure of the time, because the cost of living will increase very much. Therefore, what I would suggest is, that in the case of purchase, the Estates Commissioners should purchase with a view to making the future condition of occupiers comfortable, to meet the changes of the times. We are dependent on cattle-rearing, and if Canadian or foreign cattle were admitted so well be ruined. Then there is need for time. The land is moist and peaty. There is abundance of lime in the parish of Killynisky which could be taken by the Congested Districts Board and distributed as far as Cahirciveen. It would be a great advantage to have it. If the estates were bought by the Congested Districts Board, then they would be able to improve the estates by drainage. As regards game, the question which your lordship put on the matter is the earlier part of the day, I am a tenant on an estate which was owned by an English gentleman named Colonel Gough. We bought our farms, and we put the game on the estate. What the tenants did then with the game was this. They gave so much to what was shot over the several farms.

44920. CHAIRMAN.—Where is Colonel Gough's estate?—In the division I live, in the parish of Templemore. It was bought for about fifteen years' purchase. That was the average at the time, and the game is of this value to the tenants; the poorer owners would be considerable to the tenants, but they part with the game the man who rents it will have no such consideration, because he will say, "I will have my pound of flesh," and you will see summonses against the tenants even in parish of ground game, as happened to my own knowledge when, as Chairman of the Rural Council, I acted as a magistrate. You will have continual friction and summonses for poaching of game, and therefore it would be far better that the tenants should get the game rights.

44921. Will you give me any instances of the sort of damage that could be done?—I will. On the western side of Dro-more is an estate owned by an English gentleman, who has a lot of pheasants, and they spread out along the coasts, and they do immense injury to corn crops. Sir John Colenso lives on the other side, and his pheasants do damage also, and between the two you cannot know who is responsible for the damage, and you do not know whom to proceed against under the game laws. We had a case against one of these, but the game laws are so framed that the judge said he was very sorry he could not give us damages. I have a four-acre hill, and it is nothing but a rabbit warren, and I can get no redress. You can kill ground game, but the farmer would want to be always out with his gun, and if he had not a licence he might get into trouble.

44922. A licence for what, to kill rabbits? You can shoot rabbits on your own holding, can't you?—Well now, there is a case I mentioned to you.

44923. Is there anything to prevent an Irish tenant



catching rabbits on his own holding?—I don't know that they can snare them.

44024. You are a magistrate?—I was by virtue of my office.

44025. And you don't know that he can snare them? He can kill them. However, as I say, it would lead to endless litigation, and the tenant ought to get all belonging to the land which he is purchasing. As regards the price, I was very much interested.

44026. CHAIRMAN.—Before you pass from that, I think Mr. Timothy O'Sullivan told us in his evidence that he had not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, and I think you said that there was a great deal of damage done by phossams to corn?—Yes, my lord, but you must remember—

44027. That is the reason why corn is not sent to the market?—No, my lord, in this part of the country mowing land is very scarce, and the tenants have to sow oats as a substitute for hay at a late period. What the people do is, every little plot that is at all available they take up for mowing, and the oats are sold as a substitute for hay, and the rabbits and phossams destroy that. As regards the question of price, there is in the Land Act of 1883 a clause which compels the tenant to give the landlord the right of pre-emption. If the tenant will give £1,000 in the open market for a holding, and if the landlord likes to exercise the right of pre-emption, and if the Land Court, the tribunal before which he goes, gives him only £300 he must take it. I can give two instances, one in the case of Miss Sicker, and another a man living in the West of Glasgow, and, therefore, where a landlord can use compulsion in acquiring his partner's interest at a less price than can be obtained in the open market, I cannot see why compulsion cannot be applied to the landlords.

44028. By the way, why do you say at a lower price than can be obtained in the open market?—The law is this—you are a landlord and I am a tenant. I serve notice of my intention to sell, and you serve

notice of the right of pre-emption, and you call upon the tribunal—the Land Commission or the County Court Judge—to decide the amount the tenant is bound to accept. The landlord can then acquire it at whatever price the County Court Judge or the Land Court fixes.

44029. Then I think it is open to the tenant to put evidence as to the value of that land before the tribunal. Whether it is worth £1,000 is supposed to be proved before the County Court Judge or Land Commission?—The County Court Judge decides on his value, and he is guided by whatever he says, and it is in the same with the Land Commission.

44030. In these cases you have not much confidence in the Land Commission?—They are liable to mistake, the same as everybody else. They will not take into account what a man can get for it in the open market.

44031. Do you consider the suggestion to leave it to the arbitration of the Land Commission would be satisfactory or not?—It would, provided they sent down impartial valuers.

44032. Do you suggest that impartial valuers are not sent down for pre-emption?—Well, I may say that when you have a Conservative Government in power we had little reductions in rents, because the valuers were appointed by landlord influence, and were afraid, and now we have a Liberal Government, and they have been diminished, and they are giving much better reductions.

44033. CHAIRMAN.—That is your opinion?—Oh, my lord, that is a matter of public notoriety. As regards the 10 per cent. for collection and bad debts, that not to come at all, for the only question is the value of the land and what it is capable of producing. I fail to see why the sleeping partner should go and leave the working partner to bear all the liabilities of foreign investments. I would not take into question the bad debts at all, because land should have its value like gold or silver or diamonds, or anything else.

#### MR. WILLIAM ROCKFORD EXAMINED.

44034. CHAIRMAN.—What particular point do you want to draw the attention of the Commission to?—I want to draw your attention to the return of untenanted lands of Ireland with respect to Lord Lansdowne's estate in Kerry, and I want to show the classification of these lands.\*

44035. What is the total area given in the return?—The total area of the estate is 68,364 acres in the barony of Glencorrough, of which the Government valuation is £6,488 per annum, and according to this Parliamentary return which was moved for by Mr. Ginnell, M.P., in 1896, it is shown that on Lord Lansdowne's estate there are 3,235 acres of untenanted land valued at £997 a year. The classification is as follows:—Under one class, rough mountain, there are 2,673 acres.

44036. Do you say that in Mr. Ginnell's return there is a heading "rough mountain"?—No, but in my classification of the return taken from my knowledge of the land and the Government valuation list.

44037. In Mr. Ginnell's return there is no classification at all?—No, but mansion houses are mentioned. To show that it is not a capricious opinion of my own these 2,673 acres are only valued at £45 a year.

44038. That is what you call rough mountain?—Yes.

44039. Do you say that it is unoccupied?—There is some grazing for sheep and cattle on it.

44040. Is the grazing of that in the landlord's possession?—Yes.

44041. Do you agree that the acreage of the untenanted land is 5,235 acres?—Yes.

44042. Is the whole of that 5,235 acres in his occupation?—It is in his actual occupation. He is in the sole books for it, although in some cases the grazing of it is let to other people.

44043. On the eleven months' system?—Yes. Under the second heading "Woods and Plantations" there are 1,589 acres, valued at £257 a year, and the third heading is "Demense Lands" exclusive of plantations which have already been taken into account. There are three residences, and the total

acreage of these three demenses is 213 acres, valued at £399 a year.

44044. We have been told this morning of 100 acres of land close by the town, which, I think, was described as demense lands, is that included there?—Yes; parts of these 100 acres are probably demense lands. Under my last heading, town parks and other grazing lands, only some of which are suitable for agricultural purposes, there are 662 acres, valuation £196 a year. These grazing lands are not classified in the previous three headings. Out of this large total of 5,235 acres substantially less than 500 acres would be of any use for agricultural purposes if it was required for tenants.

44045. I suppose that the whole of the 500 acres which you say could be used would be found under the heads 3 and 5?—Under 4 mainly, and less than half of it is suitable for tillage.

44046. Do these demense lands lie within demense walls?—There are no demense walls in that part of the County Kerry, but they are well fenced. With reference to the land you have mentioned around the town, some of it is in the demense of Lansdowne Lodge, and more of it is let at short tenure to residents in the neighbourhood.

44047. Does anyone live in Lansdowne Lodge?—Yes, the assistant agent, Mr. Maxwell. With reference to some of the evidence that was given at Cahergreen on the 8th instant by the Rev. Canon O'Riordan, to the effect that the tenants on Lord Lansdowne's estates were afraid to approach him on the question of sale, I think the Rev. gentleman made a mistake, because, on two occasions, there have been negotiations about sales of the estates, and he was the spokesman for the tenants, although negotiations have not come to any result. Still the negotiations were conducted, and Canon O'Riordan was the spokesman.

44048. Meet Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I should like to ask whether the whole of the 2,673 acres might not be used for the enlargement of holdings. You state that 500 acres would be useful for agricultural purposes, but the balance might be a valuable addition

July 12, 1907.

Mr. David  
Doran.

Mr. William  
Rockford.

July 10, 1907. for grazing purposes?—You are now speaking entirely, my lord, of the 600 acres!

Mr. William  
Kendrick.

44048. Yes, sometimes a tenant is greatly benefited by having his rough grazing enlarged, and, therefore, with reference to the rough mountain track, might not that portion of it be made available for the tenants; I mean if it was purchased?—Well, it represents an extremely small value. It is almost barren land, so it would not be of much material assistance to the tenants.

44049. At what stage are the negotiations on this part of the Lonsdowne property? Are they in negotiations still?—No, my lord, they are broken off.

44050. Was it merely over the game that the negotiations were broken off?—No, both price and game, as I understand.

44051. CHAIRMAN.—Was there ever any refusal on the part of Lord Lansdowne to take into consideration sales through the Congested Districts Board?—I don't think such a procedure was suggested, but it was suggested that the sales should be referred to the Estates Commissioners, but Lord Lansdowne did not acquiesce in the suggestion.

44052. Has it ever been suggested that the Lansdowne estate should be sold through the medium of the Congested Districts Board?—No.

44053. Does that apply to the whole of his estate, or only to this portion of it?—To Glenasmole, the main portion.

44054. Do you imagine that if the estate was to be acquired by the Congested Districts Board that improvements could be usefully effected by that body?—If they are prepared to spend money I have no doubt they could.

44055. In your opinion is the estate in such a condition that it could pass direct from the landlord to the tenant with any prospect that the tenant could enjoy prosperity upon the holding he acquired when improved?—Of course prosperity is a relative term. Judging from the way rents are paid, without any great effort, I imagine that with the reduction that would be obtained under the purchase terms as offered by Lord Lansdowne, namely, 35 per cent. to one class of tenants, and 25 per cent. to another, the prospects of the tenants meeting their engagements with the Government as they have in the past with Lord Lansdowne ought to be very favorable.

44056. As the agent of the estate, and therefore acquainted with it, would you tell the Commission that, in your opinion, this estate ought to be allowed to pass to the tenants without improvement?—I think it could be done without any risk to the State.

44057. That is not the point. Could you tell us if, in your opinion, the estate is in such a condition that it ought to be allowed to pass direct to the tenants under purchase without improving?—Yes.

44058. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any drainage you consider necessary to the estate?—Many holdings could be drained; and I think there are many tenants who could do a great deal more than they do now if they chose.

44059. Besides the drainage by the tenants, is there no large arterial drainage that could be done?—I don't think it is required—it is so much on the hill-sides.

44060. Is there any rationale on the estate?—No.

44061. If a public body, like the Congested Districts Board, were engaged in the transfer of the estate it might have some of these unoccupied lands?—Possibly it might.

44062. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that 10 per cent. is a fair deduction for the cost of collection on the Lansdowne Estate?—I think 10 per cent. is very fair.

44063. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any objection to telling us, roughly, what the cost of collection is?—I cannot tell offhand; but, of course, it is a very scattered estate, and there are sub-agents in the outlying districts.

44064. Supposing you have a block of property on this peninsula declared an estate, what would the cost

of collection on it be?—I should say probably 12 per cent.

44065. That is the absolute cost of collection, including bad debts, or does it exclude bad debts?—It includes bad debts.

44066. Does it include anything else except that?—I would say that would cover the administration of the estate—the management of the estate and the collection of rents.

44067. Do I understand from you that for every £300 of rental on that estate £38 represents the net income of the landlord?—Yes; that would be approximately correct.

44068. Do you think that that percentage applies to other estates or is it likely to be more or less on other estates?—I should think about much the same, that is, in Kerry.

44069. If you charge the cost of agency—of the principal agency—upon this block, you would only have to charge the other estates with the cost of the sub-agency, and might not the cost of collection on these estates be less than on the principal estate?—The expense of management on the outlying part of the estate, if it required additional assistants, would be rather higher than on the main portion.

44070. That is, if you are spreading the net of agency over the whole property?—The more distanced a property is the more difficult it is to manage. If the average block was managed from here the expense of our representatives down there could be avoided.

44071. For the purpose of arriving at what the collection expenses are, supposing you have three estates, you charge the expense of the estate office to the principal estate on the main block?—I should charge that over the whole estate. The cost of the central portion of the management would be spread over the whole estate, and any additional expense for the outlying districts to these districts.

44072. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When you deal to Lord Dudley that the collection expenses, broadly, would average a deduction of 12 per cent., did you before your mind the legal expenses involved in buying fair rents free from time to time, or would that be an additional expense?—That would include the solicitor's expenses.

44073. You would not give an exact percentage, but you give the Commission what you consider would be about the percentage?—That is right.

44074. In the event of a proposition from the bank to buy, so as to leave Lord Lansdowne his net income, would there be any objection to producing the books, so as to ascertain the net income over a number of years?—My experience as agent is that as sales or as basis that the landlord is to get his net income there is great difficulty, and one reason is that nobody can agree as to what rate of interest can be obtained for the purchase money. A great deal depends on whether or not the property is in trust, and whether you can invest the money at a high or a low rate of interest.

44075. I assume that the proposition to give the landlord his net income would be based on the investment of the proceeds at a certain rate. The rate of investment would be fixed at the start—3½, 4, or 4½ per cent., whatever it was. Assuming that the owner was to get his net income at a fixed percentage, to be determined beforehand, would there be much objection to our getting the books, with a view to determining over the preceding twenty-five years the net income?—I cannot pledge Lord Lansdowne on these lines at the least.

44076. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that a method could be arrived at of finding out what the net income was by reference to the books without necessarily involving publicity of the details?—Certainly.

44077. So that if the objection of any particular landlord—I don't wish to take Lord Lansdowne's instance as a particular instance—to showing his books was, that if negotiations broke down, the details of his business might not be public property, that is an objection which might be easily overcome?—If one could agree as to the person by whom the inspection of the books was to be undertaken.

44078. There is no reason to suppose that that would be a difficult matter?—No.

Wm. Archdeacon DAVY O'LEARY examined.

July 18, 1907

Yes.  
Archdeacon  
Davy  
O'Leary.

44792. CHAIRMAN.—You are Parish Priest of Kenmare, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kerry?—Yes. I have been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Macgarra, Bishop of Kerry, to give evidence before the Commission on Congested Districts regarding the condition of the County of Kerry; and the Rural District Council of Kenmare have asked me to describe the condition of the Parish of Kenmare. The principal industries of the county are agriculture and fishing; other industries exist only to a limited extent. If a line were drawn east and west from the town of Tralee, it would divide the county into two portions, which present a marked contrast to each other. While the northern portion is generally level, and the land is mostly districts good, suited for tillage as well as pasture, South Kerry is, for the most part, mountainous, leaving but little scope or opportunity for tillage. The land in the baronies of Glencar, Dunlough, Iragh, and Corkagony consists to a large extent, of isolated mountains, moor, and bog. In his History of Kerry, Smith, referring to the district in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, says:—"This part of the country is mostly encumbered with mountains and coarse pasture grounds, the greater part of which is almost one continued rock terminated with bog affording very indifferent food for cattle; and it is justly esteemed the least profitable and most unsuitable land in the whole county." But the inhabitants of these baronies, mainly by their persevering industry and toil, have in the course of generations turned a considerable portion of the bog and mountain slopes into pasture land. This process of reclamation still goes on, and with persistent, untiring effort the tenant farmer and drover the for-holding bog or the wild mountain side, until he rears his spear in the green field. The greater part of the parish of Kenmare seems to have been thus reclaimed from mountain and bog, and yet it is, with the exception of one electoral division excluded from the operation of the Congested Districts Board. The rule for determining a congested division works out very strongly and unfairly in some instances. Townlands are occasionally, by reason of some accidental disadvantage, declared non-congested, while neighbouring townlands of much the same nature are classified as congested. Thus, Dromasag and Gortnacagh are congested; but Leona Road, Gortnacagh, and Cap-pagh lying on the opposite side of the narrow river, the Sheen, are not congested. Yet the quality of the land along the Sheen Valley on both sides of the river is quite uniform. In Corkagony Mired is supposed not to be congested, though the people living in it are not better off than their less favoured neighbours in the congested districts. I would suggest that the whole of the County Kerry should be declared congested; and that all tenants of holdings of 250 valuation and under should be entitled to the special advantages which the Board now offers to those whose land is valued at 27. If the average valuation per head of the entire county were taken into account, we should seem justified in regarding Kerry as entitled to the advantage at the hands of the Board. Estates have been sold in Kerry in almost every parish; but some large estates still remain unsold. The prices demanded by the landlords vary from twenty to twenty-four and a quarter pence's purchase of the second term rent. This shows a considerable advance on the average price at which estates were sold previous to the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Land was sold before the Wyndham Act at an average price of about eighteen years' purchase; the average at the present time in Kerry, is in or about twenty-two years' purchase. One landlord offered, in the opinion, to sell to his tenant, asking twenty years' purchase for the lands. A large number of the tenants thought the price too high and refused to purchase. These same tenants consented a short time ago to pay twenty-three years' purchase for their farms. It is very questionable whether a reduction of 8s. in the pound for second term rent is sufficient to enable the farmer in South Kerry to face the future with an easy mind, and without fear. Most of the farmers depend to a considerable extent, on the value of the cattle on the mountain pasture to enable them to pay their rent and to meet their other obligations. Let the price of cattle fall for any cause, and the benefit derived from the reduction ceases. The number of foreign cattle introduced into England affects the

price of cattle; and if Canadian calves are admitted at any time—by no means an unlikely event—the tenants will not be able to meet the exaction, with the result either of ruin to themselves or an increase on the rates. A landlord, whose rents are considered to be high, recently offered to sell a portion of his estate, giving to the tenants a reduction of 4s. to 5s. in the pound. This is more trifling with the tenants. The same landlord refused to sell a considerable portion of his estate. A reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief. But it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper, or to maintain his family in greater comfort. The extent to which the farming class is indebted to the shopkeepers gives ground for alarm regarding the future. Making every allowance for prosperous years, improved cultivation, and the greater profit which the farmer makes on his holding, many years must elapse before the farmer can show a clear sheet with the shopkeeper, who has been generally ready to assist and to stand by the farmer in his hour of need. The mortality of calves in Kerry is considerable; and if a farmer suffers special loss in this way, he is on the verge of ruin. He must have recourse to the shopkeeper and the Bank to stare off the evil day. Keeping these facts and the wretched condition of the peasantry in view, the effect of a reduction of 2s. in the pound to poor farmers, whose holdings are situated in perhaps the wildest district in the country, must seem callous on the part of the landlord. Some landlords refuse to sell except on conditions which the tenants are not disposed to accept; to meet such cases the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners might use power to intervene and arrange the difficulty by compulsion or arbitration. It will not conduce to the peace or prosperity of the country, if any body of tenants shall be deprived of the right or privilege of purchasing their holdings. The statistics of emigration show that Kerry is losing considerably from the drain on its population. The population of the county in 1891 was 283,800; in 1901 the population was estimated at 168,725—a decrease of 115,075. This means a considerable drain on the resources of the county. The money which has been expended on the maintenance and education of the emigrants is lost to the country for ever, and as each inhabitant is supposed to contribute to the general wealth and prosperity, the evil resulting from emigration is incalculable. This evil is accentuated by the fact that it is not the weak and infirm that leave the country, but in the main the young and vigorous and strong on whom every nation depends not only for its growth and progress but for its very existence. In 1891 the population of Kenmare Parish was 6,490; in 1901 the number declined to 5,000, and the decrease is still in progress. Last year, 1,671 people emigrated from the county; of these there were 178 males between the ages of 15 and 20, 583 between 20 and 25, and 162 between 25 and 30. The females formed the great bulk of the remainder. That is a deplorable condition of affairs, and every effort should be strained to keep the youth in the country and provide employment for them. Where industries exist, there is a noticeable effect on the population. The fisheries have been developed to some extent along the south and north-western coasts, with the result that the parish of Ferritor is the only parish in the county where the population has increased. There the young men stay at home, because of the inducement of profitable employment. While, on the other hand, agricultural labourers are leaving from the country, lured by the brighter prospects held out to them by their friends in America. The lace schools that exist in the county also help to keep the girls engaged in that industry at home. They can earn, according to their skill and industry, sums varying from 4s. to 12s. a week; in some instances they can earn up to 15s., and even 21s. Even the smaller sums are a great help to the family; they help to pay the rent of the house; while the girls, who are expert at their work, can support the whole family. If other industries were started, which would be likely to exist permanently in a neighbourhood, some alleviation of the present evil would be experienced. The home industries, which still exist should receive every maintenance and support until they have been put on a safe and permanent basis. Weaving and

July 10, 1907.

For  
Archdeacon  
David  
O'Leary.

spinning for instance, which were so generally engaged in forty or fifty years ago should receive some kind of encouragement where they still exist. They are a source of profit yet in some places. There are various ways in which the energies of the Board might be expended; along the sea coast, we might have more piers, slips, and boats; dredging is badly needed for some harbours, and net-making and net-repairing might be taught. In the country districts the people should receive proper practical instruction in the cultivation and improvement of the land; they should receive aid for the making of drains, smaller sums of money than they may receive at present being granted at low interest. Roads should be made in some instances to their dwellings, particularly when the people live in villages. Where the embankment of rivers is imperfect leading to the flooding of considerable tracts of country, the Congested Districts Board or the Agricultural Department should be empowered to execute the work necessary to confine the river within its proper bed. No Government should allow such ruin and havoc to the land and such danger to the health of the inhabitants as result from the overflow of the river in flood. The plantation of forest trees in many mountainous districts, besides being a source of profit, would conduce to the health of the general community. This will scarcely be done by individuals. The farmer would have to wait for a considerable time to derive any substantial profit from such a source. The instances of successful planting of mountain sides and marshy land in Kerry give a guarantee that any money expended in that direction will produce valuable plantations and forests. I must now refer to a subject to which considerable importance is attached in this county. The opinion is strongly held that Kerry does not receive the support from the Board which its condition demands. Along the Western coast, principally in Donegal, Galway, and Mayo, large fishing fleets have been created at the public expense, while we cannot gather that anything of a similar kind has been done for Kerry. Loans may, indeed, have been given to enable fishermen to buy trawlers, boats, and canvas; it is to be assumed that these loans have been repaid. But no fleet of fishing boats established by the Congested Districts Board has appeared in Kerry waters. The same discrimination as against Kerry has been exercised in other directions—in technical instruction, in the purchase of estates, in agricultural schemes, in industrial schemes, in agricultural loans, etc. It is to be desired that in any reconstruction or modification of the Congested Districts Board a special representative should be appointed for Kerry and South-West Cork. We shall then have a distinct assurance that this large district shall receive a proportionate share of the public grants. It would be even advisable that a certain sum of money should be earmarked for Kerry, to be expended in meeting the needs and improving the condition of the county. Complaint has been made that the Board is unnecessarily slow in putting into effect its power of purchase under the Act of 1903. The landlords show a reluctance to sell to the Board, for this and other reasons. And the farmers are thus deprived of advantages which the Land Purchase Act evidently intended they should enjoy. The section of the Act dealing with the subject is practically a dead letter. The hosiery school in Killarney is doing good and useful work, and it is hoped that it will continue. Parish Committees also are carrying out the object for which they were instituted. They have proved of great service in some districts, while in others, for various reasons, they are ineffectual. There is not much room in the county for migration, but some landlords hold large farms in their own hands, and they would be likely to part with them if they were approached by the Congested Districts Board or the Estate Commissioners.

44660. You say that the whole County Kerry should be declared congested, and that all tenants of holdings of £20 valuation and under should be entitled to the special advantages which the Board now offers to those whose land is valued at £7½.—Yes. I say that solely because there are some advantages which I am aware that those under £7 valuation enjoy as against those who have a higher valuation.

44661. Under the present arrangement a holder of over £7 valuation is not entitled to.—My remark is intended to convey that persons who have a valuation

of £50 should not be excluded from the advantages of those Parish Committees, or any other institutions that may be established by the Congested Districts Board in the future.

44662. Then you go on to speak about the enhancement of prices brought about by the Act of 1903, and you say that a certain number of landlords offered in the eighties to sell at lower prices, and that the price of this sort of land went up after the Act of 1903, and then you say it is very questionable whether a reduction of 5s. in the £ for second-term rent is sufficient to enable the farmer in South Kerry to face the bid with an easy mind and without fear. May I ask you on that whether it is your opinion that a landlord ought to sell his property at such a price as will enable the tenant to buy on such easy terms that is absolutely safeguarded from all possible loss in the future?—No. I should consider the interests of the landlord as well as the tenant, decidedly. A tenant in South Kerry who buys at a reduction of 5s. in the £ is very much worse off than one who buys in North Kerry, or more favoured districts, under the Congested Districts Board, because the dangers attending a purchase are much greater. The future holds out to him much more uncertainty than for the farmer who lives on the better pasture lands; and I have noted here a few instances in which great danger seems to me to threaten farmers in South Kerry. As you have heard frequently from the witnesses, these depend much for the payment of their rent, the maintenance of their families, and the payment of the shopkeeper on the stores that are fed on the mountains.

44663. But that is common to all congested districts, is not it?—Yes. As distinguished from the rest of Ireland, I say that a reduction of 5s. in the £ is attended with very much greater danger and risk to the tenant farmer in this particular district of the county than I should say it is in the north of the county or other better parts of Ireland. To me this thing seems evident.

44664. My only point is this—that, of course, the purchase of any ordinary business has, naturally, to take into account what his prospects in the future are. In fact, the very old maxim holds good as regards purchases second-hand. You would not go so far as to say that that maxim should not apply also with regard to the purchasing of lands in Ireland.—Of course, it applies to every tenant who purchases in Ireland. It is on that account particularly that the tenants in South Kerry will have to be very careful about the price that they pay, solely on account of the great risk that they run.

44665. A tenant buying land in Ireland must use the same judgment as any other person uses, and must make up his mind as to whether it is really worth his while to buy at all, or whether it is not better for him to remain as tenant; but it is surely straining things altogether to say that he is to be relieved from the necessity of taking that precaution by having his bid given to him at such a low price that his future success is assured?—You misinterpret my meaning very considerably.

44666. That is not your view?—No. If you take, for instance, a special figure instead of 5s., if you take 6s., or 5s. 6d., we can argue the case then in the concrete. We can compare the figures, and see to what extent the landlord would suffer, and to what extent the tenant will be benefited; but you may take it as certain from me that the very smallest addition to the tenant will be a considerable advantage to him. They are small reductions in the landlord's income, and will be of very telling moment to him or his family.

44667. It is a matter of opinion and calculation.—Yes.

44668. A good many small concessions would add up a large sum?—Yes. Take a small case—that will be sufficient to illustrate what I mean. There is a farm in Dingle, which was held by the Protestant Nuns. The rent was fixed by the arbitration of value sent down by the Commission at £17 10s. On my advice the bishop said that, which was a second-term rent, at 24½ years' purchase—that is, 5s. reduction. The sum of money coming 5s. therefore, will be £232 14s. The bonus will be £25 18s. 5d., and the total that will be received by the bishop for the Protestant Nuns will be £258 12s. 5d.; and that at 4 per cent will give £17 2s. 8½d. That is just a few shillings less than the actual amount previously received.

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44283. When you take 4 per cent. as the figure, I conclude it was within the bishop's power to invest that £428 in whatever security he chose—I don't know exactly.

44290. He was not bound to invest it in a trustee security?—Not if you distinguish between a trust security and the ordinary security. I suppose there would be some distinction as to the exact amount of interest that would be required; but I am looking to a statement which was very distinctly made by the Duke of Devonshire, when the question of this Bill was before the House of Lords. It is to be presumed that he had had a great deal of experience in the financial world, but he seemed to indicate the idea that in a great many instances very safe securities could not be obtained at 4 per cent. under the provisions of that law, which, as you are aware, extended the scope of trust securities.

44291. It entirely depends on whether the money is free or is not. If a man has the freehold of his estate, and can invest the money that he receives as he likes, I have no doubt that he can get 4 per cent., but if he is only a tenant for life, and obliged to reinvest that money in trustee securities, it is very seldom that he will get 4 per cent. 3½ per cent. is what we have been told is considered the fair figure—I was under the impression that he could get 4 per cent. If you state he must take 3½ per cent. I will take it from you.

44292. If you read the evidence given before us, especially evidence like that of the stockbroker to the Bank of England, who has, of course, enormous experience in these things, you will find that, so far as we can judge, 3½ per cent. represents about the interest which can be obtained from trustee securities—I have no doubt that that would be about the general condition.

44293. Then, taking your instance, if that £428 had to be invested at 3½ per cent., there would be a loss of income?—Yes.

44294. When we get illustrations of this kind it is almost impossible, is not it, to judge how far they are of general application, unless we know the absolute circumstances of the property?—Quite so. I merely want to point out that 3½ per cent. is not to be absolutely relied on at all as a rule in determining the net income. In a great many cases, I suppose, it might be difficult to get over 2½ per cent.

44295. I suppose you will allow that the great bulk of Irish landed property is in trust, and is not held in fee?—I was always under that impression.

44296. Therefore, the great majority of landlords selling are not able to get the rate of interest which was obtainable in this particular case by the bishop?—I think it will depend very much on the financial condition of the friends of these landlords. If the landlords selling have got friends who are thoroughly up in the condition of the financial market, I can quite conceive that they would make a very much better bargain than those who are not so situated.

44297. Possibly; but, as you know, what trustees can invest in is not altogether a question of knowledge. It is a question of law, which the Trustee Act has laid down—I thought that was over-ruled by the Act of 1905 extending the scope of the investments.

44298. Yes; the 1905 Act does, to a certain extent, extend that?—Therefore, I don't think it should be worked altogether on the side of the landlord. If the Act gives him the privilege of doing so, it should work also on the side of the tenant. We have seen what a recognised authority has said in the House of Lords. I don't want to have any cast-iron rule. The tenants, you may take it from me, will be absolutely satisfied with 3½; but they will not be satisfied with the figure of 3½ per cent. They have got a privilege from the Legislature. It is a privilege which has been granted mainly in their interests, though it seems to be in favour of the landlords, namely—that the landlords can purchase on securities that were not recognised as sufficient for trust purposes before the Act.

44299. He has not yet been given the privilege of altering the securities in which trust funds may be invested?—We were under the impression that he had got those privileges.

44300. You also say a landlord whose rents are considered to be high recently offered to sell a portion of his estate, giving to the tenants a reduction of four shillings to six shillings to the pound, and that

this is more trifling with the tenants?—My remark on that applies to that particular case.

44301. What do you mean by saying that his rents are considered to be high?—I suppose they have been fixed by the Land Court?—They have not, except in a few cases.

44302. They might be fixed by the Land Court?—They might be if the tenants were disposed to enter the courts.

44303. If the tenants have any reason to suppose that the rents are too high, they have their remedy of going into the Land Court?—Certainly, but in this particular case there were certain reasons—you may call them prejudices on the part of the tenants if you will—that prevented them from going into the Land Courts. When the Land Act of 1881 came into operation we had the misfortune to have in Kerry a Commission which completely demoralised the people, and instead of lowering the rents, which as everybody knew were too high absolutely, in some cases it increased them. It was known in Kerry as the John George McCarthy Commission.

44304. What is the more Parliamentary term for that Commission?—The Amiable Land Commission. John George McCarthy was at the head of it. He had been a member of Parliament, and was appointed Legal Assistant Commissioner.

44305. These were gentlemen sent down by the Land Commission to revise rents?—Yes.

44306. They actually put the rent up in some cases?—Yes; in a lot of cases, and in most of the cases they gave ridiculous reductions, so that the people were actually repelled from going into that court. That is a historical fact. You may call that more prejudice, but it is a fact.

44307. But the reason was, I suppose, that in the opinion of those gentlemen the rents were, if anything, too low?—I hope for their own sake that that was their opinion.

44308. Was there any other reason?—I am afraid it was attributed to something else. I don't like to say hard things about other people, but people commonly attribute it either to ignorance, or to landlord prejudice on the part of the Commissioners. We cannot enter into the minds of individuals. I give you the fact and state how the fact was interpreted. It was one of the greatest misfortunes that happened to the County Kerry that that particular Commission was sent there. I state that merely to explain the conditions of the property that I refer to where the landlord offered four to six shillings in the pound. In a few instances the rents were second term rents.

44309. Sir FRANCIS MOWAT?—He offered four shillings on the second, and six shillings on the first term rents?—Yes, but the fact was that the landlord was not disposed to sell at all. I dare say that is why he put down that price. The parish priest of Anascaul wrote to him shortly after the Act of 1905 began to operate, and he never answered the priest's letter.

44310. CHAIRMAN?—How did he arrive at what the second term rents were if the tenants have not gone into court, and if there is no such thing as a voluntary reduction outside?—There is no such thing in existence at all. A person must either go into court, or he can adopt another course. The landlord and tenant may approach the Commissioners and ask them to send down valuers to fix a second term rent without going into court. That will be recognised by the Land Commission as second term rent.

44311. But you say that that has not been done here?—In this particular case I have not said that.

44312. I thought you said that the people, because of the example that occurred soon after the Land Act passed had been deterred?—Not all, but a good portion of them.

44313. With regard to this particular instance, you said that rents were considered to be high; I asked had they had them fixed and you said no?—Not in the court.

44314. And you told us the reason was that there had been an instance of a Commission which actually increased some rents, and the tenants had therefore been deterred from going into court?—Yes. The landlord then, to make up for that, gave them an allowance.

44315. He makes them an allowance?—Of three shillings in the pound.

44316. That is a reduction of rent?—Yes, a reduction made by him, but not recognised by the courts. He can withdraw it at any time.

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45017. It is a reduction made by him and accepted by the tenants in lieu of a legal fixation?—Not in lieu of it.

45018. I think it must be?—It is not. I know the facts of the case perfectly. It is simply because it was notorious that the tenants were rented too highly. Then the landlord, in consideration of that notorious fact, gave them a reduction of three shillings in the pound, provided that they paid within a certain time. If they did not pay within the certain time, then the reduction was not given.

45019. Is not this the fact—the Act of 1882 gives the tenant the right to go into court to get a rent fixed if he chooses?—Yes.

45020. In many cases in Ireland instead of going to the legal expense of going into court, the landlord makes a voluntary reduction, which the tenant accepts, and which saves both sides the trouble and expense of having the rent legally fixed?—Yes.

45021. That is what has occurred in this case?—Yes.

45022. Then an arrangement of that sort is, I submit, an alternative; it is in lieu of a legal fixation?—You call it a substitute.

45023. Mr. Kavanagh.—It is not a judicial rent?—Not in any sense. The landlord can withdraw it at any moment.

45024. CHAIRMAN.—If he does the tenant can go into court?—Certainly, but this barrier of prejudice on their part—I don't want to say whether it is reasonable or unreasonable—is there. They won't go into court.

45025. It is a voluntary arrangement in lieu of, and in substitution for, the legal arrangement?—I object to the word substitution altogether, because the landlord has the right of receding from it, which he will not be able to do in the case of a fixed term rent fixed by the Land Commission.

45026. That may be so?—It would be a substitute in this way, if that reduction was laid before the Land Commission, and they recognised it as a judicial rent.

45027. The difference is that in the one case the Land Commission fixes the rent, which remains a constant quantity for a period of fifteen years; in the other case it is a voluntary arrangement which can be withdrawn by the landlord?—Yes. That is the objectionable feature of it.

45028. That is the difference between the two; but so long as the landlord continues to give that reduction, and so long as the tenant accepts that arrangement, it is, as a matter of fact, a voluntary arrangement agreed to by both parties in substitution of the legal arrangement enacted by Parliament and contained in the Act of 1881, and in subsequent Land Acts?—We are disputing about words. It is a matter of words. I don't acknowledge that it is a substitute. The difference is so great.

45029. Mr. O'Keefe.—I damage you will admit that a man who is supposed to appraise the value of land should know something about it?—Certainly. I modify my answer to his lordship. I know it from the general opinion of the farmers or from experts. They are quite as competent to form an opinion as the judge sitting on the bench in any case that is brought before him under those circumstances.

45030. CHAIRMAN.—You have also said that the extent to which the farmers are in debt to the shopkeepers gives ground for alarm regarding the future; and before that you said that a reduction in the rent or annuity will, no doubt, give immediate relief, but it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper or to maintain his family in greater comfort?—Yes. You will notice that remark refers to a reduction of five and seven shillings in the pound.

45031. Is the indebtedness of the farmers to the shopkeepers greater than it used to be?—I am afraid it is deplorable.

45032. In it greater than it used to be?—I should think so. It has been for the last twenty years quite alarming in its proportions. I have had some cases brought under my notice that would make the farmer practically bankrupt if the shopkeeper insisted on his rights; and I am afraid that the arrears are to some extent due to the improvidence of the farmers themselves, combined, of course, with their own extreme poverty.

45033. You would not suggest that it has any reference to the question of rent?—I do suggest that it has some reference to it. I take it in this way. Suppose that the produce of a farm is £25, in which the farmer has to support himself and his family. I speak now of the actual money value of things that can be got only in the shops, such as clothes, flour, and things of that kind. From the resources of his income, from which the extent of what he has to get from the shopkeeper must come, he must first pay the landlord; and the balance is very variable.

45034. The first witness we had to-day, Mr. Sullivan, was a shopkeeper, and I think he told us that the indebtedness of the farmers had increased a recent year?—That I don't know anything about, but I speak of cases that were brought under my notice recently, and in the past.

45035. I think that he told us that. As a shopkeeper he ought to be aware of his facts?—That may be his personal experience of it. My evidence is not in any way contradictory to him.

45036. But as a shopkeeper he ought to know something about it?—Yes.

45037. If the indebtedness of the farming class has increased, and if it has reference to rent, you think there would have been lately an increase of rent?—Not necessarily.

45038. If the indebtedness has increased, and it is due to rent?—You speak of the increase of the indebtedness. I have not spoken of that.

45039. We were told by the shopkeeper himself that the debt is increasing; is it not because the standard of living and the expectation of the standard of living has risen in recent years?—To some extent, yes, but not altogether.

45040. What should you imagine was a common figure for the small farmer to own a shopkeeper?—A common figure would be from £25, £30, £35, £40, or £45. It varies very much. I know the case of one person who has a liability of about £80, or he has got a farm of about £10 valuation.

45041. That is probably an extreme case. You began at £30 or £25. Shall we take £30 as a more common sum?—I think you might take it at £25, £30 is a very common case. It depends very much on the credit of the farmer. If you struck an average you might perhaps take £30.

45042. What sort of a farmer would owe £30 to a farmer, say, with four cows.

45043. What rent would he pay?—It would depend very much.

45044. What is the common figure?—I speak for the County Kerry and not for Keshmure.

45045. Take a man in the County Kerry with four cows?—I cannot give you an answer to that.

45046. Can you give me a sort of a rough guess? They pay £12 in some places, and they pay £8 in others. If you ask me my individual opinion as to what they should pay I would say that it all depends on the nature of the land.

45047. Do you think £5 a year rent is a fair sum to take for the class of farmer who owes £20 to the shopkeeper?—£4 or £5, but that is purely hypothetical.

45048. I may take £5 as illustrating the rent of the man who probably owes £30 to the shopkeeper?—Yes.

45049. You say a reduction of from four to six shillings in the £ is trifling and does not enable the poor farmer to pay his debts. May I ask what reduction would not be trifling?—Do I make that statement? My words have been rather carefully considered.

45050. You give us an instance of the landlord who offered to sell his estate at reductions of four shillings and six shillings in the £, and say this is not trifling with the tenants, and you say "A reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief, but it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper, or to maintain his family in greater comfort. The extent to which the farming class is indebted to the shopkeeper gives grounds for alarm regarding the future." I am perfectly entitled to assume, I think, that the meaning of that is that the pressure of rent is so great that the tenants have got into debt with the shopkeeper?—No; I don't think you are entitled to assume that. You are entitled to assume that the reduction of five shillings in the £ will not go far

in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper.

45051. You say that a reduction of from four to six shillings in the £ is more trifling with the tenants?—In the case of that landlord. I have not made the assertion generally though it may be applicable generally.

45052. What reduction do you consider would not be trifling, and would go some way?—Any substantial reduction over five shillings, say 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., or six shillings. I think that these would be very reasonable.

45053. Take reductions of six shillings and eight shillings?—They would be quite satisfactory. I would take 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

45054. A reduction of six shillings in the £ on a man of £5 would be £1 10s. 6d.—It would take fourteen years to pay his debts with that reduction. Therefore my statement is absolutely proved. It won't go far.

45055. Even with what you call a substantial reduction, which is not trifling with the tenants, it will take fourteen years to pay his debt?—Not quite; ten or eleven, or twelve.

45056. Six shillings in the £?—But if he gets eight shillings in the £ it will be £2 off.

45057. In the one case he gets a reduction of £1 10s., and in the other case he gets a reduction of £2. The latter reduction would not pay off the debt for ten years, and the former would take fourteen?—It is a very substantial difference.

45058. These are the two reductions which you say are not trifling?—Yes; but the advantage of being able to pay off in ten years as compared with fourteen is very substantial.

45059. But what you call trifling reductions are generally six or four shillings in the £; and with these reductions it would take fourteen or twenty years to pay off the debt, as against ten or fourteen years with the other reductions; that is if the people saved the whole of the difference. As a matter of fact the differences are very small?—They are small in your eyes and in mine, but to a poor wretched farmer every shilling and shilling is very material.

45060. But that is the difference between what you call trifling and what you call satisfactory, twenty years as against fourteen years, and fourteen years as against ten years?—You carry my remark "trifling" beyond what I intended it should go. I refer to the particular case of that estate, where, according to the general judgment, the rents are very high. They have to pay on that estate with which I am very well acquainted, £3 to the cow. You are aware that we calculate by the cow down in Kerry. On the neighbouring estate they pay about £1 10s. to the cow. Nothing can be clearer and plainer than the discrepancy between the two, and the injustice of the conditions of the one as contrasted with those of the other. I have been living in that parish for seven years, and I have heard the people speak about it. I am giving you, therefore, not my judgment, but the judgment of the people in the matter.

45061. You say: "Keeping these facts and the wretched condition of the peasantry in view the offer of a reduction of three shillings in the £ to poor farmers whose holdings are situated in perhaps the wildest district in the country must seem callous on the part of the landlord." That is the first we have heard of a three shillings reduction. I thought you said it was four shillings?—I hope you will hear no more cases of the kind.

45062. The instance you gave us was a reduction of four shillings?—This is not the same case as the previous one. This is the case of a landlord, who, immediately after the passing of the Act of 1863, had the magnificent public spirit to offer the wretched people living around Slieve Head, the most westerly and the wildest point in Europe, a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45063. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who was he?—Mr. Dymond. The strange thing about it is that in other respects he seemed to be rather interested in the tenants. He built houses and a school for them, but as for a reduction of rent, it was not to be expected from him.

45064. CHAIRMAN.—This is for sale?—Yes, for sale of the lands. He offered to sell on terms that would give a reduction of three shillings in the £. His sub-agent, Mr. Huggard, as the tenants informed me,

said that he would sell at a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45065. That is callous on the part of the landlord?—Most decidedly.

45066. I don't wish to argue whether it is or not. The only point I ask is where do you draw the line between what is callous and what is not callous?—When a person is aware that the condition of those dependent upon him is already rather bad, and he gives the minimum amount of reduction, I call that man callous, and driving a hard bargain.

45067. As a matter of fact, when you talk about driving a hard bargain, would you say that apart altogether from sentiment, and regarding purchase and sale on business lines, a proper price can only be estimated on the basis of net income; would you say that the landlord was callous for asking his tenants to pay a price which would give him his net income?—No; I should not.

45068. Then suppose that in this instance a reduction of three shillings in the £ was the full reduction that could be given if the income was to be insured, would you be inclined to call that callous?—I should, because the case would be too exceptional. You make a condition which is not of general application, and I don't think that is fair or reasonable. You make a condition which is of a very exceptional nature. You take Mr. Dymond as an ordinary landlord, although another twentieth of the landlords have offered five, six, or seven shillings reduction to tenants on good lands where the tenants themselves are fairly well off and in prosperity. When you remember this fact you will see that it is decidedly hard-hearted and callous on the part of a landlord to ask these wretched creatures, living at the very extremity of Europe, with their lands torn by the force of the Atlantic winds blowing in to them from Labrador, to purchase at a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45069. I could understand all that. It may be too much. I don't say that it is not an exorbitant demand. My point is—can you say any demand is callous or hard-hearted, or anything else, unless you are cognisant of the actual sum of money which is going to return the net income to the owner?—I can. All the circumstances of the landlord show that he is not in any want. He was a very kind owner to the tenants. He built houses for them.

45070. Whether he is in want or not does not affect the question. You have told us that, in your opinion, when a man sells an estate he is entitled to ask for a sum of money which will give him his net income?—Yes, generally.

45071. Where do you make exceptions?—When the case comes before me I may make exceptions.

45072. You say that in general a man is entitled to ask for his net income?—Yes.

45073. Tell us what exceptions you have in your mind in which that rule would be departed from?—When the conditions of his tenantry are such as would make the application of the land law to their case too severe a strain on them—where the value of humanity would say that it was too great a strain on them—then I say that the landlord should sacrifice some of his net income. I don't at all maintain, and have never held to the rule, that the landlord should in every instance get his net income.

45074. Would you say that a man is only entitled to his net income when it can be said that his tenants can afford to pay a sum of money which will give him his net income?—No. I say that, as a general rule, a landlord may look naturally for his net income.

45075. There are to be certain exceptions—in cases where the holdings are swept by winds from Labrador?—You refer to the amount of the reduction so as to make it appear that the landlord grants it only in order to get his net income. I deny that altogether.

45076. I want to know when you would make an exception?—I don't think I am bound exactly to answer questions like that. I don't feel myself ever competent to answer it; but when the case comes before me I shall deal with it.

CHAIRMAN.—If you don't care to answer it, please don't do it.

45077. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your point is that the reduction would bring in more than his net income?—That is my point. I am afraid that we have been at cross-purposes.

July 30, 1867.

Vm.  
Arncliffe  
David  
O'Leary.

July 10, 1907.

Yes.  
Archdeacon  
David  
O'Leary.

45078. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any reason to know that in that particular case the reduction of 3s. in the £ would bring in more than his net income?—I have the general information that 3s. in the £ properly invested will give every person more than his net income: I mean by that the income derived from his property.

45079. In every case?—I think so. I am sure in any case.

45080. And more than that?—Yes, if invested at 4 per cent.; most decidedly.

45081. The reason then you say that this offer is callous is not because your good heart makes you think that there ought to be any sentimental reason for the landlord giving the tenants exceptional terms, but because you think that it would have given him more than his net income?—For the two reasons. I don't hesitate at all to put it before you; because it gives him more than his net income, and because it is an act of cruelty, if they were not his tenants at all, to practically induce them to purchase their farms at such a reduction. It is repulsive to humanity.

45082. Where does the inducement come in?—The reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief. Many persons have bought on terms that they did not approve of, merely because they felt that they would get immediate relief, and they said to themselves let the coming generation provide for itself.

45083. That is not rating the intelligence of those particular tenants at a very high level?—Don't ask me to pass a decision on them. I would rather not.

45084. In other words, you imagine that there was danger of these people being practically bribed by the consideration of an immediate reduction of a few shillings in the £ to undertake an obligation which would be disastrous in the future?—Which may be disastrous or may be difficult to meet.

45085. You really think that a body of independent people would be likely to undertake a thing of the kind?—I am aware that they have; but I don't pass an opinion. I merely give you the fact for what it is worth.

45086. These people have advisers?—Sometimes. Sometimes they have not.

45087. Are not their advisers strong enough to put before them the dangers of the thing which you see so clearly?—Perhaps so. I don't know any case where the advice was given in a matter of that kind. Sometimes they act on their own advice.

45088. You also say that some landlords refuse to sell, except on conditions that the tenants are not disposed to accept. To meet such cases you suggest that the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners might get power to intervene, and arrange the difficulty by compulsion or arbitration. On what terms would you suggest that the compulsion should be applied?—When either the landlord refuses to sell to the tenants or there is absolutely a breakdown of the negotiations between them.

45089. But on what terms as regards price would you exercise compulsion?—I really could not tell you. I would have to take the individual case. It is utterly impossible to answer a question of that kind with regard to all estates. If you tell me any particular estate that I am acquainted with I shall be able to tell you.

45090. Would you say that in any case compulsion should be exercised to force a man to give up his property, and be at a loss by it?—Not if he has substantially.

45091. If there was any loss by it?—I think, as I have already said, the landlord may in some instances lose a little.

45092. That was voluntary sale. You have now got to compulsory sale. Do you think it is fair for the State to compel a man to give up property, no matter what it is, and be a loser by it?—Not if he is a loser to a great extent.

45093. To any extent?—Certainly I do.

45094. You think it is fair that the State should compel a man to lose any money at all by compulsion?—Certainly.

45095. On what grounds?—Because of the public utility and advantage. Public advantage has demanded for the last twenty-one years that the landlords have had to give up portion of their rents by the judgment of the courts. It is a principle that has been recognised in English law, and may be carried out to its proper legitimate logical conclusion.

45096. Are you prepared to adhere to the principle which has governed compulsory purchase under English law?—Do you refer to English law as applied in Ireland?

45097. Not—I don't know anything about the English law.

45098. There is compensation for the acquisition of allotments and the acquisition of land for railways in England: would you be prepared to say that you would accept the principle which governs the compulsory acquisition of a property in those cases?—Not until I knew the principle. I would be asking the same if I did. When the principle of English law is applied in this country we shall be able to tell about it then.

45099. At any rate, I am to understand from you that, in your opinion, in Ireland it would be just by the State to take a man's property by compulsion, even if that compulsion led to a loss?—Occasionally, yes, cases may arise in which that would occur. I say instances the case of Lord Clarendon. I think it is perfectly competent for the State, in the case of a landlord of his class, to take up his estate, even though he would suffer some loss. It would not be substantial, because injustice rules his estate, and he would it for the past thirty years, unfortunately.

45100. Therefore, you would apply more injustice to remedy it?—I would not, indeed. If the law about the thing, the word injustice is not at all applicable to it. We need to hear before the passing of the Act of 1881 the word confiscation applied to the case of any public authority interfering between landlord and tenant. It seemed to be confiscation when the law passed.

45101. Does not it appear to you that it is confiscation for the State to take the property of an individual?—It is not. It is its supreme right. Even in the first instance. What it gave it can take again.

45102. How do you know that it gave in the first instance?—History tells us.

45103. Are you prepared to say, with regard to a landed property, that the State has given that property?—I am speaking of Ireland.

45104. All Ireland?—No, but to a great extent; and to a great extent in Kerry.

45105. CHAIRMAN.—There are many instances, no doubt, of estates which were granted for services of various kinds, some of which we need not enter into.

45106. Mr. O'LEARY.—You remember Cromwell?—And I remember Elizabeth also. A great portion of Kerry was settled in the time of Elizabeth.

45107. CHAIRMAN.—But there have also been many properties acquired by actual payment of cash?—Or land.

45108. Cash earned by business or other undertakings. Does not it seem to you that where a man has, by the savings of his family, put his money in landed property, it is confiscation for the State to compulsorily acquire that property at a lower value?—I used the word confiscation when quoting from the lords before the Act of 1881, in order to show that what was confiscation in one instance, when the law intervened, was not confiscation; so what is injustice in one instance when the law intervenes is not injustice. It cannot be an injustice if it is a just law.

45109. Then it is not an injustice, in your speech, if a man buys an estate for a certain sum of money, which is his own money, which he is free to put in any property that he likes, for the State to compulsorily acquire that property, and to throw a loss upon the owner?—It is not confiscation or injustice for the law to put that landed on a level with other landed lands, no matter what his title to his land may be.

45110. I don't understand what you mean by the level of other landlords?—You spoke of landlords having a certain title by purchasing their lands, while others receive it by inheritance. The law should not be called upon to distinguish between the two classes of landlords. Therefore, the point of your argument, if you meant it for an argument, seems to fail.

45111. Inheritance has absolutely nothing to do with it?—I thought it was the point that you were insisting on.

45112. Give me an answer to this plain question. In your view, where a property has been acquired, whether by the owner or by his predecessors, it has been bought and represents the savings of a family, and an investment of money which they are perfectly entitled by law to make—do you consider it is just



is fair for the State to compulsorily acquire that property when it entails a loss to the owner?—If it be for the public advantage I think so.

45113. If the public advantage requires it?—Most decidedly. Personally, I should not like to see the loss a substantial one.

45114. Whether it is a substantial one or not does not affect the principle?—No; I admit that.

45115. The principle is affected by the question whether there is loss at all. Are you of opinion that it is sound policy to lay down that where public policy demands it it is not unjust to compel an owner to sustain loss by the compulsory sale of his property?—You may take that. I know a case where a person spent a lot of money on an estate before 1860 and the reductions of rent simply blotted out his income practically.

45116. You go on to show, what is undoubtedly the case, that within the last few years there has been a considerable decrease in population. How do you propose that that decrease should be checked?—That is a matter that I will leave to the Government to consider. I can point out ways in which the thing may be mitigated or modified, but as regards an official check, I don't see that any remedy can be applied except by the growth of Irish industries, and, of course, it will take a generation or two generations to get them into such a condition, if they ever reach it, as will enable the people to remain at home instead of going to America. But I have pointed out some of the ways in which the thing may be mitigated. The fishing, for one thing. It has been developed to some extent along a certain portion of the west coast, with the result that the parish of Fenitoe, where the fishing has provided occupation, is the only parish in the county where the population has increased. There the young men stay at home because of the inducements of a profitable, though very dangerous employment.

45117. You would look to the development of fisheries and the increase of industries?—And the encouragement of industries where they already exist, and they should go far to support these industries. In Cahirciveen, for instance, where under a reconstituted Board they might receive some paternal attention. And there are industries as you have already heard to-day along the parish of Fota, which might be attended to. They might get new looms instead of the old looms.

45118. Is there any other method by which industries could be encouraged?—By the establishment of lace schools. The Board has already done something to encourage the lace industry, but I doubt if it cannot be carried much further.

45119. Exactly; that is a point I was coming to. You have no reason to suppose that the output of lace in Ireland could be much increased?—I should think so. We get imported lace into the country, and the Irish lace will bear comparison with it. Irish lace may be a little more expensive.

45120. Have you any reason to suppose that the output of lace in Ireland can be increased very materially without endangering a glut in the market?—I have. We have got a most successful lace school here in Kesh, and so girls in large numbers and numbers always find a market for the lace. I have no reason to think that they supply the whole market for lace in this country, but I know that they have as much difficulty in getting rid of any lace they do.

45121. That particular school goes in for a very fine class of lace?—Yes. That is a thing that perhaps could not be practised elsewhere.

45122. That is a kind of work which can be carried on successfully in a school like this where they have the constant tuition and encouragement of people who know all about it, but it is hardly the class of work that is very suitable for a cottage industry where the girls take the work away?—It is extremely suited for a cottage industry.

45123. As fine work as that?—Yes. The girls take the lace out with them from the school and make it, and it is a lace of the very highest kind. There is nothing superior to it in the world.

45124. Then there is no difficulty in the highest class of lace being made in the houses of the people themselves?—The girls take it home from the school and work at home for as many hours as they please. Besides that there are married women also who work the lace as a cottage industry. They don't come to the school. And there are some excieters, and the lace is sold for them at the convent. It may not appear

to be a great thing, but it is, at any rate, a move in the right direction if we can get twenty or thirty to stay in a parish instead of going to America. Here we have got about thirty-five or forty, who in all probability but for the lace industry, which is carried on with such great success, would be in New York or Boston, or some of the other cities of the United States.

45125. You say as regards the fishing industry, that ships and piers are badly needed. Which is the better way in your view: to have a great number of small ships to accommodate a few boats each, or to have a concentration at some big pier?—I think I would have piers at certain points and ships between them. I refer now to a pier which has been called for for a long time, at Comestown, for instance, or Renard, or the pier at Dingle, which has long needed enlargement. The central points being fixed up with piers, then ships may properly be set up at suitable distances from them.

45126. But you would agree, would you not, that in order to encourage these people to be the most efficient fishermen possible it is necessary to spend money as far as possible on large works in suitable places, where they can get big boats and where they can really become professional fishermen; would you not agree with that?—Yes, and I would say provide the ships for the small boats. That, of course, would require increased income on the part of the Board; it could be done in this particular instance in our County Kerry, if the Board would give us a larger proportionate share of the sum which is actually received.

45127. You advocate the planting of forest trees?—Yes. They have been planted with considerable success in many places; on the side of Mangerton and Torc they have been planted with great success. Landowners have planted along here on some pieces of land that would not be fit for agricultural purposes. There is no reason why the pasture lands or lands fit for tillage should be taken up with planting, where we have got so many hundreds of square miles of mountain on which noble forests grow at one time, and probably the same thing could be brought about yet, but you would require a large expenditure of money for that. The large expenditure of money would, however, be very well repaid.

45127. Take a local instance. Take the peninsula which runs out here towards the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay down towards Derron. I understand there is a certain amount of grazing going on on these mountains?—Yes.

45128. Almost right up to the top?—Yes.

45129. If that whole tract of country were acquired, say, by the Congested Districts Board, would you advocate the planting of that range?—Not the whole range.

45130. How far would you go?—For one thing this district is very badly off in the way of fuel. The bogs are rapidly wearing out. In some districts the people at present scarcely use any turf. They have to use timber. In the course of generations it is practically certain that the people will have to depend altogether for their fuel on the timber. If that timber is not provided now within the present generation it will go very hard upon them. They will have to pay a very high price for coal. The price of coal is not diminishing.

45131. Of course the advantages of having trees are very obvious, but the point to which I want an answer, and which I have never got satisfactorily cleared up so far is: suppose you were to acquire a tract of country like this by the Congested Districts Board, there would be a demand made that the whole mountain should be either divided up amongst the tenants or else given to the tenants as common grazing ground?—Yes.

45132. Would you say that the demand should be resisted by the Board, and that a certain amount should be retained by them and planted?—I don't think, expressing my own opinion, that the tenants would object if a reasonable supply of timber were planted without substantially interfering with the pasture.

45133. Would not they say in almost every case that it did interfere with the pasture?—Certainly it would interfere with the pasture, but if they were impressed with the notion that it was for their own advantage, this thing could be done.

45134. Suppose they can show that there is grazing almost up to the top, a certain rough grazing, which

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July 18, 1907.

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I understand it is the case here, as a matter of fact, when that has been acquired, won't the demand be made that the whole land should be available for grazing?—Certainly.

45133. Are you of opinion that the Board should resist that demand and plant trees?—To a limited extent. You must consider that there are miles and miles of mountain all round here, and if you put a fair expanse of plantation on these it will only cover comparatively speaking, a very small surface indeed. I can only express my opinion that I don't think the tenants would, in view of the fact that this thing was done for their own advantage, have any serious objection to give up a reasonable share of that land. Perhaps they may look for compensation. I dare say they would, but it is not very much.

45134. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At the beginning of your evidence you drew a distinction between the reduction on purchase that tenants should look for on poor land such as there is in South Kerry, and the reduction that would be tolerable on better land such as in North Kerry and other parts of Ireland?—Yes.

45135. I am anxious that you would elucidate the basis of that distinction. No doubt when the reductions are given even if considerable they seem small on the poor lands?—Yes.

45136. All the same you consider that the rate of reduction should be greater on the poor lands than on the better lands?—Yes.

45137. Under the preceding purchase Acts did not inferior lands in congested areas go for a very much smaller number of years' purchase of the rent than the better lands in the good areas?—I think so. We have some instances here where land was sold for a smaller number of years' purchase.

45138. Is not it quite ascertainable from existing statistics that the number of years' purchase was smaller in the congested areas, and especially in the poorer districts in the congested areas?—Yes. With regard to this particular district it has also to be borne in mind that we are situated in perhaps the wettest district in the whole country. The rainfall on Mangerton is eighty-six inches in the year. The rainfall at Droonore is sixty inches in the year, and at Duhallow it is about thirty inches. We lie here between Mangerton and Droonore. The two most useful articles in our district for ordinary purposes are the umbrella and the waterproof. The consequence is that the land is simply drenched.

45139. That is an explanation of the difficulty of growing crops in South Kerry in some districts?—Yes.

45140. When the occupiers in poorer districts bought their lands for a smaller number of years' purchase was not the reduction proportionately greater?—Yes.

45141. Is not the difference a very marked one?—Yes.

45142. Was the reason for that, as a matter of fact, when everything is considered, that rents are higher on the poorer lands than on the better lands?—Yes; coupled also with the greater risk that is run by the tenant who has to depend very much on the mountain pasture for the maintenance of himself and his family, the payment of rent and everything else.

45143. Is not the poorer land to a large extent reclaimed?—In nearly every instance.

45144. With all we hear about sub-commissions is not it very difficult to get rent due on reclaimed land to anything like what it would be before reclamation?—Yes.

45145. That may be one reason why the number of years' purchase on poorer lands before the Act of 1903 was very much less than the number of years' purchase of the better lands?—It may.

45146. You have also alluded to the fact that the crop on the poor land is more precarious?—Certainly. The blight strikes the stalks up on the mountains very much sooner than it strikes the crops in the valley.

45147. The oats may not ripen and the potatoes may be struck with the blight?—Yes. The harvest, as a rule, is about three weeks late in the upland, with the result that when settled bad weather comes the farmers find it very hard to take in their little crop of oats at all.

45148. Is it not a fact that the income from a farm is much more precarious in a poor district than in the better districts?—Certainly. There can be no question of it.

45149. Is it not also a fact that when there is a

good market for stock, cattle from the poor districts, say, rough stock, find a market?—Yes.

45150. But it is much easier on the bad years to sell the produce of the better lands?—Yes.

45151. From all these causes the position of the men on the poor soil is precarious?—Yes.

45152. The reduction that would enable a man to go on the better lands to meet quite the reduction that would give a proportionate benefit to the man in the poor districts.

45153. That, I understand, to be the chief reason why you consider that 5 shillings reduction in the poor districts, such as you find in South Kerry, might not be adequate at all, might be inadequate, when the reduction would be sufficient for the better land?—Yes. Some of the landlords are increasing the offer from 5s. to 5s. 3d. There is actually one case here in which we hope that the increase may be as great as that.

45154. As a matter of fact, during the past few years, the prices have been going down again—the very very considerably. The price of cattle at a time will be very low. Then it will improve in a while.

45155. Did it come under your notice that the price of poor land went up very much under the Act of 1903?—Yes.

45156. You alluded to a certain sale in Dingle in which you were concerned in selling some property held by the same. You sold at twenty-one and a half years' purchase?—Yes.

45157. With your investment at 4 per cent. you are nothing?—A few shillings a year. Of course that is not carried out yet, but it is in progress.

45158. Suppose you could not invest it at 4 per cent., but at 3½ per cent., that would give you 2½%.

45159. Would it not be better to have 2½% for all time, we may say, rather than to have 2½% all with the liability to have a third-term real find in that property?—I think so.

45160. You spoke of the 800s Head property. Its proposition to sell at a reduction of 2s. in the 2nd year means 2½ years' purchase?—Yes.

45161. With the bonus added, the return would be above not merely the net income but the gross income?—Yes.

45162. There is no particular reason why land should be sold so as to enable the owner of a small property, like that on which the people are struggling, to get an annual income for it out of his gross income?—None whatever. I suggest a reason. I have alluded already to his loss in dealing with the tenants. Everyone we hear the impression that the money given for the buying of houses was a gift, and he relied upon this money he had shown to the tenants for the extraordinary demand made, to recompense him for what had been regarded as a gift.

45163. You think that was the justification in his mind?—I merely mention it. I don't date it at least to do an injustice to Mr. Drummond. I say say 3s. was the first offer he made. Whether he still adheres to that offer I don't know; but I saw his agent was approached by my brother, via a parish priest of Dingle, the other day, and he asked to specify any terms, but said he would not ask the tenants would mention what terms they would purchase on.

45164. It is not very usual for an owner to make those improvements to which you have referred?—It is not. On the neighbouring property the people are in a very bad way for houses.

45165. When he made that outlay, did he sleep any interest on it?—I don't think he did.

45166. So the people took it to be a matter of gift with?—Yes; and the evidence went to show that that was the disposition. I don't know whether it is the present landlord or his father, but some as Mr. Drummond was extremely kind to his tenants.

45167. You are perfectly right to state that he is credit. I wish to illustrate an answer you gave Lord Dudley. In general, you agree that the right that is to give the owner something like his net income?—Yes.

45168. You also say that in certain exceptional circumstances you would not agree to give him his net income?—Yes.

45169. Let me ask you if this be your position: it is not the fact that until the other day the land

Commissioners were mainly appointed by a Government not supposed to be so favourable to the tenants as the landlords?—Yes.

45172. Would not it be perfectly possible that the sub-Commission fixing first-term rents and then the Commission fixing second-term rents would be, by the tenants at all events, supposed to be favourable to the landlords?—Yes.

45173. Suppose the tenants were under that impression, and you, as present in the district, on an impartial consideration, came to the same conclusion, would not you tell these men that they ought not to give the man his net income, as fixed in these circumstances or as indicated by the second-term rental—I deny it would.

45174. You would tell them to wait until they went into court again, and had the chance of a different class of tribunal?—Yes.

45175. That directly affects the class of case you had in your mind when you said to Lord Dudley that you would not think that in every case the owner should get his full income?—I should have the class of case before me. It is not for me to specify all the exceptions, and I declare myself not competent to do it, even if I were willing to do it.

45176. You went into a matter in which you stood on principle. You said that in very rare instances you could contemplate a public authority for the public good taking a man's land and leaving him with a small loss through the transaction?—Yes.

45177. I suppose when the lands of the "more Irish" were taken there was no idea of giving anyone any compensation?—None whatsoever.

45178. Let us look at the matter with that only very slightly in the background: are you aware that at the present moment the Congested Districts Board has authority to take land from a tenant on one of its estates if the Board think that the land is required for the enlargement of surrounding holdings, and to send the tenant about his business?—I take it from you that it is so. I have not heard about it.

45179. Might not it be that the owner of that land had a tremendous fancy for working a farm in that locality, and would look upon it as a very considerable loss to be put out of that for a considerable price, and would be the class of man who would not be much disposed to look at farms any other place?—Yes.

45180. Is not it the fact that the Congested Districts Board might promise, in taking up the farm, to give him a good price, and yet might not give him what people would think would be altogether compensation for everything that he was parting with?—Yes.

45181. He was parting with opportunities of a personal kind, which he esteemed?—Yes.

45182. And which nobody else would prize so much?—Yes.

45183. You may take that as an instance, where a public authority takes away an advantage which nobody else prizes so much without full compensation: that is a very good case?—Yes.

45184. But, generally, you would say that when a man is deprived of his land under a system of compulsion, the fair thing is to pay reasonably for what he parts with?—Yes. I have stated that.

45185. It is only for the vindication of theory you laid down the principle that for the public good a man might have his property taken from him without perfectly complete compensation?—Yes, by the State, in certain exceptional cases.

45186. I was greatly interested in what you said about the local lace industry here. Is there any other local industry in the town except that?—No. At a little distance from the town there is some weaving carried on. The mill, which is on the River Shoen, is utilized now for the purpose of making a rough kind of cloth.

45187. Has the Congested Districts Board done anything for industries here?—I don't think so; but I hope in the future they will give as greater encouragement and support.

45188. You give pretty strong reasons why Kerry should receive careful attention in future?—Yes. Of course, I don't speak at all in any capricious spirit of the Board, and nobody values the work which the Board has done more than I do; but in the future, I think that a great deal more attention ought to be paid to us.

45189. You think it would be a good thing if there were a member of the Board representing Kerry, or

knowing Kerry and its requirements, and seeing that these were well attended to?—Yes. The Board has not often come down to us. We want to go up to the Board in the person of a representative.

45190. Have you any suggestion to make as to the way in which a representative should be selected?—To my mind, a suitable way would be by means of an election through some Council, or a number of Councils together. All the Rural District Councils of Kerry, for instance, could appoint one person; but I don't see any reason why it should not be left to the County Council to appoint a representative man for Kerry on the Congested Districts Board.

45191. Mr. O'KELLY.—Suppose that the people of Kerry want to have a representative, and that the County Council was the body selecting the representative, don't you fancy that other County Councils with congested areas to look after would insist on the same claims?—They would like, of course, to receive the same privileges, but it depends on whether they have insisted on it up to this. We have been insisting on this point here for some years.

45192. Suppose that the County Council was allowed to nominate a representative on the Congested Districts Board, don't you think the other County Councils administering counties that are partly congested would insist on having a representative?—They may or may not. They may consider that they have a grievance, but up to the present they have not actually put forward that claim except in Leitrim.

45193. What is your view as to the workable character of a Congested Districts Board which would have representatives from all the counties in which there is congestion?—I don't see why it should not work fairly well. It would be, I suppose, more expensive, but it ought to exist and to work out fairly well. You would have public-spirited men members of the Congested Districts Board, and each representative, I suppose, would like to have special attention paid to his own county. That could be very easily done by following the suggestion that I have made, that a definite yearly sum should be earmarked for each county according to the needs of each county.

45194. Do you think in that possible year after year?—Yes; absolutely feasible.

45195. You were speaking to his lordship a while ago about net income. Tell me how you ascertain the net income of the landlord?—The net income of the owner would be ascertained by deductions from the gross income, which deductions, of course, would depend on the expenses of administration and working the estate generally. In some cases it may be only 10 per cent.; in some cases it may be 15, and in some cases it may be 20 per cent.

45196. How is it ascertained?—There is no method except through the estate office.

45197. Is there a single landlord in the County Kerry who has allowed his books to be inspected by a representative of the tenants?—I am not aware, but I judge of the net income of the landlords by the bargains that they have made up to the present.

45198. It has been said over and over again that the landlords are anxious merely to get their net income as a result of sale and purchase. Is there a single landlord in the County Kerry who has allowed his books to be inspected by any representative of the tenants in the course of negotiations for sale and purchase?—I am not aware. I have no means of determining that. I should think not. The only reason we have for determining the net income is the bargain that he is prepared to make.

45199. Under the Ashbourne Act 18 years' purchase was the average price. The average price has gone up during the last few years to 22 years' purchase. Can you give any reason to account for the remarkable increase in price?—The reason is evident on the face of it; the looseness of the security that the tenants will have to pay.

45200. That might be the occasion, but not the reason?—I am afraid it is both reason and occasion. I don't think there is any other reason why the price of land has gone up from 15 to 22 years' purchase.

45201. What is the justification?—That is what I have been trying to find out. I don't want to be at all unreasonable with the landlords but we think that such reductions as three shillings in the pound are not such as landlords should offer or tenants consider, but anything from 5s. 6d. up to 6 shillings would be very well considered by the tenants, and in some instances even large estates have been offered at that price.

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45202. Chairman.—You have said you were not aware that any landlord in the County Kerry had consented to show his books in proof of his net income?—I am not aware.

45203. Do you know of any instance in which a landlord was asked to do so?—No.

45204. Mr. O'Leary.—Do you think if any landlord was asked he would consent?—We have seen to-day the answer that has been given: I do not think they would.

45205. Chairman.—We have been told by Mr. Rochford that he could not pledge Lord Lansdowne. Put yourself in Mr. Rochford's position. Do you seriously think that an agent acting for a landlord could say that such a thing would be done without personally consulting his principal?—I think that Mr. Rochford made a most proper answer.

45206. Could any man acting as agent make any other answer without consulting his chief?—No.

45207. Only one other point. You say you judge of net income by the prices that have ruled in previous years?—I take it for granted that the landlords arrange for themselves substantially their net incomes under the Land Act.

45208. Do you really think that; do you think that

the prices that prevailed under the Ashbourne Act afford any criterion of income?—I don't speak of them, but of the present Act.

45209. In your opinion the prices which have prevailed in this district since the passing of the 1890 Act are sufficient indication of what the net income is?—Fairly so, but I am prepared to believe that in some instances the landlords did not get their net income.

45210. Suppose you were an owner of Irish property and your principal fortune was in England, and your Irish property was a considerable source of trouble to you, would not you be disposed, if you were a rich man, to let that property go at a reasonable offer of purchase without insisting too closely on getting your net income?—I should.

45211. Is not it possible that sales which have occurred since the Act of 1893 are sales of that character?—Some of them.

45212. Therefore it is not a fact that you can judge altogether from the prices as to what the net income was of the man who sold?—It is a fair estimate generally.

45213. But it may break down, as I have pointed out?—Certainly.

Mr. J. L. SHERMAN examined.

Mr. J. L.  
Sherman

45214. Chairman.—Kindly state what views you wish to bring before the Commission?—I would say first that compulsion with inspection is the only remedy for the sale of estates in congested districts in South Kerry, because the landlords ask exorbitant prices as particular of portions of the Warden estate will show, which was purchased as a congested estate on December the 13th, 1890, for £38,340 (including the house). Twenty and twenty-three years' purchase, plus two years' arrears, being extracted from the tenants who refused to buy from the Landlord Estates Court Judge fourteen years ago for fifteen years' purchase. Under sale terms 4s. 6d. in the pound was given to second term tenants, and 7s. in the pound to first term tenants, but when two years' arrears had been added to their purchase the tenants found their arrears had been little reduced from the old rents, one tenant only receiving 1s. 8d. reduction in the £ instead of 7s., her old rent being £21 3s. 6d., and her annuity being £19 10s. Instead of buying at twenty years she bought at twenty-eight years of her rack rent. Only the slim portion of the Warden estate was sold to the tenants, the landlord reserving to himself the better portion, including three townlands and the village of Sween. The majority of the tenants bought on rack rents only, ninety-nine out of about 300 tenants on the whole estate being judicial tenants. In the case of evicted tenants they purchased at rack rents, and in addition there were added sums for landlord's improvements, which were valued by the landlord's valuer, and which consisted of rotten stakes and wire fences put up by the landlord some twelve years previously, the farms having grown wild in the meantime. Some of the evicted tenants signed under compulsion, the landlord notifying them that if they did not sign for the terms he fixed he would hand over their farms to other tenants. One evicted tenant, who was in America, had some 800 acres reserved by the landlord. He now has about twenty-five acres to live on. In another case an evicted tenant who was absent had his annuity fixed at £1 10s., his old rent being £3, the landlord having the annuity on the grazing tract. The Warden estate was bought by the owners at £30,000, and they realised £38,000 for the worst portion, and they have got three townlands and the village of Sween reserved, which amounts almost in value to the portion of the estate sold. The Warden estate should never have been sold direct to the tenants, and it is one which should have been purchased by the Congested Districts Board, and resold to the tenants, each holding to be valued separately as various tenancies existed on the estate, including dairymen, mortgage tenants, weekly tenants, future tenants, and judicial tenants. If the potato crop failed for one year, the tenants would be unable to pay their annuities, and would be reduced to a state of famine, the holdings being uneconomic, the rent being sent by the tenants' children from America, England, and Wales. Under the Ashbourne Act the tenants bought more cheaply in South Kerry, the Mahony Hickson

estate being bought at fourteen and a half and fifteen years' purchase, and the Gough estate at twelve years' purchase. Gough is so prevalent in this district that few buyers attend the sales, the farmers are not able to improve the breed of cattle, being too poor to keep the young cattle, which are sold at two or three years old. Fishermen too poor to borrow from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats. Caring stations should be got up for buying fish there are no caring stations in the district, especially for herrings and sprats. The loss of the Clyde Shipping Company's service to Sween, which was subsidised by the Congested Districts Board, was hit very much by fishermen and others. It was a loss of £20 a year to the district.

45215. One statement which you make surprises you. You say that gull is so prevalent in the district that few buyers attend the sales. Do you expect that they are so gaily that they cannot attend the sales?—It is the cattle have the gull. They get from the wet land.

45216. You say that the fishermen are too poor to borrow from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats. They can get them and repay the loans by their catches?—Yes, when they have good years; but they must get the nets and boats when they fish, and they might not be able to pay up the instalments.

45217. Is there any reason why they should so have the share system here; there are two methods by which fishermen get boats from the Board—the loan system and the share system. In the first case the money is borrowed from the Board to buy the boat. In the second case a boat is handed over to a crew of men and a certain amount is deducted from the money that they get for their catch of fish until they have bought the boat. Do both these systems apply in the County Kerry?—No; only in the district I represent.

45218. Is there any reason to suppose that, if you represent this to the Board, you would not be able to get the share system adopted here?—Yes, but the security required by the Board is very large and the holdings of the farmers are so small that it would require a large number of them to make up the security.

45219. There is no security required in the case of the share system?—I was not aware of that.

45220. I understand that in Donegal, where they work the share system, people have taken up loans from the Board, and have paid for them entirely by their catches; in that way it would not matter whether a man was poor or not?—It would not; but we have none of that in the districts that I represent.

45221. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What has become of the Warden Estate?—The poor part of the estate has been sold, without any improvement whatsoever. The rest has been reserved by the landlord.

45222. The sale has been to the occupiers?—Yes.

45223. And neither through the Estates Commissioners nor the Congested Districts Board?—No.

Estate Commissioners have taken it up now from the beginning.

45224. Are they going to improve the holdings now before selling to the tenant?—Yes. There has been 50 per cent. granted on these holdings. The Treasury has opposed the giving of the 10 per cent., but the question has not been ultimately settled as to whether the 10 per cent. will be given or not.

45225. What portion have the Estate Commissioners taken up?—The sold portion.

45226. Are the facts which you have stated in reference to the reductions given the tenants those which attracted the attention of the Estate Commissioners?—Yes.

45227. Is it owing to these facts that they have delayed the vesting orders?—Yes.

45228. The property has not been vested yet?—Not yet.

45229. From what you state the Estate Commissioners are looking into the transaction?—Yes.

45230. It will depend upon their decision whether the terms are sanctioned or not?—The terms are sanctioned, but the question of the 10 per cent. has not been settled.

Mr. JOHN BRYCE examined.

45231. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—At Glen-iniskilla, Foonah, Kenmare. I am a farmer, holding sixty acres, on the lands of the Estate. I am familiar with the condition of the small farmers in the district. I am also familiar with the following estates.—The Moyne, the Goff, the Hewson, the Mahony, and the Wardwell, as the names of Kenmare. The greater part of the Lands of the Estate, on which I live, is poor and barren, the soil is generally peaty, and owing to the rough and rocky nature of these places is impossible to drain thoroughly, while other parts are poor, light, and gravelly, and, therefore, require good manure to yield a crop. There is very little clay land on this estate. I would unhesitatingly say there is not one in every forty acres, hence all the labour has to be done by the spade, the land being entirely unfit for the plough. To improve this class of land now-days is very expensive, owing to the scarcity of labour and the difficulty in getting lime or sea sand. The farmer is only to be had at Kenmare, at a dear rate, if at all procurable, and at a long distance from most of the people in this locality, whilst the latter cannot be had owing to the scarcity here of able-bodied men to raise or drag it from the deep. Otherwise, too, the improvement which would not pay for the outlay, the nature of the land being such that often, after a very few years of fallow or crops to its primitive state it is not very frequently tillable. I myself for several years was as a position, with the members of my family, to reclaim, at great expense, several acres, and find, like many others, that the improvements were not permanent. The principal crop grown here is the potato, which, if the summer is rainy or wet, is sure in this mountainous district to be a complete failure. For instance, the crop last year in most places was not worth digging, and large portions were to be seen rotting. As we have very little clay lands we never grow wheat, and the little patches of oats we sow hardly ever yield to us the quantity of grain we put into the ground, the land being, of course, deficient in the substance necessary for the growth of cereals. The ravages of the wire-worm, too, is another cause. Therefore, as an inference from the quality of the soil and the slow and expensive method of sowing crops here—all hand labour—I can see, bearing no contradiction—even from the landless party here—that not one cent. either of potatoes or grain finds its way into the market of Kenmare, while all we want for man and beast is brought from the nearest stores. Our cattle, as a consequence of the inferior quality of our land, are very inferior also, notwithstanding that several attempts were made in this locality by the better class of farmers to improve their cattle by the introduction of bulls of at least average qualities. I myself have made repeated efforts to improve my stock, but, like the others, I was disappointed, as the offerings did not at all thrive as we thought they would, and, at most, were not much of an improvement on the old class, being more subject to disease. I may also state that mortality in calves is very great here, the white scour and blackleg being the prevailing diseases. It

45232. You allude to the subsidy that was once given to the Clyde Shipping Company's service in this bay. Is the stopping of that service a great loss to the district?—Yes. We live seventeen miles from the railway, and cartage is very expensive. We generally get our goods from Cork. From Kenmare to Sreen is as dear as from Cork to Kenmare.

45233. Where do you live?—At Sreen.

45234. There have been a great many works undertaken by the Congested Districts Board about Sreen?—About fourteen miles from Sreen the Harropp Estate has been bought.

45235. Was there a pier built at Sreen?—About twelve years ago. Nothing has been done since except by the Parish Committee.

45236. How is that working?—It is working very well.

45237. Is Father Horgan the parish priest?—Yes. He was to have given evidence, but was unable to come.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I see from the evidence he sent in that he appreciates the efforts that have been made to help the locality.

is not a singular thing also to see cattle contracted with great loss, owing, of course, to their grazing continually on poor wet mountain land. To grow an idea of their value, the average price of our 14 year-old is 25 sh.; 24, 25, 26, 27; and in all sections of best quality here, not more than 25. We may claim too that in this locality the very appropriate name "Kerry Goods" was applied to our cows on account of their distinctive size. The average quantity of butter made from our best cattle is not more than 65 or 70 lbs. per cow, even though hand fed, and where this is not carried on I can hardly make an estimate of the amount, but I know it is insignificant. The town of Kenmare is our market to sell our goods. Buyers come sometimes from Cork, Limerick and Tralee to buy the cattle, pigs, and butter. They are under great expense, and we are compelled to sell cheap to them and are very much at a loss compared with farmers who live near Cork and elsewhere convenient to good markets. As we are living in this remote congested district we must pay an advanced price for everything we require. As a consequence of this being no livelihood at home, the greatest ambition of our young people is to emigrate to America, and consequently every grown-up member in every family, with the exception of the old and one or two useless members, are sure to leave home, so it is not surprising that though small, yet, through the sums sent from so many, a considerable amount is received, which goes to keep the old and infirm over the remaining few at home, by the payment of rents to the landlords as well as the payment of debts incurred to the shopkeepers or merchants. In addition to this outside aid, it is painful to see the children on cold winter days trying to do their part to keep body and soul together by picking periwinkles on the sea strand, making an average per child, 4d. per day. We have no industries except the spinning and weaving carried on at two mills near Kenmare, and which employ only a few hands—the members of their own families. There is no fishing industry here, and moreover, it being too near the head of the river, and never frequented by any class of fish, and it was therefore found to be a waste of time to engage in it. There are four or five hand weavers in the parish. In my opinion there will not be peace or prosperity in congested districts until they are purchased. I am aware that farmers on all estates are not evenly rented, and for that reason my advice is not to leave the bargain between landlord and tenant. That the land on this estate is not evenly rented can be clearly seen when I state that we had until eight years ago an agent here, Mr. Trench, who mercilessly raised the rents on every pretext possible, such as the transfer of the farm from father to son; sale from the occupier to another, by way of fine; and, again, if the tenant received any help from his landlord towards the improvement of his dwelling-house or out-buildings, etc., he was debited from the Land Court, so it is no wonder that rents began to be raised before purchase. I had a fair trial of a purchase transaction, some twelve years ago

Mr. John Bryce.

July 10, 1907.

Mr. John  
Riley.

on the estate of Colonel Goff, in the parish of Templemore, near Kinnegad, where I was then tenant, the holding now being occupied by my son. The purchase was, of course, under the Ashbourne Act. The Government sent a valuer of their own to value every farm by itself, so he valued some at £2, £3, £4, £5 and £6½ years. I am one whose farm he valued at the latter figure, because he considered it of superior quality to some more. I consented and considered he acted fairly. I say also that there is a vast difference between the land on that estate and the land on the Landowne estate, and in the event of the latter being purchased I would say that we should get 5s. and 7s. respectively of first and second term rents on account of the fall in the price of cattle and foreign competition. The tenants in this congested district make every effort (even denying themselves the necessities of life—fish meat being to them the greatest luxury and seldom used by any) owing to the fear of law costs, as the tenants have often been written and procured for one gale, plus the hanging gale. The tenants never let the rents accumulate. The landlord should also reasonably expect that his revenue would be greatly diminished by reason that some farms are 40 and 50 per cent. still over a stiff valuation and therefore no home for a purchase. There are a number of future tenants also on this estate who were constituted such by some device of the agent. I could ascertain the facts. He has also several untenanted farms in his possession, which some think he will plant, as he has planted several hundred acres before. He also wishes to keep his agent and officials in office at the cost of the rack-rented tenantry. There are some of the causes, I dare say, which make the landlord cling on to his estate, and to his rent-making machinery. The tenants on two occasions wished to purchase, but at the same time demanded if the landlord was not willing to sell, he should give an abatement in the November gale of 1896, in consequence of the bad crops, low prices and bad harvest, but his lordship's reply was in the negative, saying that the Commissioners made provision in fixing rents for recurring bad seasons. I would say then that that Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners should in the interest of the Government, as well as the tenants, take up this estate and not leave the bargain between the landlord and tenant, as I am sure that most of the tenants would rashly agree to anything that would give them immediate relief. There are some evicted farms, some in charge of caretakers, others left as grazing ranches, a few more occupied by gypsies, and in one confined area there are three large untenanted farms of, I would say, over two hundred acres looked after by an emergency man, and used for grazing purposes by the neighbouring small tenants and cattle jobbers. There are now only a few evicted tenants or their representatives in the district, and if some of the aforementioned land was given them, it would much alter their condition and keep them from being a burden on the rates, when sickness or privation assails them. There are also in the same congested area very small landholders having only a few cows each who would be much benefited by the adding of additional land to that already held by them. In one congested area, consisting of twenty small untenanted holdings, there are about three and a half miles of a most dangerous road, running for a mile or so by a river and lake. It is very narrow and ragged, and no grand between it and the lake, being most dangerous, in fact, to life and property, and it is a miracle that fatalities do not occur. The inhabitants of this congested townland have therefore in this respect a great grievance, as they cannot bring lime or sand if they could get it to improve their land. This road could be greatly improved by diverting about a mile of it, which was attempted in the famine years and was not since taken up. If this road was improved it would, along with giving some means of earning to the poor men in the locality, be an inducement to tourists to visit that very romantic and picturesque spot, where there are to be seen two beautiful lakes, a grand waterfall and the Eagle's Nest, also wood and mountains. There are also other roads of a similar character very necessary; also drainage to a great extent is required, as the district is very wet and boggy. I know one small landholder in the townland near where I reside, and on his little holding there are about four acres of cut-

away bog, which it is impossible for him to drain owing to a rock being in the way. If this rock, which is twenty feet long, were cut three and a half feet deep and two feet wide, it would, in my opinion, take away the water, and then this land would be much improved in value. There some landholders, with another whose farms run to the sea, are not aggrieved by reason of the inroads the sea is making into said lands tearing down the ditches as often as they are rebuilt. I might inform you that this particular place is quite black and open to the sea. It is also a sandy soil, and if the sea is not prevented from making those inroads, by the making of a strong boulder fence of about forty paces in length—and which the tenants are not in a position to do—before a few years, perhaps the greater and best parts of those little holdings will be eaten away by the sea. I may also add that the cause of the encroachment of the sea is the taking of thousands of tons of sea gravel every year for every purpose—roads, concrete buildings, mortar for buildings, and which the tenants were powerless to prevent. This entire parish of Tausist belongs to Lord Landowne, and in it there are about 400 landholders, and I would say three-fourths of them are under 10s. valuation. In my opinion, if the power of the Congested Districts Board were extended so that it could give grants to the small untenanted landholders in each parish to drain, make roads, and generally improve those holdings through public committees it would be of the greatest help and encouragement to those poor people in these distressed times.

45237A. One of your points is that you think we ought to be done with regard to draining the land—Yes.

45238. Do you think if the main drainage was done by the Government would the small farmers do the draining of their own fields?—I believe that they would. They would give every help that they could.

45239. Do you think that they would keep the drains in good repair?—I am very strongly of opinion that they would.

45240. It would not be necessary to compel them to keep the drains open?—It would not.

45241. Their own interests would induce them to do it?—They would take very good care.

45242. Do you find great difficulty in draining your fields at present?—Yes.

45243. What is the great difficulty which, as a practical farmer, you have experienced in draining your fields?—There is a great deal of land on my farms in Kerry that could be reclaimed, but would first require to be drained.

45244. Do you speak of grass land or of bony bogland?—Of heathery bogland. There is a great deal of cutaway bog—cut away in small patches. It is very hard to drain them, but numbers of people do make a great attempt to drain them; but the soil was cut too low, and the water collects on the soil.

45245. How are you going to get over that difficulty?—They can often make cuts where they cannot make proper drains.

45246. It is very hard to make a cut in a stone?—Yes. They cannot do it without losing a lot of money.

45247. How long do you keep your young stock?—Generally to the age of three. They are not of much value until they are three years old. The wet land makes them grow, unless they can get a ready way to free them from it.

45248. Do they get the goat because they are confined in too small a place?—No; but because the place is wet.

45249. It has nothing to do with the size of the holding?—No.

45250. Merely the wetness of the soil?—No; but the wet, sloughy land.

45251. You keep your cattle until they are three years old?—Yes.

45252. What price do you get for them?—For yearlings and two-year-olds, as they are very wet things, we get but a trifling price. For two-year-olds we get £2 10s., and for three-year-olds £3, and for a five-year-old heifer, with calf, we get £5.

45253. Do you find that it pays you better to sell them at two or three-year-olds than to sell them at yearlings or at one-and-a-half years old?—It cannot be helped. Very often they might be sent in many fairs, and they could not be sold. Very often there is no demand at all for these kind of cattle.

45254. Why is that?—They are the wrong cattle. They are not fit for the gardens to finish.

45255. Do you mean to say that you could not sell a good-sized yearling beast?—I could, but at a very small price—£2.

45256. It pays you better to keep them until they are three or four years old?—Yes. They have to pay grazing for them.

45257. Has it always been the case that they have to keep the cattle as long as that?—Sometimes, when they get a chance of selling them, or when they have no grass for them, they sell them. At other times they have to put them out on grass. They put them out. In my neighbourhood Lord Lansdowne has two or three large grazing farms. They put them grazing there.

45258. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what parish do you live?—In the parish of Teonost.

45259. How is the Parish Committee doing?—I did not know that there was a Parish Committee.

45260. You alluded to the evicted tenants: are there many evicted tenants in your neighbourhood?—Not a great many.

45261. Their case is one for the Estates Commissioners?—I suppose so.

45262. Has much land been sold in your neighbourhood by the landlords to the tenants?—Not on Lord Lansdowne's Estate, which extends from here to the boundaries of Berhaven, all along the Komarag River.

45263. Do you think that an agricultural instructor in the district would be much good?—He might. The people are good labourers. They must labour with the spade. They cannot use the plough—the land is so full of boulders. It is made up of patches of poor, thin soil, on the sides of mountains, and there is a terrible

rainfall, that washes the droppings of the cattle off the land, and is very poor in every respect. There are narrow gins in between steep mountains. There is one item I heard you inquiring about. For instance, a landlord wants to sell his estate to his tenants. I know a great deal of that work. Say a man has twenty acres of a farm and another man has twenty acres of a farm. One man's twenty acres might be worth two-twenty of the other man. Say that the landlord and tenant agree to sell at twenty years' purchase. The man who has the twenty bad acres might be ruined, and he might be a burden on the Government by and by. I have told you about the Goff Estate. The Government value estimated the price at ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years, and on me and my neighbours he put sixteen and a half years.

45264. CHAIRMAN.—But you are forgetting one little fact when you say that both men buy at 20 years' purchase. That may be so, but that does not mean that the sum that they have to pay is the same!—Perhaps the man with the 20 bad acres may have more rent on them than the 20 good acres. You see a great deal of that too on Lord Lansdowne's Estate.

45265. That is a matter for the people who do the rent!—Certainly. You would see rents rising on the Lansdowne Estate from £2 2s. valuation to £12; they changed hands often, and at every change the rent was increased by the agent. I saw a great deal of that.

45266. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In your own day?—In my lifetime. That is the reason I ask the Government not to be in a hurry about his getting too big a price for his land. I have not any ill feeling against any man, but what I work on is truth and justice.

#### MR. JOHN DOWNING EXAMINED.

45267. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—At Ferrybank, Youghal, Kismart. I am a farmer and fisherman in the above district and live on the Lansdowne Estate and I am well acquainted with the condition of the small farmers in this parish. I know the seacoast from Glashmore to Ardara, a distance of about ten miles. About eighty per cent. of the holdings here are uneconomical, and the people could never maintain themselves were it not for the money they make in the fishing industry and principally that sent to them from their friends and relatives in America. The fishing industry has been steadily on the decline for the past six or seven years. Prior to 1850 the money made by each fisherman ranged from £20 to £25 a year. There is no means of enlarging the holdings in the district, as the landlord has planted all the lands—hundreds of acres—that fell into his hands through the right of pre-emption. The lot of the poor could be greatly improved, however, by making roads in some of the backward districts and by the drainage of the bogs, which is greatly needed. The people are so poor that several of them could not supplement the grant of £3 made by the Congested Districts Board for the improvement of cottages, and are forced to bring their cattle into the dwelling-houses during the winter. I know of two or three instances of that also in a neighbouring townland. I would advocate as a step towards the material welfare of the people the growth of early vegetables through the encouragement of the Department of Agriculture. I am convinced that as the landlord is not willing of his own accord to enter into purchase agreements with his tenants, the only solution of the question would be to grant to the Estates Commissioners compulsory powers, by which means they could secure this estate for roads to the tenants at a reasonable price.

45268. You say that the fishing industry in this part of the world has been declining?—Yes.

45269. Have you got any reasons to account for that?—No. I know that fish migrate from one place to

another. We had a species of fish called pilchard about twenty-five years ago. There is no trace of these fish now. There was a great catch of hake some years ago. That fishing is declining every way; so is the mackerel fishing.

45270. As Dingle the fishing has been kept up pretty well?—Yes. The herring fishing came into our bay two years ago, and Rev. Mr. O'Brien was aware of it, and he accordingly sent down nets and barrels to be ready if the gill came. The following year there was no fish. Last year the fish appeared again, and the Fishery Board sent a merchant down, and the result was that there was £200 made on the Kilmacoge pier in three weeks, and that was distributed in the locality.

45271. Is there any way in which you think the fishing can be improved? Nobody can make the pilchards come back unless they come back themselves!—We cannot drive the fish.

45272. What other way is there?—Unless we are going to improve the fishing, I don't know any way. We must look to Providence.

45273. Then you also think that drainage is needed?—Yes, and also the making of roads in the remote parts of the country.

45274. You say that several of the people are so poor that they could not supplement a grant of £3 by the Congested Districts Board for improvement?—Yes, I know that, because I am a member of the Parish Committee. Some of my neighbours were not able to supplement the balance, and therefore the grant had to go back again.

45275. Is not the labour taken as an equivalent of the money grant?—This was for the making of out-houses. They should have to employ mechanics, and would have to pay them in cash, and they could not get any of the money until the work was finished.

45276. If they had got paid the £3 beforehand would it have helped?—It would help to some extent, but I don't think that they would be able to do it at all.

45277. So it would not have made the difference?—It would not.

July 20, 1907.

Mr. John  
Elsey.

The Commission adjourned.

## NINETIETH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, JULY 12TH, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Workhouse, Castletownberehaven, County Cork.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUBLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL, WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; CONOR O'KEELY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

July 12, 1907.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
M'Donnell.

Very Rev. Canon M'DONNELL CHAIRMAN.

45275. CHAIRMAN.—Would you kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission?—The first matter to which I would wish to refer is purchases. The purchase of two estates is under consideration by the Estates Commissioners. Neither is completed, though in one case, the Clinton estate, the amount of the annuities has been agreed upon.

45276. When you say the Estates Commissioners do you mean direct sale or sale to the Estates Commissioners?—In this case it is a sale to the Estates Commissioners and a resale from them to the tenants.

45280. There are very few sales that have been effected in that way?—Yes. On the Purley estate landlord and tenants have agreed as to price, and the matter is now in the hands of the Estates Commissioners. Inspection is expected to take place soon.

This estate was offered in the first instance to the Congested Districts Board, and Mr. Doan actually came down and inspected it; but the Board ultimately refused to carry out the purchase. Other landlords were invited by the tenants to sell; and in one case—the Lecky estate—a sale was practically agreed upon but afterwards fell through; in another case—the Leigh-White estate—the price asked was so extravagant that the tenants refused to consider it. The price was twenty-four or twenty-four and a half years.

45281. In the case of the Purley estate, which was first offered to the Congested Districts Board, and ultimately sold to the Estates Commissioners, was the price the same?—The price was agreed upon between landlord and tenant. Meanwhile it has not been inspected, so that what the ultimate price may be is still undetermined.

45282. The price agreed on between landlord and tenant was the price at which it was offered to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

45283. Is that the price at which it was offered to the Estates Commissioners, or is that a direct sale now?—It is a direct sale between landlord and tenant. Both parties agreed that the sale should take place through the Estates Commissioners. The estate has not been inspected yet.

45284. The price has not been altered?—It is very likely that the price will alter. Another estate quite close to it, which is much better land, has been sold at two and a quarter years' less purchase.

45285. You mean that the Estates Commissioners may decide that it is not worth the price offered?—Yes. In reference to improvements, I may say that drainage could very profitably be carried out in connection with purchase—or without it; this could be done—and should be done—over considerably large areas through the whole parish. Houses should also be built for many of the poorer tenants, either by a free grant in the more extreme cases, or by a loan payable without interest over a period of, say, twenty-five years. In some cases existing houses have no passages connecting them with the public road. This could be remedied—at least in some instances—by constructing a causeway to serve groups of houses where they lie close together, as they usually do. My point is that poor people have to come two or three miles to market, or to Mass on Sundays, or have to send their children to school without any road at all, with sometimes nothing but a passage through the mountains. There is a con-

siderable number of such places in the parish. Now if an ad hoc taking place, or, independently of sale, the Congested Districts Board could come to our aid in that way, a great deal of good could be done through the parish.

45286. You have got a Parish Committee here. We have.

45287. Is it possible, under the existing rules, to encourage the formation of a passage of the kind through the mountains through the means of the Parish Committee?—It is possible. The Council work for the last two years has been fairly satisfactory; but the grants are mostly made for improvements to houses; and the amount that would be required to make a road over a mountain or through a bog is so great that it would take nearly all or money, and we should be left nothing to assist or people in the improvement of their houses.

45288. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you a member of the Committee yourself?—Yes.

45289. How much did you get last year?—Last year we got £80. This year we got £80. Last year we had great difficulty in spending the money. We got £72 this year. The reason is that we have very few houses in the district, and one man has been until another is done, and we have to wait with our work. The Board has been very kind to us when we have made appeals, but still there have been difficulties.

45290. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have it ways vigorously co-operated in anything that the Board has undertaken?—I think, my lord, that we have always done our best.

45291. CHAIRMAN.—The Board, like the Tenant, require any surplus to be paid back?—We have been contributing in that way too. The most important question for landlords in this parish is the matter of drainage. Leaving out of question inclosed meadows, three other alternatives offer, the drainage, of lime, sand, and artificial manure. Artificial manure is rarely used, so far as I know. Lime is practically unprocureable, and therefore out of the question. Lime must be brought thirty-five miles by road from Bantry, or thirty-three from Rosary. Practically that means that no lime can be brought in.

45292. Can you bring it across from Bantry by sea?—The steamer would not bring it.

45293. Can you bring it in a lighter?—If the people co-operated it could be done. It is very anxious to bring burned lime in a boat. If they brought it ashore they could burn it here.

45294. Is there any aspect of turf from here to Bantry?—No. The people have barely enough for themselves, and they generally have to go to the top of the mountains for it. Coal and a available is almost unlimited quantities and could easily be procured with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board—which has, so far, been withheld. At my request, Mr. Doan, when inspecting the Purley estate, was good enough to investigate the needs of the people in this respect. He admitted that the need was urgent and he kindly promised to devise a scheme for supplying sand cheaply and being the matter before his Board. I have been given to understand that he did so, and that his scheme was rejected, or at least



not adopted. I believe, however, the matter is to be reconsidered by the Board, at least so I have been given to understand by Mr. Mitchell. A sufficient supply of coral sand is a most important, and indeed vitally urgent matter for the people of this district. The land has already deteriorated for want of it, and is growing less productive every day. And yet the people cannot supply it themselves, owing to the cost. With present methods a load of sand would cost from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and this would not pay. Sand should be procurable at a shilling a load to pay.

45295. Mr. STEPHENSON.—Do they have to purchase the sand?—They have to pay the boatmen who drag it up with very primitive appliances. They have to pay fourteen shillings a load.

45296. They pay nothing for the raw material?—Nothing. It is simply the extraction, the time spent by a crew of four or six men. There are only two boats in the parish at present for sand.

45297. You call it coral sand. Is it the ordinary kind of coral or is it different from ordinary sand?—It consists of broken shells. The people here wash prefer it to lime.

45298. It is shell sand?—Yes.

45299. It is the best quality of lime. They never burn that here?—They never burn it. They consider it small enough as they find it, and put it on the table.

45300. Mr. KAYMAN.—It is only for top-dressing of grass land?—Yes. They use it a little for planting also, and for crop land. The Congested Districts Board could help in this way. They could extract the sand by machinery and store it in a large boat which could be anchored over the sand bed. If it were delivered free the people could fetch it in their own boats, and in this way they could have it for a 1s. or 1s. 6d. per load. Possibly if there were an extensive output a supply of boats could be given to the people, because very many of the poor people have no boats of their own. Very few have boats. Very few could afford to pay even that much, and it would be a great loss if it was delivered free from the large boats, or limited free. In a great many places boats are needed, and they could be, for very little expenditure, supplied by the Board. Until this is done the people will be very much handicapped. Facilities should be given for landing the sand, and in all states of the tide. A considerable number of years ago a little pier was made, but it was made in such a place that it is only at very high tides the place can be used. It is perfectly useless. It is made to the end of a rocky outcrop, and is lying useless.

45301. CHAIRMAN.—Who made this fine work?—The work was done fifty or sixty years ago.

45302. By the old Board of Works?—I think it must have been. This is a very nice little pier, but it is perfectly useless. If put where there would be always high water (it could be always available). A very small sum of money would make matters all right. The result of the present condition is that the use of sand is being given up altogether. To carry out my suggestions piers should be built in three or four places on the Glenties estate; in two places on the Lenny estate, in one place on Leigh-White estate, and in one place on the Puckey estate—all in this parish. All this could be done for a moderate expenditure of money. Then, in a few cases roads should be made to enable the people to get the sand on to their farms. For these purposes grants from the Local Council are practically out of the question, as the union is a very poor one. There are places where you have twenty or thirty tenants using old roads that are practically impassable, and it is quite out of the question to expect the District Council here to look after them. The union is very poor, too poor to expect it to make work roads. These places are generally up against hillsides. The valuation of this union is £12,284. Finding a supply of sand as pointed out above, the Congested Districts Board should procure lime for the people. This could be done by bringing the stone by sea from Bantyre or Kinnacra, or such other place as may be considered best, and building kilns in Castleterran. From these kilns the lime could be delivered at cost price, or under, to the poorer tenants. If these estates here for sale were purchased by the Congested Districts Board, they could very easily do all this. On the Puckey estate, I know myself, a very large area which

Mr. Doran proposed to have drained in case the scheme went through the Board. That will now fail because the Congested Districts Board did not buy it. We are hoping that possibly the Kinnacra Commissioners will help in this way, but the Commissioners tell me that they are not sure that they will be allowed the 10 per cent. expenditure which is supposed to be in the Act for improvements.

45303. I see that the population of the union is 11,178?—The valuation is £12,405, which is £1 2s. 2d. per head. That is very low. A Parish Committee has been working satisfactorily in the parish for the last two years, and a renewal of the grant is expected this year. An enlarged grant is needed.

45304. Why is a large grant needed if you cannot spend all your money?—Because we cannot supply all the applicants.

45305. You told us you could only spend about £20 out of £20?—If we get a larger grant we would get outsiders to come in and assist in the work, and make roads and drain rivers. Applications were, as a matter of fact made to us for the drainage of rivers. The amount asked was so large, and the amount at our disposal was so small, that we really could not consider the matter.

45306. Mr. STEPHENSON.—Do you consider that the drainage of rivers would be a proper work for the Parish Committee to undertake?—Under the rules I think we are allowed to do it.

45307. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you mean small drains, and not big arterial drains?—Yes, very small drains; where the river is blocked up by stones, or by a rock and overflows and goes in on the crops. In that case we could remove the piece of rock. It is not so much drainage as that you have obstructions to the ordinary natural course of the river.

45308. I suppose, as a matter of fact, the possession of a small sum in the hands of a body of men who are very well acquainted with the local needs will go a great deal further than if the money is administered by even a central body like the Congested Districts Board?—Of course we know the circumstances at all events, and we could discriminate between the applicants.

45309. You would be able to do a great deal of useful local work in that way?—I think so. At all events, the Board Inspector has been pleased with the work done. I know that. A lace and crochet class was established in 1906, but so far it has not been worked successfully. A change of teachers is to take place shortly and better things are hoped for in the future. My last point is in reference to industries. Some people seem to think that a woollen industry might be tried. I don't know whether it would succeed, but tree planting might succeed. We have thousands of acres on the mountain sides where trees would grow very well.

45310. Is there grazing on these mountain sides?—Yes; there is some grazing. If the Board acquired the grazing rights from the people and planted trees it would give employment and would pay very well.

45311. Would not there be a demand made by the people that the mountains should be kept for grazing?

—If it were brought home to the people that as a matter of fact they would derive more benefit the other way, they would give up their grazing rights.

45312. They would agree to do that?—In their own interests.

45313. Would they require compensation for the grazing rights?—I suppose that they would require some little compensation; that would be only natural.

45314. Mr. STEPHENSON.—How do you think that the ultimate benefit of planting would be better than that of grazing?—In the first place, by the amount of employment given. Then the grazing is inadvisable. The people are too poor to buy cattle to put on the mountain.

45315. If the planting done is ultimately for the benefit of the locality then to give them compensation would be to give it to them both ways; they would get compensation for the grazing and they would also get a benefit from the trees?—That is so, but the Congested Districts Board has been acting on that principle already.

45316. Do they never complain?—I think not. I think they ask the State for something for the owner of the property. Still the locality is expected to derive the full benefit from the scheme afterwards. This would give a great deal of employment. There are thousands of acres of mountain and bog suitable for planting.

July 12, 1907.

Very Res.  
GIVEN  
McDONNELL.

July 12, 1907.

Very Rev.  
Canon  
H. Donnell.

The Congested Districts Board could pay good wages, and ultimately the work would make a profit.

45317. Have you got any idea as to what sort of trees would be planted?—I have planted spruce, silver fir, pine, oak, and Scotch fir in my own grounds, and I find they have all done well. I tried limes in my swamp, but they did not do well, and I had to pull them up. That is the only failure I had.

45318. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of wood do you imagine would be most useful?—I think larch would be most useful. I applied some years ago for shelter belts to the Congested Districts Board, but the Board never gave them. I believe that the matter was handed over to the Department. We sometimes get trees here at a reduced rate through the County Council.

45319. Do you find living out at an extreme point of Ireland that you have any difficulty in getting into touch with the Board?—No; I don't find that. Nearly all our work is done by correspondence. When the Inspector goes round he takes us in with the others.

45320. Do you imagine that any useful purpose would be served by the Board having sessions occasionally in places of this sort?—I really do. I think we can make our wants known in that way, in a way in which we can never do by correspondence, and we could press them in a way which would be more effective than by merely writing formal notes.

45321. And you would have an opportunity of pointing out to members of the Board the things that are required?—Yes. I think that would be an excellent thing if it was done, and that things would come all right. The Board has been treating us fairly well, but I think we could get a great deal more from the Board if the Board were satisfied from occasional visits that good results followed the expenditure of money already granted.

45322. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When did the negotiations about the sale of the Purkey Estate drop?—About one and a half years ago.

45323. Do you know what was the cause of Mr. Doran not going on with the purchase?—It was never discussed, but I gathered from Mr. Doran that he was to recommend the purchase to the Board.

45324. Was there any land available for the enlargement of holdings?—Little or none.

45325. Was there any land that should be restricted?—I think a certain amount of striping would need to be done.

45326. Drainage would be very important?—Very important, and the building of houses also would be important.

45327. Was there any question of keeping out the sea from encroaching on the land?—No. There are lakes on the estate. There are three or four small lakes, which Mr. Doran was prepared to drain out into the other, and all into the sea. There was no question of the sea coming up.

45328. There was a drainage scheme?—Yes.

45329. It was in connection with the Purkey estate?—Yes. In reference to the scheme of the coral sand, it was only for the benefit of the Clinton estate in the first instance that we invited Mr. Doran's assistance, but it was on the occasion of his being down on the Purkey estate that we got him to come and visit the other estate.

45330. Has the Clinton estate been sold?—The amount of the security has been agreed on, but the estate has not yet been handed over to the Estates Commissioners.

45331. Does that apply to the Leaky estate?—Nothing has been done yet, although landowner and tenants agreed to the price two years ago. A section of the tenants who live on this estate broke out of the agreement.

45332. You believe that properties like those in this district should not pass direct to the tenants, but should be under the direction of an empowering authority like the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. I am very anxious for that.

45333. Ever since this Commission has been issued the Congested Districts Board felt itself greatly impeded in concluding bargains for land of that class?—Yes.

45334. As regards the coral sand, it is evident from what you say that it would be very important that some scheme should be devised for poorer tenants generally to provide themselves with that class of manure, and also that you suffer now from the fact that labour is not so plentiful for dredging the sand

as it formerly was?—We suffer immensely in that way owing to emigration. The people comprise less than this district generally to the rising farms in America, in Montana, where the wages are very high. A steady fellow can earn about £30 a year in Montana. The result is that all the best men, when they are about 15 or 17 years of age, go to the grass, and in that way the supply of men does a considerable number of years ago, and has not been revived.

45335. Do you propose a new plan for raising it? Mr. Doran recommended the plan I spoke of, and I think that it would fully meet the need. At present, it would be about as good a plan as could be suggested, because in that case all they would have to do would be to take it on to their lands; whereas now it requires a small boat a considerable time to raise the sand with their primitive methods. The result is that the amount paid per load of sand is very high. A better manner would be cheaper than sand and will stimulate the land more quickly, but the sand is not lasting in its effects.

45336. One would imagine that from its being so long been burned. If the Board bought any more around here you would consider it would be a useful demonstration as well as a useful opening for the Board to dredge the sand and bring it about to make it available for the tenants?—I think so. I would be a useful demonstration for the Board to show them what could be done, and it would immensely benefit the poor tenants.

45337. And then we should be able to form an opinion as to whether it could be done commercially. Quite so. It is not likely that the Board would be very much even if it were a failure.

45338. How far along the coast does your pier extend?—My pier extends on the Cliffridge pier about seven miles from here, and four miles at the other side.

45339. You don't go near Darby Island?—No. There is a parish farther on.

45340. When was the pier improved road built? The Congested Districts Board have contributed. It was improved about twelve months ago for £2,000 or £250. Mr. Harrington will tell you all that.

45341. I just want to ask you whether the expenditure on the pier and dredging had turned out a success?—The expenditure on the pier was a success, but there was no expenditure on dredging. The pier was not dredged. Mr. Wyndham made a mistake to consider the matter, but nothing has been done. I think the Congested Districts Board were appointed by the District Council here recently, but they only offered £250 out of an estimated expenditure of £2,000. I think that is what happened.

45342. Would there be any chance of getting the balance from the Marine Grant?—It was not set out as one of the works in the grant?—It was not set out as one of the works that were to be done, but some hopes were held out by Mr. Wyndham that he would consider the matter.

45343. From what you state of the outlet for the Montana we need not consider for the moment industries for men, but you were putting before the Chairman a scheme for employing the girls as profitably?—Yes. We have a little loan class, but it has been very unsuccessful. What the cause is I don't know. Mr. Walker has given notice to be present teacher. The month's notice has not been given. He has kindly promised to send a new teacher down and we are hoping that better results may follow.

45344. The girls have not attended?—There were about twenty-five or thirty girls in the beginning, but they dropped off because they could make no money.

45345. It requires a great deal of perseverance, but I daresay that the girls here would have perseverance corresponding with the perseverance of the men in Montana?—I think they would.

45346. The loan, you think, would be as valuable an industry as any other for the girls?—Yes. If the knowledge of the class got abroad we could have an advertisement in that way, and, of course, there are various ways in which I could help to get some credit if the class were a success.

45347. Have you had occasional visits from Mr. Walker?—We have had three visits altogether; one when the class was established; one six months ago; and a visit quite recently.

45343. With your own initiative the suggestion of Mr. Walker would be exceedingly useful in the development of the scheme—I think he is doing all he can, but it would be well if we could have an opportunity of meeting him more often. His visits are very hurried naturally. He has a large area to cover. If he were to sit with us for part of the day and see how the girls are being taught and the working of the class we would look for very happy results.

45344. How does he come?—He came by motor the last time. I am afraid that the motor won't serve us; it is so easy to go away again. Otherwise one might have to wait until the following morning. It would not be so easy to go away.

45345. CHAIRMAN.—Tell us a little about the emigration; the population has very much decreased here?—Yes. There is only a population of about 2,000 people altogether in my parish.

45346. What used it to be?—It used to be over 4,000. I think from a census of the parish, made about twenty-five years ago, the population was about 4,000.

45347. It has decreased by about half?—Yes. It has decreased even during the seven years that I have been here.

45348. Do the men come back?—Very often they come back when they make a little money. When they are worn out working in the mines they come back and raise the price of land by paying an extravagant price for it.

45349. We have heard about that elsewhere. What happens when all the boys of the family go off to America attracted by that high wage which you tell us they can get?—They help to support their parents. They send to people in the parish about £3,000 at Christmas, and about £1,000 during the year in addition.

45350. When the parents die what happens to the holdings?—Generally either some boy stays at home or comes home and takes possession of it.

45351. Do you mean to say if a man is getting 2000 a year in the mines in America he will give that up to come back and take over the family holding?—No man can keep in the mines more than six to ten years. They get broken down and rheumatic from the damp in the mines. They merely exist for the rest of their lives.

45352. Then they never, as a matter of fact, either abandon the holdings or sell them to the next man?—Very rarely. As rarely as such a thing takes place anywhere else.

45353. Do the girls go as much as the boys?—Yes.

45354. Do they come back, too?—Sometimes they come back and marry and settle down at home. Sometimes they come back to visit their friends. Of course a great many never come back, except on a visit.

45355. Mr. STURTELLAND.—Most of them marry there?—Yes.

45356. Have the military works on Bere Island given any employment here?—Very little.

45357. Is that because the authorities have used their own support?—Partly that, and partly because a great deal of the work is skilled work; and Bere Island supplies the need for unskilled workers.

45358. Any extra men who are required are found on Bere Island itself?—Mostly. Of course a few were employed from this parish, but it did not make very much difference to us.

45359. CHAIRMAN.—You got the fleet in here occasionally?—Yes; we have had the Atlantic fleet here for a month quite recently.

45360. With the fleet coming in here, do you find that any of the boys go into the navy?—There are a few men from Bere Island and this parish in the navy, but recently only a few have joined. I did know a few, but not many.

45361. Are there many people living about here who have been in the navy?—There is a considerable number of pensioners from the navy.

45362. Do they speak well of their life in the navy?—They seem to be very respectable men themselves.

45363. Is their influence directed towards inducing boys to follow their example?—I have not heard exactly that they try to induce people, but I never heard them in conversation speak ill of the treatment they received; and I know them all.

45364. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you recommend the woollen industry here?—I would be very slow to recommend any industry. I think it would be rather a matter for expert opinion. We have not much wool here.

45370. Passing through the mountains it struck me, July 18, 1897. that they did not carry as much sheep as they might do; I did not see many sheep—I don't think so. The people have no money to buy other sheep or cattle. The farmers, as a rule, have very poor holdings. They are very small, of two, three, or four cows. There are 280 landholders in my parish of £3 valuation and under.

45371. Sheep are paying so well during the last few years that it is a wonder that people don't speculate in sheep?—There are very few here. You might pass through miles of the parish without seeing one. Whether it is that the land does not agree with them or not I don't know. At all events they are not here.

45372. Surely the mountains ought to agree with them; there is a fine mountain range?—There is a big run.

45373. About emigration; suppose that land were available for the young people, new farms and so forth, do you think that would keep them at home instead of going to America?—Very probably it would; but they have a great many friends in America, and the pay is very high; and there is no land, so a matter of fact, available in the locality.

45374. Some succeed, but some do not, I presume?—I think more of them succeed; I mean succeed tolerably. I think that there are very few failures among them.

45375. Do you think is emigration a question of high wages, or is it a question of saving life and seeing a new country?—I think it is a question of wages altogether. The holdings here would not support the family. I am convinced of that.

45376. If the high wages were in Ireland it would keep them at home?—If you had industries here which would give wages, not equal, but very nearly equal to the wages in America, I think they would stay. This should be a good place for industries if you could succeed in hitting on the proper one, because we have the outlet by sea.

45377. We have had many witnesses who say it is not altogether a question of wages, but also a question of saving new life and new countries?—I don't think so with regard to this district. I believe if the people had not the inducement of sufficient wages given to them they would rather not face the hard climate and the hard work.

45378. CHAIRMAN.—It would be difficult to contemplate wages like those in America being given in an agricultural parish?—It would be impossible to give wages on the same scale, but I think that many of them could be induced to stay if a reasonable working alternative were put before them.

45379. Mr. STURTELLAND.—Do they really prefer wages to profit such as they would derive in the case of a farm?—I think they would prefer the wage. The farms here as a rule would not support a family and pay the rent. £4,000 a year at least comes into this parish from America. So far as they pay rent it is in that way they do so and support themselves.

45380. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—That would be £10 a family?—Yes.

45381. Mr. STURTELLAND.—You are assuming that workmen engaged in America are able to save all their wages?—No. The workmen who come from America tell me that they save half their wages. In Exeter City, in Montana, these young men were boarded at £2 a week. They got fourteen shillings a day wages.

45382. If he pays ten shillings a day for his keep?—He would not pay that. He would pay six or seven shillings a day.

45383. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONOVAN.—Is there a steamer service still from this place to Exeter?—Yes. The boat goes every day in the summer and every second day in the winter.

45384. Is it a subsidized service, I think?—Yes. There is one matter that I wish to refer to although I don't know whether it comes within your terms of reference, and that is in connection with the defective postal facilities here.

45385. CHAIRMAN.—I don't think that we have got much to do with postal facilities?—The post arrives at 12.15 P.M. and goes at 1.30 P.M., so that unless one goes to the post office and receives his letters there he cannot reply the same day. This is extremely disadvantageous for business people, and it would be very desirable to do something for them in this way. I should like also to call attention to the need of a fog horn at the

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Very Rev.  
Canon  
MacDonnell.

Lighthouse mouth of the harbour. My attention has been called to this need by the Managing Director of the Cork and Brandon Railway Company, who owns the steamboat plying between Bantry and here. Sometimes we have a heavy fog for a whole day together here in the harbour and the bay, with the result that the boat is in very great danger. If we had the fog horn the shipping in and out would be very much improved.

45385. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who is the lighthouse under?—The Board of Irish Lights, but I don't know that they are supposed to have more than the lights.

45387. I should have thought they were to equip the whole lighthouse?—The question is whether a fog horn would be supposed to come under the term equipment, whether the Board of Irish Lights is supposed to supply these things or not; but the harbour authority should be the people to do something, and the Admiralty is really the harbour authority here.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There could not be a better harbour authority than the Admiralty if you approach them. You are fortunate in having them.

45388. CHAIRMAN.—I find, in a memorandum by the Board, a paragraph, stating that all the difficulties complained of would be obtained if the Castletown people chose to form a Harbour Board, as has been done in Baltimore and other places; so that would look as if you had the power?—I cannot say positively, but I understood once the plan was made a naval base that the Admiralty rather resented local interference.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think that Mr. Harrington told us that it was a rather troublesome operation to get an Order in Council.

45390. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It costs about £20 to get a provisional order. What you lose here is the income from the harbour, which would be quite sufficient to maintain itself, or more so. The only boats we have are our fishing boats. If you charge those fishing boats you kill the fishing.

45391. The fishing boats in Scotland pay hundreds and thousands of pounds a year in dues?—There are so many alternative harbours here where they could go that I doubt whether it would not kill Castletown.

45392. You have too many harbours?—Castletown is very central for the fishing.

45393. There is a steamer lying down at the pier to-day. Is that boat not paying dues for lying there?—That is the boat that serves the lighthouse.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If boats come in there and in the harbour and pay nothing for it it reduces a great source of revenue that might be used?

Mr. Harrington.—They pay dues on the pier to the County Council. The dues are very small.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have a harbour entirely ready made?

Mr. Harrington.—No. Their authority only extends about 200 feet from the pier. The pier on the pier goes to repair the pier with the contribution of the Congested Districts Board.

Very Rev. Canon MacDonnell.—As an addition to the evidence which I have given I would ask to be allowed to read the following memorandum, which I have received from Rev. Father James McDonnell, Parish Priest of Adrigole. They indicate the points on which he desires to lay emphasis:—(1.) Failure of holdings from the landlord and re-arranging same so that every man's holding should be a consecutive whole, and not, as at present, mixed up with those of several of his neighbours. The present arrangement originated in co-operative reclamation followed by individual tilling and manuring. (2.) Migration is desirable; but no land is available locally. (3.) Some means should be found of providing credit at a cheap rate. It contains a high proportion of lime, in which the district is remarkably deficient. (4.) Encouragement to practice general husbandry to use hake trawlers, herring nets, flat-bait lobster pots, and mullet and cod-fish gear—and as depend on one particular kind. The people are disposed to dicker fishing as a means of existence, hence hitherto their chief dependence has been on the lake in connection with which there is great risk—cases of drownings having occurred and loss of nets by storms having crippled the people financially. (5.) A veterinary surgeon for Banchora, one who could act as itinerant lecturer also on animal diseases, one, course, preventive. Very necessary that he should be able to speak Irish, as the energy expended in previous lectures has been largely wasted owing to the absence of the possession of a common language by lecturer and audience. (6.) Extension of its knitting industry. One machine at work at present. Evident that work could be carried on more successfully if several were in use. (7.) To establish in the parish a weaving industry such as the Congested Districts Board has done in Glengarriff.

#### Mr. DANIEL D. HARRINGTON examined.

Mr. Daniel  
D. Harrington.

45394. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I want to ask you what your opinion was as to the project put before the Commission to have local representation on the Congested Districts Board. In your opinion would it be desirable to have a representative, both for Cork and Kerry?—I think it would be highly desirable.

45395. The distance is so great that regular attendance for the whole locality would be best secured by having two representatives?—Yes. I think it would be highly desirable, and I think that the people would wish it very much.

45396. CHAIRMAN.—There is a steamer running between Bantry and this place?—A steamer runs every morning from the 1st of May to the 1st of October from Castletown to Bantry, and returns the same day to Castletown, and brings everything she is asked to bring. In the winter half of the year the steamer stays in Bantry for the night, returns to Castletown next day, and then stays a night in Castletown before going back to Bantry again.

45397. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think she has a considerable subsidy from the Congested Districts Board?—At one time she had, but I did not know that she had it still.

45398. I believe she has a subsidy of something like £300?—Yes. If the subsidy was increased to the boat she could bring the mails. It leaves Bantry at half-past 2 or 3.

45399. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why should the Congested Districts Board subsidize the post office?—The benefit is to the people locally. The principle is admitted already, because she is actually subsidised.

45400. There is a profit in carrying letters, and it is only right that the profit should be devoted to the service that causes it. I presume they carry passengers also?—Yes.

45401. CHAIRMAN.—Does the steamer call at Ben Island?—At least one day each week on both journeys.

45402. Is much produce landed at Ben Island by the steamer?—Not very much, compared with Castletown. Still there is a considerable amount. It would depend. A considerable number of sides may be on the island being trained in the mares, and that means a considerable amount of extra provisions.

45403. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But she does not go outside Bantry Bay?—No; she is not licensed to go outside the bay. The Board of Trade won't allow that.

45404. CHAIRMAN.—You represent, I think, the County Council?—I am ex-chairman of the Rural District Council. I have been nominated by the County Council, but I represent the district also. I wish to refer to the development of the fishing, pier accommodation, and by dredging the harbour here at Castletown. I think that the Congested Districts Board has been in touch with our views already from the District Council, and I have very little to add except with regard to the fishing. The fishing industry has been a very important one if properly developed. If interest was taken by the Congested Districts Board in the development of mackerel and herring, I think it would be very successful.

45405. How do you think they can best be developed?—I will take first the mackerel fishing. There is a great want with regard to the curing of

machined here. There is one chief point. In connection with each of the fishings there should be shelter sheds built for the proper curing of machined. Men and rain injure the machined considerably. If shelter sheds were built by the Congested Districts Board they would enhance the value of the machined considerably, and turn out a proper article.

45405. You mean sheds under which the curing could take place?—Yes.

45407. Who are the cures?—Some are local men, some are Liverpool men, and some Scotch.

45408. Is not it a curious thing that these cures do not put up sheds themselves?—They have sheds, but only for stocking.

45409. Do they cure in the stores at present?—No. They may cure there if a rainy day comes on. They cannot bring in the fish except in baskets. If they had a lot of fish they would have to put up sheds in their own country?—If there were a large station in which each would get in under cover I am sure they would pay rent to the Board.

45411. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there room upon the pier for that kind of store?—I don't mean the pier here, but I mean the general curing all round the seaboard.

45412. CHAIRMAN.—You are not speaking of Quilkeena?—No. I am talking all the men around the seaboard where the curing of machined is going on. There is the curing of machined going on in Quilkeena.

45413. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that the sheds might be put up and let to the cures?—Yes. The Board might take a little more interest than they have done, because several times the District Council approached the Board with resolutions, but without avail. When I met Mr. Green a few times I discussed the matter with him.

45414. What did Mr. Green say to your proposition about curing sheds?—When he was down here at the 19th July I spoke to him about that. He made no promise about it, but it was advocated a great deal by witnesses at the inquiry that it was necessary to have them covered in open sheds.

45415. CHAIRMAN.—In what other way could the fishing be developed?—There are great opportunities for developing the herring fishing in Berhaven. Our bay is teeming with fish. The Board should apply themselves to it as well as they do at off the Donegal coast, and start herring fishing here, instructing the people how to cure herrings.

45416. Don't the people who come to cure machined know how to cure herrings?—No. They are cured in a different way altogether.

45417. Do not the Scotch cures know how to cure herrings?—Yes, but the local people should be instructed how to do it in an adequate manner also.

45418. Don't they learn from seeing the Scotch cures do it?—No Scotch cures come here—I mean workers.

45419. The herring fishing is going on at the same time as the machined fishing?—There is no herring fishing here except that last year I cured a little herring for a Scotch firm.

45420. The herring come off the coast at the same time as the machined?—About the same time. It starts here about the 1st of August up to the middle of October.

45421. The autumn machined fishing goes on through the autumn up to December?—It does. Last year it started about November and finished about the 1st of February.

45422. That was an exceptional year, probably?—Yes.

45423. But as a rule it goes on from August to December?—Yes.

45424. Then you get herrings in about August?—Yes.

45425. So that actually the herrings do come off this coast at the time you are fishing for machined?—Yes.

45426. If the cures are here for the machined, you would think that the Scotch cures would also know how to cure any herrings that were brought in?—They would, but it would be very difficult to get a lot of Scotch cures down here.

45427. But the Scotch cures come to cure the machined?—Yes, but they get local labour here. They are expert cures of machined here.

45428. Mr. SCHEERMAN.—That is the chairman's point, that while they have to hire the labour here and show them how to do it, that is instruction?—Yes, but I was referring to the necessity of instruction by officials of the Congested Districts Board, so that they would carry on a course of instruction if the herring fishery were established here.

45429. Mr. SCHEERMAN.—Do you have herring here?—In a fortnight last year I cured fifty barrels. Two Scotch cures came down to me from the merchant I cure for.

45430. Were the fish brought ashore by boats belonging to this locality?—Yes.

45431. Have they got driftnets of herring net?—No; it is some nets they have here.

45432. Therefore, they don't go very far to sea?—No, a few miles out, but they would in case the herring curing started.

45433. Which is more profitable here, herring or machined curing?—The machined. We never had herring curing until last year.

45434. What do you get per barrel for cured machined?—They got 23 a barrel last year.

45435. Where do they send them to?—They go direct to America. The machined I cure are sent off to Liverpool. My firm then ships them to America.

45436. Are you of opinion that there could be a herring fishing developed there?—I believe that it is about one of the best fishing grounds in Ireland.

45437. What sort of herrings do you get?—Large fish, and full in good quantities.

45438. Are they as good as the Downing's Bay?—It appears they are. Mr. Brenner of Wick would be pleased to have them from this locality.

45439. Are boats the principal aid?—Boats and nets.

45440. Large boats and drift nets?—Yes. I think to start the herring fishing here the Congested Districts Board should take the matter up a good deal, and I think that they should do the same as they did in Donegal and subsidize some boats here. They have done that. I have seen reports of the Board.

45441. They have not given any loans here?—No.

45442. CHAIRMAN.—What do I understand you to mean by subsidizing boats—what is the method you have in your mind?—Give a boat so much at the opening of the season and have a chance afterwards of any fish they take besides.

45443. Mr. SCHEERMAN.—What would you say to a bounty?—Yes; that would be a bounty.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Generally the boats are given out on a share system, and the money is repaid for these particular boats, but you are right in saying that there was a subsidy in one particular case. In order to develop a May herring fishery as distinct from an autumn herring fishery an inducement was given to two or three boats—they were Scotch boats, I believe—to test the fishing.

45444. CHAIRMAN.—It was not given to a local boat?

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—No. The Board never subsidised herring boats in the sense which witness means?—I mean to say that if the herring fishing were started you should get a few large boats to fish with drift nets outside.

45445. Was there any application made to the Congested Districts Board to get down an instructor in curing here?—No.

45446. Or to get down current?—No. I was speaking to Mr. Green some time ago, and he said that Mr. Duffie should come down here and call on me. He has not called yet.

45447. I think you may take it that if you show the Board that shoals of fish are coming here, or that probably they will, there will be no lack of instruction?—I showed the Board that here last year. I cured about fifty barrels in a fortnight, in October.

45448. It would be a great matter down here to turn from the machined in case they failed to the herring, so that they should have an alternative in fishing?—Yes. It would be well if the Board would give a bounty or give a steamer drifter here to try the herring with herring nets. Long line fishing is also an important matter here. The long line fishing lasts from August to Christmas.

45449. Is that matter the Board would avail the report of its inspector, but if the Board were of

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Mr. Daniel  
D. Harrington.

opinion that there was an opening for a steam drifter they would not hesitate, I think, to make the experiment?—I think that it would be a success from what I have seen of the very large herrings that I have seen coming in at the end of the season.

45461. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If the mackerel came in would it stop the herring fishing?—I think not. I know from the look of things for the last few years that the mackerel are becoming later every year. Some ten years ago they came in August. Now they won't start until October.

45462. The herring fishing will be over then?—You will have a continuous fishing for six months if you cut down the herring fishing.

45463. Do boats come from Scotland here?—No, except in the spring.

45464. It was a big centre for the herring fishing at one time?—Yes. There are no herrings in the spring, but there are the mackerel. But we want transit facilities. The want of these block us very much. We have none here at all.

45465. CHAIRMAN.—What is your next point?—I think a lot of harm is also done here by the large steam trawlers that come around the coast. This should be lessened if possible by patrolling the coast frequently. The establishment of this herring fishing which would come before the mackerel fishing is also a matter of great importance. For the last few years there were herrings in this harbour, but there was no possibility of catching them. If the Board took up the question of curing herrings I think you would have a lasting industry here. My firm belief from my knowledge of things and from what I have heard from time to time that the travelling of small boats in the harbour here being stopped has ruined the harbour with regard to line fishing in the harbour, and I think it is the opinion of everybody connected with it that the small boats should be allowed to travel in the harbour for a short time in the year to clear the ground. The fish cannot be on the ground. It is all weeds and no fish could go there. I know several families that were making a living here all round the harbour.

45466. CHAIRMAN.—It is a question of a bye-law?—Yes.

45467. Who makes those bye-laws?—I suppose Mr. Green.

45468. After a local inquiry?—Yes. They had in the harbour here a lot of pollack and all kinds of fish to be caught. Now they cannot catch fish there.

45469. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the reason?—Because the ground in the inner harbour is all fouled and the fish won't lie there, but if trawling was continued by small boats of fifteen tons and so on, the fish would lie there and come in and spawn there. Expert fishermen who have made a living there have said so.

45470. CHAIRMAN.—The point is really one for representations to the fishery authorities?—Yes. There is a question of pier accommodation here along the coast for fishing. A great deal of money is lost here. There is a long strip of pier which is very dangerous at present. It is 200 feet long and 25 feet broad, so that it is very narrow. It should be double the width that it is at present. Then we all feel the want of a representative on the Board, and I would suggest that there should be a representative from the South of Ireland on the Congested Districts Board.

45471. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How would you select them? Would it be by the County Council?—Surely. You see that they are the representative body of the county.

45472. Such a member should be able to know the local wants of Cork and Kerry?—I think so. I believe his Lordship, the Bishop of Ross, would be a good representative of the south coast.

45473. CHAIRMAN.—Would not that be a rather big area to ask one man to be responsible for; from Limerick round to Sliderragh?—I would appoint one from Cork and another from Kerry. This would make the work easy and give direct representation.

45474. Of course there is not very much of Cork congested?—All along the seaboard is congested. We have a most congested district here. Our population in 1850 was about 25,000; now it is only 12,000. If the Congested Districts Board would make experiments along the coast here I think that they would be very well repaid, because along this is one of the

best coasts for fishing in Ireland. A lot of dried fish are imported into Castletown and the district, and there are any amount of fish in the bay. Our pier should be extended and other piers should be made around the coast here. There was one pier applied for at the west end of Bore Island to facilitate the people there. Another pier should be made down at a place called Rossmucknow, that would remove congestion to a considerable extent.

45475. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—On the opposite side of Bore Island?—Yes, on the mainland side.

45476. CHAIRMAN.—Up to March, 1886, £10,500 had been paid out by the Board for the purchase of boats and gear in the County Cork?—Very little of it was paid in Borehaven. A few small boats were given in a few years ago, and nothing was given since, I think.

45477. Is there any other point?—The dredging of the harbour. The harbour at Castletown is filling up altogether.

45478. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has any dredging work been done?—Yes, round the pier some years ago, but there was hardly any benefit at all by it.

45479. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there a Harbour authority?—No. There was £100 expended some years ago in dredging with a hand dredger and a sand bar. The Congested Districts Board sent down some men to do it, but very little was done.

45480. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would it be necessary to have it done on a large scale?—Yes; but at the entrance to the harbour at Paroh Rock at low water the entrance is only 9 feet. About 300 feet from the pier head it is 8 feet. Outside that, between there and the small island called Dinah it is about 13 feet. If it was dredged to that depth all over it would be most valuable. It should be dredged 20 feet each side of the pier to allow a steamer to work it. I saw a steamer leave the pier one day at Castletown and it stuck in the mud 500 feet from the pier and remained there until the next tide.

45481. Do you think if the dredging were once well done would the harbour be liable to silt up again quickly?—I think not if it was done on a good scale. Say, about 20 feet outside the Paroh Rock. You have deep water there. Inside about 200 feet there is a bar. A vessel must come round the channel. Straits often silt there in fairly low water. From 25 feet each side of the pier out to this point of about 200 feet, where there is 15 feet of depth, if that was done once it would take 150 years or more to fill it. Round the pier there is a depth of 10 or 12 feet of mud. The banks of mud have filled in considerably during my lifetime.

45482. CHAIRMAN.—I see that in the spring of 1886 the capture of mackerel at Borehaven exceeded that of any other port by 40 per cent?—Yes, I remember that year. There was a very large spring mackerel fishing then. I often saw seven steamers loaded here during a week.

45483. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were the mackerel used?—Yes. The spring fishing has gone down. If there were transit facilities it would still continue, because I think small buyers would continue to say so if facilities were given for a steamer that would leave Castletown for Bantry in the evening. I think it would be very necessary for the Board to take that into consideration. The boat could run from Castletown to Bantry in the evenings to catch the train. Referring to that, I have myself seen, when the tide left its moorings, fish left on the pier, which they could not get up after, and sold for curing, valued in value by 50 per cent. I think that the Congested Districts Board promised £250 for dredging the harbour, but that is considered a very small thing.

45484. CHAIRMAN.—Could not you have a harbour board here?—The population is very small. It was thought to have a harbour board here, but the provisional orders and those things were rather expensive at the time. They cost from £70 to £100.

45485. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You must be losing a lot of money by not getting any dues from all the ships that come there. You could well afford to do it. They do it in every other place?—It was not thought practicable at the time. In building piers around here the Congested Districts Board should adopt a certain time of the year, about the 1st of March, when the people are not engaged in fishing. If they come during the fishing season they cannot get the people to work. Consequently it is more expensive if they start then. From about the 1st of March up to the 1st of August you will get plenty of men to work at it.

45476. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That seems but reasonable; still, of course, it is difficult if little work is being pushed on at various parts of the coast to begin everywhere on the 1st of March?—Yes, but I know it would be useful. At Bachelors I would suggest another thing, that the Congested Districts Board in doing these things should invite tenders from contractors. I think that that is a most practicable way of doing it, in some cases.

45477. You think that that would be better than doing the work themselves?—Yes. You would have a competition there to do it.

45478. Would there be many contractors in the

locality capable of tendering?—There would, I am sure. Jas. 12, 1907.

45479. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are a member of the County Council?—Not now. I represent this district, and have been Chairman of the District Council. My seat on the County Council was ex officio.

45480. Have you any knowledge of the agricultural schemes in this county?—I have not taken that matter up. I have been representing this district for twelve years. I still represent a fish-curing firm. I am fairly well acquainted with it for the past ten years. My firm think that they could get 1,000 barrels of beautiful herrings here.

Mr. David D. Harrington.

Mr. MANNING POWER examined.

45481. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chairman of the Rural District Council?—Yes.

45482. What would you like to say to us?—I wish to refer to the land. I represent the districts, say, from the boundary of Bachelors to Bantry; that is the Bantry district, which is a very congested district and very unproductive.

45483. What point do you wish to bring before us?—The necessity for draining the land and making roads, and planting trees on the mountains.

45484. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The mountains are bare at present?—Yes.

45485. Would the farmers lose much if portions of the mountain were taken from grazing purposes and reserved for planting trees?—I don't think so, in many cases, because there is nothing left but the rock.

45486. You might easily find a tract of mountain that is not much good for grazing?—Certainly. And you have lots of the cut away and places where the turf is cut and nothing left behind. You might get some of these places for planting trees. It is very necessary there indeed, where there are very miserable places.

45487. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The drains you refer to are farm drains?—I mean farm drains.

45488. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You don't think that the people use the mountains for grazing?—Not very much.

45489. Why is that?—It is too poor.

45490. The people are too poor?—Yes, and the mountains are too poor. The people are poor and the mountains are worse.

45491. Do you think it carries anything like the number of sheep it might?—The sheep there are quite worthless. It would not carry a good sheep.

45492. What kind of sheep have you in this district?—I don't know what they call them, but I know they are the best class in the world.

45493. Are they black-faced sheep?—No, they are not. They are very common small things, that bring from seven to ten shillings.

45494. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did you ever try a better class of sheep on the mountains?—I don't know what the place would keep a better class of sheep.

45495. How do you know that?—I hear the people say that it would not. Some say they did try them there and that they did not thrive, but, however, I am quite certain that they could be improved in some places.

45496. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did any farmer try the black-faced sheep from Scotland on these mountains?—I think not.

45497. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There seems to be a great demand for lime in this part of the world?—Yes. If we had lime we would want it very much.

45498. At what price per barrel could you afford to buy lime?—Even at a high price it cannot be got.

45499. What have you to pay for it now?—You must pay at Keshmarr L. 6d. per barrel for it, and then you have to carry it all around the road until you come here.

45500. It is not much used here?—It is not used. It could not be used for land purposes here.

45501. You have the sand here, too?—We have not the sand now. There is no boat in the harbour.

45502. There was one?—Yes.

45503. Was that subsidised by the Congested Districts Board?—It was not.

45504. It was a private boat?—Yes.

45505. Why did they give it up?—It was owing to the want of men to work it in the first instance. There was plenty of demand for the sand, but we could not get the men to work the boat. In that part labour has become scarce. The men went away. People could not afford to pay them reasonable wages such as they would want for lifting sand.

45506. So it did not pay in the end, and that is why it broke down?—Yes.

45507. Which would you rather have—the sand or lime?—Lime; but I am not a good judge. It is a great thing in our part. If we had each of them we would want them, because the general class of land we have there is cut-away bog, and the lime is a very good thing for them, because it grows so much weed, and lime should be a very good thing for destroying weeds.

45508. Have you any agricultural schemes in this part of the world?—I know nothing of them.

45509. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have any of the landholders sold to the tenants in the district you represent?—No. The landlord of the Lough Walig estate does not seem inclined to sell. He made an offer this year when we asked him to sell, but the price was very large.

45510. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So you dropped it?—We dropped it when there was no chance. There are several places there where they would want ships for landing material along the coast.

45511. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What places have you before your mind?—One or two places. Adrigole is one of them.

45512. What class of work is being carried out at Adrigole?—There is a pier built there, and a very poor one at that.

45513. It did not cost much?—Some £2,000 or £3,500, I believe. It is simply like a good double fence twenty feet wide.

45514. Was it for the fishing it was built?—No. It was not built for the fishing, but for steamers.

45515. When was it built?—It is not finished yet.

45516. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it near the road?—About a quarter of a mile from the main road. Passing by you could easily see the thing. There would be a ship wanted, for that is no use for small boats.

45517. Is Maceragh in your district?—No. That is in the Bantry district. There should be a ship built for small boats beside the pier at Adrigole, because there is no way of landing anything from small boats.

45518. The existing work, you consider, is good only for steamers?—That is all. Small boats cannot moor there or discharge.

45519. Do you know anything of the Bantry Bay steamer service?—It is quite unknown to us altogether. I thought we would have had it some time ago, and there is no trace of it yet.

45520. CHAIRMAN.—Was not the steamer very small?—The steamer we have at present is not small. The only way to get sand would be for the Congested Districts Board to send down boats with a great quantity of sand, and land it at these piers. If we don't get sand the land is no use, and I don't see any easy way of getting it unless the Board send down a boat.

Mr. Maurice Power.

Mr. T. O'SULLIVAN OBSERVED.

July 13, 1905.

Mr. T.  
O'Sullivan.

45531. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you represent?—Allihies, Castleowenah. I wish first to refer to the Berhaven fisheries. From Durney Island to Cod Head in this parish is the principal fishing ground in Berhaven, and statistics will show that the Berhaven fishery is one of the most important in Ireland. The Rev. Father Barton, &c., seeing the urgent necessity there existed for piers, slips, and roads leading to the different curing stations, made application to the Congested Districts Board and other Boards to come to the aid of the fishermen and afford proper facilities to develop this flourishing industry in our midst. After repeated invitations and requests some gentlemen from the Congested Districts Board, with Sir Horace Plunkett, called on our parish priest, Rev. Father Barton, and on seeing for themselves, expressed their great surprise that nothing had been done to help the industry in this important fishing district. They at once recommended a grant of £650 to build a pier at Ballydowgan, but through some misunderstanding between engineers, foremen, and labourers, this pier is left half finished and practically useless. There are other parts along the seaboard from Durney to Cod Head where piers and slips are needed. Within the last few years the Rev. Father Barton forwarded to the Congested Districts Board a petition signed by the representative fishermen of the surrounding district, the principal fish buyers and merchants of Castleowenah and Allihies, asking the Board to construct a pier and improve the landing at Cladnough, Cod Head. The usual reply was that the Board would attend to it, but nothing had been done. This appears to be a very urgent necessity, as fishermen from the outlying districts frequent this important fishing centre at certain periods of the year. With a little outlay in improving the entrance to this harbour a safe refuge would be afforded to all comers, where they could sell their fish at the curing stations, and go home by land when overtaken by storms. Instead they have to round Cod Head, often throwing both fish and fishing gear overboard to save themselves. In this fishing district are employed some forty boats at sailing; each mine is worked by sixteen men. They commence about the 1st August and continue to November. There are some fifty local net boats worked by a crew of seven men each, and they continue fishing from August to February. The boats of mackerel taken by some sometimes go as high as \$9,000 in one catch, by nets as high as 10,000. In the district there are about thirty curing stations where the fish is bought, cured, and packed for the American markets, giving employment to hundreds, old and young. The fish merchants are English, Scotch, and Americans, with a few local enterprising capitalists. With all this flourishing industry and apparent prosperity it is not possible to see the best of our young men emigrating, and leaving the remainder. Any observer can explain why when he occasionally sees the crowds of fishermen perched on the rocks eagerly watching the shoals of mackerel within a few hundred yards, and unable to launch their boats for want of a pier or slip of any kind. Along the seaboard from Garinish to Cod Head there is only one half finished pier, and this embraces the principal fishing ground of Berhaven. Our parish priest has been wanted, even in the public Press, for not getting more assistance from the Congested Districts Board than others less worthy. It is not through want of interest in his people and in the fishing industry he has not been as successful as others, and the pigeon-hole of the Congested Districts Board's Office, Dublin, can confirm this, for over and over again he has written them to do something for his people and the fishing industry in his parish. We most respectfully request of this Commission to do something practical by recommending the Board to send down an engineer to consult with Rev. Father Barton. He will give him all the reliable information and assistance necessary to make the Berhaven fisheries a remunerative and prosperous industry.

45532. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When are you living?—At Allihies Mines, three-quarters of a mile from Ballydowgan. I have a map showing site of the Cladnough Pier—applied for some time ago by the Congested Districts Board and also copies of the

letters sent to the Board asking them to do something for the people.

45533A. Is Garinish in the parish?—Yes; it is the west; near Durney Island.

45533. Was there a pier or slip constructed there?—There was a pier constructed there a great many years ago.

45534. By the Congested Districts Board?—I don't know that, but I think that the Board partly contributed to it.

45535. Who was the parish priest at the time?—Rev. Father McCarthy. He was removed to Coneyway. He is now dead.

45536. It was in his time it was constructed by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. It was to take the application. I don't know whether it was finished before he left.

45537. Do you remember what it cost?—I don't know really. I am sure that Mr. Drilly can tell you.

45538. How far is Ballydowgan from Garinish?—About three miles by sea. There is a road leading to it perhaps five or six miles.

45539. The work was begun at Ballydowgan?—Yes, five or six years ago.

45540. Why was it stopped?—I believe there was some difference between the labourers and the engineer. It appears that he did not want to accommodate them. When he was down they were employed at the fishing. When they could earn, perhaps, ten or fifteen shillings a day at fishing, I would not do for them to go work at two shillings a day for the Congested Districts Board.

45541. That was the trouble?—Yes. There was another reason. The Berhaven Mining Company resumed operations at the time. They gave £1 a week to their labourers.

45542. It was due to this fact that the work was stopped, that the engineer could not get labour at two shillings a day?—He could at certain times of the year, but just then, at the time of the fishing, he could not.

45543. That is why it was stopped?—Yes, it was.

45544. Is it going on again?—No, it is not.

45545. Would they work now for two shillings a day?—Yes, and would be glad to work for the last two months. Then you would have these two weeks—Ballydowgan and Cladnough—completed.

45546. You say that communications have been made about that place, Cladnough?—Yes.

45547. Was there any favourable reply?—There was nothing done.

45548. Was it there that Sir Horace Plunkett came?—No. He was at Allihies Mines. That was the time that the Berhaven Mines were in operation. He came down to Ballydowgan, and, seeing the need necessarily that existed for it, said that he would recommend something to be done. They have got trouble launching the boats, and then after a while night fishing out on the sea, they have to drag their boats 200 or 300 yards along a sandy beach.

45549. You would be able to state for the information of the engineer that now it would be possible to have labour at the rate of two shillings a day?—Certainly.

45550. It may not be a big wage, but you would expect a public board doing work of that sort for the benefit of the locality to pay very big wages?—They would work for half the usual wage for their own benefit at a time when they had no fishing, but it's very hard to expect them to work for low wages during the fishing season when they could make a great deal more fishing. Then, when in the Berhaven mines they were getting £1 a week, you could not expect them to leave that behind and go out for twelve shillings a week. Some of these have so much interest in it, as they expect to go off to America at the end of a year, but those who were interested in the fishing would work for two shillings a day or less when the fishing season was not on.

45551. One of the witnesses said that it would be better to get such works done by contract—would that be so?—I would not like to give an opinion.

45552. A board doing work at a place so distant from Dublin as Berhaven has the great disadvantage of not knowing exactly when the harvest of the day may be reaped by the workers from the shore?—No.



could always let them know when we could attend to the work there?—I know a pier was built at Gurnahy some time ago by contract, and the work was done satisfactorily for £200. A great deal of work was done.

45543. Was it built by the Congested Districts

Board?—They gave £100, I believe, and the County Council gave £100.

45544. There was a Parish Committee in your parish?—No; it lapsed. They did nothing.

45545. Did Father Barton apply for it?—I think so.

MR. JAMES DUNGER EXAMINED.

45546. CHAIRMAN.—You are a Rural District Councillor of Gurnahy?—Yes. I am a provision merchant, fish curer, and Rural District Councillor. I am well acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Burrehaven, and especially those of the district I represent. The whole district is congested. The holdings are mainly unproductive; out of 100 well known to me only five are economic. Owing to the exposed situation of the district, and the entire absence of trees, the potato crop has from time to time been lost, having been blasted by hard southerly winds, laden with sea-spray. The people are badly housed, nearly 50 per cent. of the houses being old, low, badly lighted, and badly ventilated. The congestion is likely to be somewhat relieved in a short time, as the Estates Commissioners are negotiating the purchase of grazing land in the vicinity. The only industry—and it is the mainstay of the people—is fishing. At Gurnahy, ten men, worked by 160 men, engage at mackerel fishing from August to November. In years gone by large takes were obtained, and the prices went fairly high, each fisherman made £60 on an average. This, I believe, could have been doubled if there were quay accommodation. At present there is only a small, narrow slip capable of accommodating two boats at a time. It can be reached at half-tide only. When mackerel are abundant, and the fishermen have their takes early in the night, they have to wait sometimes for hours for the rise of the tide. Had there been a quay sufficiently large, and built, say, in two feet of water at low tide, the boats could come alongside and discharge their takes, after which they could again proceed to sea to fish. The curing of the fish is very much hampered through the lack of quay accommodation. Under existing conditions the fish is carried in baskets from the boats to the fore-shore, where it is cured. This involves much extra labour and expense. Many of the fishermen come five or six miles to fish at Gurnahy. After a take of fish they have to sit for hours in their wet clothes, often under a heavy downpour of rain. If there were quay accommodation they could secure their boats, and go to their homes to change their wet clothes, after which they could return at an early hour to sell the fish. It would be well if some shelter were provided for these fishermen who come long distances. In a fairly good season the total net turned over at Gurnahy for fish and labour would be about £8,000. This sum could be easily doubled in similar circumstances if there were quay accommodation. In my opinion Gurnahy is one of the largest and most important fish-curing stations on the south-west coast, and it is strange that the Congested Districts Board has neglected its development so long. Low important places have been provided with wharves and quays. If Gurnahy were so equipped, the labour of 150 fishermen would have been made less hard, and the general conditions of the people improved. In April and May the fish is sold at a much smaller price than at other places. This is due to the fact that the fish must be carried fifteen miles to Castlehaven to be sold; the freight is then considerable. Owing to unavoidable delays the quality of the fish is much deteriorated before it reaches the English market, to which the great bulk of it goes. Last autumn the fishing was a complete failure. The effect on the people was felt at once. As a merchant, I had to give considerable credit, and must wait for payment until there is a successful fishing season. A more kindly interest taken by the Congested Districts Board would improve the lot of the people. The great crying need is quay accommodation, and until that is obtained, no improvement may be looked or hoped for. With suitable and sufficient facilities to help the fishing industry in this district, the fishermen would reap a full instead of a half harvest, and would be thus enabled to tide over any bad season which, in the natural order of things,

may arise from time to time. Lobster fishing has been carried on in the summer months. After the gear has been paid for by the fishermen, the fishing yields a profit. The number of crabs taken in the lobster-pots is greater than the number of lobsters. These are thrown away as useless, as there is no market for them. Crayfish is also obtained, but there is no market.

45547. MRS. REV. DR. O'DONNELL.—You live in the district of Gurnahy, where a pier was constructed?—Yes.

45548. It was not an extensive work?—It is hardly a pier.

45549. And it cost £1,600 or £1,600?—I could not say.

45550. What improvement would you suggest?—It should be made a pier.

45551. I think you speak of a quay?—I suppose a quay and a pier would be the same.

45552. Would a pier suffice without any special shelter except what a pier gives?—Yes.

45553. You say it is a good fishing centre?—Yes, the best.

45554. Has that been so at all times or since the slip was constructed?—All the time, but they have better appliances now than they had in the past.

45555. Is the slip good so far as it has gone?—Very good, but in discharging barrels and other loading it is too narrow for working. Sometimes these steamers are in attendance during the fishing time.

45556. So that it is a prosperous centre for the fishing?—Yes. The steamers come in; we ship the fish to Liverpool, and from there they send it to America.

45557. Do you know anything of the Ballydoogan slip project?—Yes.

45558. Will that be also useful if completed?—Yes.

45559. You don't know what is being done out as far as Dunsey Island?—They are doing a little work there at present.

45560. What is being done there?—They made a little lot of a pier about eighteen years ago, and the Congested Districts Board are improving it this year. They are working on it at present. Dunsey Island is being sold to the tenants.

45561. Is that within the last couple of years?—It is not settled yet. They are only paying interest on it; but they erected them, and frightened the poor people, and they had to pay extra for it. They were innocent, and had no place to go.

45562. Is your chief recommendation the improvement of the fishing by landing accommodation?—Yes. It is behind altogether—a thousand years behind the times.

45563. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You remember the time before the Gurnahy slip was erected; did the erection of the slip increase the amount of the fishing?—Yes. Since then all the people have got more money.

45564. How much has it increased the fishing?—About double.

45565. Do you know the amount of mackerel they used to land before the slip was made and the amount they landed since?—I remember one day there was about 120,000.

45566. Was it the erection of the slip that made that?—It brings the boats to the place.

45567. You don't know to what extent the expenditure of that £1,500 increased the fishing?—They were going to make a pier also, and they did not do it. They were going to build on the opposite side.

45568. The expenditure of the money increased the fishing?—Yes. It was a great help to the fishermen.

REV. JAMES O'CALLAGHAN EXAMINED.

July 12, 1867.

Rev. James  
O'Callaghan.

43569. CHAIRMAN.—You are parish priest of Eyre's? —Yes. The Congested Districts Board has done most useful work in the Eyre's parish within the last two years. The pier of Cahilish, which is in the way of completion, cost £900—contribution by the Board in Dublin, £500. The Congested Districts Board has in Dublin, £500. The Congested Districts Board has removed a rock, 86 feet long, at Kilmahine, and has made the inlet there a most safe and convenient place for landing. The place is not yet finished, no gravel exists there, and boats would be torn to bits if drawn over the jagged bottom. Skids are necessary in order to make the place fit for landing. Landing at the point was impossible at high water. Fish had to be put into bags and hauled over the cliffs. The fishermen had to remain in their boats until the tide ebbened. With a little outlay this can be made a very safe place. The Board has built a slip at Darrigree, which is a convenience and a safety for a good many fishermen. It has removed a rock which blocked the passage between the sea and Loughane. Before the removal no boat could enter except at high tide, even then the oars could not be used, the boat was simply washed in. The Board has made a landing at Innishanard—a most necessary work. The Board has undertaken to make a landing place at Traslup. In Traslup nets had to be dragged over the cliffs and were torn and fishing was stopped until repairs were made. Nets, oars, fish, and boats had to be left in a precarious position until the tide ebbened. Travels and Travellers used as much to be looked after as any place around the coast of Coumshingaugh Bay. Lives were lost because these works were not executed, and fishermen were overawed by their fear of not being able to find a refuge should the sea stir. Kindly bear in mind that rough weather is the best for fishing, and that a boat can hardly keep her gunwale over water in the finest weather when she is loaded with a heavy crew, heavy oars, wet sails, and as much fish as they have taken. From this it can be seen that a fisherman carries his life in his hands, and that there cannot be too many harbours of refuge around the fishing coast. The Board has promised to build a bridge over the foot between Sheehy Lake and Anngroon River. A life was lost there, and the people have to walk without even the shelter of a ditch, until the water falls. A road is promised to Glacraha. There is one other remark that I may make. In my opinion no Board could be more prompt in answering correspondence and carrying out any work useful and necessary recommended by a man who has the interest of the public at heart than is the Congested Districts Board. With regard to industries, in my opinion Glacraha Lake is the finest water power in the whole of the Diocese of Kerry. On the subject of re-forestation I may say that the people are under the impression that it means the enclosure and plantation of large tracts. I suppose it does. The re-forestation I would recommend is: let every man plant as much timber as would supply him with fuel. The branches of 300 trees would supply plenty of fuel for any ordinary farmer, and provided that trees are not too closely planted, but planted in such a way as to branch freely, grazing, so far from being injured, would be improved, not only by the falling of the leaves, but by shelter for the cattle and protection from the gales. Our bogs are worn out. Were they planted there could be an abundant supply of fuel in the country. The seeds of ash and sycamore are easily got. Let them be shaken over an enclosed space, whether lea or tillage, and they will grow. Thus planting costs nothing. In reference to the use of heath and furze I may say that the value of both is known. Heath produces the best butter and the sweetest mutton. It is too hard for a cow or a sheep to crop except the tenderest shoots of it. If furze and heath were cut and crushed in a mill driven by wind or water power, and afterwards subjected to a partial process of fermentation, either would make a good food for the production of butter or the support of cattle. I have seen cows desert clover aftergrass for fermenting rushes and fermenting furze. There is so much furze, rushes, and heath in the country that an effort should be made to utilize them. Mountain torrents should be diverted from their courses and made to scatter clay and gravel over slopes which are barren, because they are producing the same thing since creation. Grass by the sides of mountain roads shows how any clay will improve a bog.

The curing of fish should commence the moment the fish is landed, and each one should have their own hands in the matter. There is often a delay of three or four hours before curing commences. Whenever there is a heavy take of fish the local agents show telegrams—and or bogs—stating that the market is glutted, and stop buying. No bargain is made until late in the evening, and fish which on Tuesday brought 10s. has to be sold on Wednesday for 3s. 6d. or less, whilst Tuesday's fish was cured at once, and Wednesday's fish had to remain forty hours before a fish was opened. I have an object in view in making this statement:—(1) to protect the fishermen from bogs telegrams, for it is plain that fish caught on Tuesday and Wednesday of the same week will fetch the same price in the foreign market, no matter whether 10s. or 3s. 6d. was paid for it; (2) to show the folly of delaying the curing of fish, which hour by hour deteriorates, and gives no buyer an advantage over the fisherman, for the fisherman must sell at the price offered, or else he has to rot if he delays curing his fish. In my opinion any man should cure their own fish and have a boat, for when people think that bad fish or bad boats will fetch the same price as good, they will come to produce, not the best, but the worst article. Even the necessity of inspection for the purpose of inspecting goods up to the highest standard, no house is necessary in all curing stations, also sheds and traps supplied by pipes. I have seen girls standing too deep in water all day long, often with rain falling on them, the poor girls being in a sloping position often for twenty hours. I would be very sorry to see a Board which has done so much for this parish as for other places similarly circumstanced, embarrassed in its useful work. Roads should be made through the bogs and fens should be cut down to the ground. Watercourses should be opened to drain the bogs like fuchsia. It grows well. I believe that an experiment should be made to test the value of fuchsia as a winter food for cattle. We have fine meadows. Why not have fuchsia meadows? Fuchsia can be made to prepare it for cattle. Cows eat fuchsia in the world grain.

43570. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That suggests about the fuchsia is quite a new one to the Commission! —They eat it ravenously. Sheep will eat seeds with avidity. With regard to the evidence given as to the value of the mountains as grazing places, there are large tracts covered with furze that are simply valueless. These places can be planted in the morning; they would not diminish the grazing value of the district by the start of a cow to any person. Any man who wishes can turn sheep on the mountain. No person will charge for them. There is only one tax in the parish where five shillings a cow is charged in the summer. If these people were encouraged to close two or three acres of land and plant it, and protect it for a short time from sheep and goats, they would soon be plenty of fuel for the houses. The supplying of fuel would be the best use that could be made of planting in this country. The supply of fuel is a great necessity at the present time.

43571. There is another point in your statement which is new, and may be of considerable value. You speak of mountain torrents being used, not so much to irrigate the land underneath as to carry gravel and clay over the surface?—Yes. Any person going over a road made on a bog will see a vast improvement in the grass on the side of the road. Any person going over a mountain torrent where it is dry will see a very fine class of grass. These old mountains are worn out, because they are producing the very same thing since the creation of the world. If only they were overlaid on these places they would produce things that would make a good pasture.

43572. Mr. Kavanagh.—You speak of sowing the seeds of sycamore and ash broadcast; did you ever know of that?—They are growing over the whole country. Any man who has grass growing near their town will find it very difficult to keep out their seeds. They plant themselves. In places where you see sycamore and ash they plant themselves. The seed is very easily obtained. A person can make the experiment without the cost of a single penny. If nothing is gained nothing is lost. If they succeed it would mean planting the whole country without any loss. Ash is the very best kind of timber for planting. Poplar is

very easily planted. Over in Belgium they plant poplar along the canals. These are stripped every second year, and the grating around the place is much improved because one year's grant is equal to two, after being fallow for twelve months; so that they actually gain by the planting instead of losing. Besides, as far as moustain is concerned, any man can take in four or five acres of these moustains and plant them. If they did that in a short time they would have plenty of fuel. They should also be made cut the bog down to the gravel instead of cutting bog holes here and there, which has the effect of making the lower bog rot altogether. They should also open up a large trench, or as many as may be required, the whole length of the bog. This trench will, in two years, be wide enough for a cart to pass through; thus a gravel road will be made free of cost. It will shift from year to year, always keeping close to the turf, and will serve as a canal for draining the bog; the side trenches will be kept dry, which, in a few years, will be wide enough for a cart to pass through, and thus the labour of drawing turf in baskets will be saved; a better sward than the wet bog will be secured for drying turf; and in a few years there will be valuable coarse meadows, provided the upper and

is set aside for sodding the arable cleared of peat. There will be no waste of valuable fuel, now getting scarce, with nothing to replace it. Half our bogs have rotted because they were not cut to the bottom, and our cut-away bogs are hideous tracks of barrenness, because they were not cut deep enough or in the orderly manner I have indicated.

45575. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—These are plain remedies, but they carry you a good way in improving the condition of the people?—Yes. A man cuts a bog any way he likes, and his own bog rots away. It was simply the neglect of the landlord which caused the whole thing. I know, myself, the poor people in our parish won't be able to hold their ground without help from the Congested Districts Board. The Government is inclined to help those poor men to make a living in the country, but others won't let them. I applied to your Board myself for help to build a house for a man. The answer was that nothing could be done because it was not on an estate belonging to the Board. Help should be given to these people to save their rent on their own land. The population could be kept on the land apart from the fishing. When a man has to meet every demand from the mill of four cows he cannot do it.

July 12, 1907  
Rev. James  
O'Donnell.

The Commission adjourned.

## NINETY-FIRST PUBLIC SITTING.

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Bantry, County Cork.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUBLIN, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., B.L.; CONOR O'KEILLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. TIMOTHY O'LEARY examined.

July 13, 1907.

Rev. Timothy O'Leary.

45574. CHAIRMAN.—You have been nominated by the Bishop, and the Cork and Bantry Rural District Council?—Yes. In my parish, Malinbeg, there are five electoral divisions scheduled as congested. These are Sheephead, Seefin, Glanlough, Durrus West, and Durrus East. The population of these congested electoral divisions in 1901 was 3,215. These five scheduled electoral divisions were owned by eighteen landlords, two of them sold under the Balfour Act, seven under the Wyndham Act to the Congested Districts Board, two under the Wyndham Act to the tenants directly, one has been offered to the Congested Districts Board, and sale negotiations are going on. For the six remaining landlords compulsory powers are necessary, and compulsory powers will be necessary to visit portion of Malinbeg townland in the townland. Consensus is part of the Balfour estate, and agreements to purchase it were lodged with the Estates Commissioners nearly two and a half years since. Mr. Farr, one of the Estates Commissioners' surveyors, recently mapped this townland. The production of his map before the Commission would be very useful to give them an idea of the difficulty in visiting this townland, which is in Durrus West electoral division. Compulsory powers are necessary for striping. The works of improvements on the Board's estates here are very useful, and well done. These works are road-making, main drains, the erection of new dwellings and out-offices, together with the improvement of existing ones. Parish Committees are doing very useful work. They have assisted in erecting twelve new dwellings and improved six old ones. They have built six new out-offices and repaired three existing ones. They have given grants for roads, drains, and fences. The total grants made amount to £162 10s., and the total estimated cost is £314 13s. 6d. Killybegs school class is doing splendidly. The total earnings of the fifty-nine pupils, for the last financial year, was £265 7s. 4d. The maximum earned by one of these pupils for the year was £23 11s. 11d., and the minimum 2s. 6d. The Board's rent collecting system as practised by its officials is too exacting. The average price paid for mackerel each year during the past four years in the four fish-selling stations in the parish was £8,233. About £750 was paid annually for herrings. A large quantity of fish caught here was sold in the local markets. The Congested Districts Board built five landing places or boat-slips, and thus aided very considerably the efforts of the local fishermen. The fish taken in Bantry and Durrusway Bays are mackerel, herring, hake, turbot, plaice, sole, haddock, whiting, pollock, mullet, bream, sprat, lobsters, scollaps, cockles, crabs, mussels, and periwinkles. Six hundred and twenty-nine emigrated from the congested portion of this parish since my appointment to it in March, 1906. In reference to remedies for the relief of congestion migration is not feasible, and very little unoccupied land is available. The next then must be made of the patches of land we have. Our main source of living is from the sea. Give us facilities by building landing places at Longham, Cross-agour, Gloun, Maughadun, Tormes, Trarossa, Lahernah, Church Strand, Bannur, Ahahine, Keahine, Sealdoge, and Choolougha. Give us facilities to take our fish to market by establishing a motor

service to Killybegs, or at least to Ahahine. A monthly fair at Durrus would be very useful. When we get facilities for landing our boats and fish, we facilities to markets, by giving us a motor service, one year's visit of the bright on our people we would bring hunger to some homes in our midst. The great point which I wish to emphasize is that a twenty-six years the population has decreased by 146 in the congested portion, that is, by 62 per cent of the present population, which, in May, 1907, was 2,661. There are in the congested portion of the parish 487 families, and 383 of these are under 16 valuation, that is 78 per cent of the landless present in the parish have a valuation of less than £10. Since my appointment to the parish, and at a half years ago, 628 people have emigrated, that is, nearly 24 per cent. These emigrants are the free of the parish. There were in the congested portion of the parish eighteen landlords. Two of these have sold under the Balfour Act.

45575. Do you mean the Act of 1896?—Yes. We have sold directly under the Wyndham Act; we have sold to the Congested Districts Board; we are negotiations for sale are pending. Six are hopeful without completion. Of the eighteen landlords in the parish there is no trouble with eleven; eleven have sold, and in one case negotiations for sale are pending with the Congested Districts Board; the case of the remainder are hopeless without completion. It is one in which the landlord offered to sell to the Congested Districts Board, she offered to sell at eight and twenty-one years' purchase. The sale came before the last meeting of the Board, and I understand, owing to some financial difficulties, they did not make an offer. The landlord is fairly reasonable in the demand made—twenty-one and eight years' purchase. The Board made no offer of so yet. In the case of the remaining six landlords the parish compulsion would be necessary.

45576. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How many landlords have sold to the Board?—Seven.

45577. They would not be large owners?—No. The principal landlord, Lord Bandon, owns nearly all Durrus West Electoral Division; the others hold about half the land in the parish between him. Lord Bandon sold directly to the coast, but he sold one townland to the Congested Districts Board. He would have sold the whole probably to the Congested Districts Board, but that the bank could not agree amongst themselves. Unfortunately they are not all of the same way of thinking religiously. Some of these in my parish would not sell to the Congested Districts Board. My parishioners and those not of my persuasion were evenly divided. Nothing could have been done.

45578. Were the terms on this property about which negotiations have come to a standstill pretty much the same terms as those on which the tenants bought the other properties from the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; I think so.

45579. Is it due to the fact that during the session of the Commission, the Congested Districts Board, for the time being, is not buying land, unless it is exceptionally fitted for its purpose?—So I think. Perhaps it would be better to give reasons to show why these landlords won't sell. Perhaps the better way

July 18, 1907.

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would be to produce the original letters. The first letter is dated the 25th October, 1904. I was asked by my parishioners to write to Doctor Barrett, and ask him if he would sell. His reply was—"I let two years pass. I was asked by my parishioners to write again to him and ask if he would sell, and on what terms. I did so. He replied on the 17th October, 1906—"I have received yours of the 14th inst. I much fear that a sale at usual prices would reduce my income. The Land Act was intended to benefit the landlord as well as the tenant; therefore the landlord must expect an increase in his income, and not a loss by the sale. In my case there is a head rent to be bought, and also tithes. The question is, would I get for the residue a better, or even as great an income as the present one. I cannot therefore see my way to sell as proposed." Another landlord, Mr. John Barrett, bought the reversionary interest of an estate from an old lady for £350, a few years previous to her death. I entered into negotiations with this lady, and the landlord who bought the reversion of it tried his utmost to prevent her selling. Just before her death—perhaps a week or so—she had given instructions to her solicitor to sell this estate to the Congested Districts Board at twenty years' purchase; that was the offer which she was prepared to make.

45593. CHAIRMAN.—You say Mr. Barrett bought the reversion of this lady's property?—Yes, Miss O'Donnell's.

45594. Although he bought the reversion she was anxious to sell it to the Congested Districts Board?—She had a perfect right to it. She got the estate during her life.

45595. Do you mean to say that if somebody buys a reversion, the property can be sold to a third party? So I understand; she was absolute owner of this property.

45596. But she had sold the reversion?—She had given it for £350; she used to get the rents and profits of her property during her life; at her death it was to revert to him.

45597. She only proposed to sell the life interest?—He gave £350 for the reversion. I understand there was portion of it in the nature of a loan although he denied it. Mr. Barrett became owner on her death, and a few days previously she had given instructions to her solicitor to offer the estate for sale to the Board. He, on the 17th October, 1906, says to his reply—"I have this day received your letter of the 14th inst., in which you inform me that you have been asked by my tenants on a certain portion of my property if I would, through the Congested Districts Board, sell these lands to them. In reply I beg to say that if I should be offered a price that will not entitle a sale to them to entitle me to me I would be willing to consider the matter in a friendly spirit." In reply to him I reminded him of the fact that he had bought the reversion of the property for £350. I offered him twenty-four years' redemption of the head rent; twenty-two and a half years' redemption of the tithes; £50 low costs, and 33 per cent. interest on his money, together with the profit rents he had received from the estate; and I told him that fifteen and three-fourths years' purchase on the net rents would meet his case, and would give him 25 per cent. interest on the £350. Twenty-four years' purchase for redemption of the head rents, twenty-two and a half years' purchase for redemption of the tithes, and also pay his principal; and his reply was—"he denies he is landlord of an township." I mention this because here is the receipt signed by his agent (produces receipt), which is dated six or eight months before he wrote that letter, and he got from other tenants in the township rule in the meantime.—20th October, 1906, I am in receipt of yours of yesterday relative to some property of mine which is situated in your parish, relative to which, in a letter dated 19th inst., you say "I am asked by your tenants to ask you if you will sell your property through the Congested Districts Board to them. It is strictly understood from this letter that it will be through the Congested Districts Board that any negotiations that might arise should be carried on," and in reply I state that if I be offered a price that would not entitle a sale to them to entitle a loan to me I would be willing to consider the matter in a friendly spirit, but I certainly did not mean to convey that I would necessarily accept the offer. I do not, at present, possess any portions of the land

at Glenelagh, hence the calculations with which you have favoured me are based on amounts of rent which I do not receive, and head rents which I do not pay. I do not intend to offer the property for sale to the Congested Districts Board, or to any others, and for fear that I may fail to express my meaning clearly, I do not intend to carry on any further correspondence myself in the matter, but if the Congested Districts Board should think fit to proceed in it, any communication they may address to my solicitors, Messrs. O'Keefe and Lynch, South Mall, Cork, with I am sure, meet with prompt and courteous attention."

45598. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When you say the offer you made included 33 per cent. interest, is it 25 per cent. on the sum of £350, between the date on which it was advanced by Mr. Barrett to Miss O'Donnell and the date of her death?—I will read what I said; it is not an exact copy, but it is substantially a copy of my letter.

45599. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any agents on these properties?—The agent is in Court as present, Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Ellis. The letter is dated 18th October, 1906. "I am in receipt of yours of the 17th inst., with reference to the sale of Derrydonagh, Gortakilla, and Joint's Glenelagh, in which you write that if 'I should be offered a price that would not entitle the sale to them to entitle me to me I would be willing to consider the matter in a friendly spirit,' there ought not to be the least difficulty in not only not entailing you a loss, but giving you actually a profit by the sale. Fifteen and three-quarter years' purchase suffices for this. Let us see how the matter stands:—You gave a loan or purchased the late Miss O'Donnell's reversionary interest in this property for £350. Since her death, about twenty-one months ago, you are in receipt of the rents." The gross rents of Derrydonagh are £26 17s.; Gortakilla, £54 1s. and £28 15s. 6d.; Joint's Glenelagh, £110. Total, £258 13s. 6d. The outgoings are, head rents, £27 12s. 8d. and £22 10s.; and ecclesiastical tithes, £3 19s. 10d. and £5 4s. 3d., and the lay tithes, £3 12s. 11d. and £7 8s. 3d.; the income tax is 24 5s. 7d.; rate allowances, about £4 5s. 8d.; agents' fees, £4 9s. 10d.; bad debts, £2; allowances to one tenant, 10s.

45600. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How much do these come to?—The total outgoings are £27 12s. 8d., leaving a net profit rent of £30 17s. At the very time that this landlord stated that he did not own Glenelagh at all, he had actually sent an ejectment process to the tenant, who is at present evicted, and whose rent was £2 16s., though the land valuation was only 15s. and whose valuation 10s. My letter to him contained—"And head rent, £28 15s. 6d., redeemable at twenty-two years' purchase, is £1,211 8s.; the other, lay and ecclesiastical, say, £22, redeemable at twenty-two and a half years' would be £495; lay tithes £25, which is a big estimate, considering that it is a sale through the Congested Districts Board, for low rents, and say £150 interest, in addition to profit rents, you have received since Miss O'Donnell's death on this loan of £350, we can see at a glance what number of years' purchase of the gross rental will realise that sum." I gave him 25 per cent. interest on £350 from the date of the death of Miss O'Donnell, taken with the rents received meanwhile, 15 1/2 years' purchase, plus the bonus, which would realise the price this landlord had originally demanded.

45601. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In all these replies the landlord merely states he will not sell unless he is assured against loss of his income, is not that so?—So it appears.

45602. Would you call that an unreasonable reply?—Most unreasonable.

45603. You think in every case the landlord ought to be compelled to loan on a sale?—I would not like to say in every case, but I say in those cases where the tenants are entitled to go into the land courts immediately, and get, perhaps, 20 or 30 per cent. reduction.

45604. I asked you whether you think it is an unreasonable thing to ask the landlord to sell at a low, and you say it is not?—To ask this individual landlord.

45605. CHAIRMAN.—You say the tenants are entitled to go into the Land Court?—Some of them were never in the Land Court; some of them got temporary

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reductions—perhaps three-quarters of them are entitled to go into the Land Court and get a fair rent fixed.

45583. Is there any reason to suppose that the rent they would get fixed by the Land Court would be lower than the rent so reduced by the voluntary scheme?—As a matter of fact they very nearly all applied to enter the Land Court since.

45584. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In pursuance of your reply to Mr. Kavanagh, is the reason of your reply this: that the income at present is derived from rent which has not been sufficiently graded down?—Certainly.

45585. If the net income were derived from rents duly graded down to second term rents would you have the same objection?—Not at all.

45586. Mr. Kavanagh.—Was there anything to prevent them going into Court?—There were arrears in many cases, and then there was the question of costs, which is a very serious thing, when these poor people have to go and give a solicitor a couple of pounds and other expenses, the case means three or four pounds at least; and it would take years and years of reduction to recoup them for that expense. Their rents are merely a few pence.

45587. Are they all first term tenants?—At the time that these letters were written I don't believe there was a single second term rent on the estate.

45588. Would you suggest that these landlords should take second term rents, or their equivalent, and then sell at such a price as would bring them in their net income?—I would agree with that proposition, if fair rents could never more be justly reduced; then I think that would be a fair principle to act on. There is another landlord on a property in the non-congested portion of the parish who wants thirty and ten-thirtieth years' purchase on the gross rent.

45589. Mr. O'Leary.—What is his name?—Mr. O'Sullivan; he bought the property recently over the heads of the tenants. It is not congested. He wants a sum which, at 3½ per cent., will give him his present income; and that comes to about thirty and ten-thirtieth years' purchase.

45590. Exclusive of the bonus?—I suppose it includes the bonus.

45591. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of land?—Ordinary tenanted land; such as we have in the parish.

45592. Is it very good land?—The greater part of it is mountain; perhaps four-fifths of the property in the area is mountain. Boreen East is the name of the townland.

45593. When he talks about his net income does it mean his income with the cost of collection deducted. Suppose his income is £100 and the cost of collection is £10, would he mean £90?—I don't know what he means. I suppose he means the actual cash received.

45594. Here is a table which is included in the Third Report of our Commission and is put in by the Estates Commissioners; it is the table which we use. Apparently from that I see that in order to produce £90 14s. 4d., by investment at 3½ per cent., it takes 24·9 years' purchase, plus the bonus, making it 27·9 with the bonus?—That table does not apply in this case, because this landlord has no agent and no expenses of any kind. His rents are collected in a shop in town, and in one case, at least, by the bank.

45595. Then you mean he wants the full hundred pounds?—His full pound of flesh.

45596. He has got no costs of collection?—Not a penny. Very often he gets one tenant, at all events, when the poor fellow owes a half-year's rent he threatens him he must pay. He supplies a promissory note to the tenant, but at the tenant's expense. The tenant deals with him. He tells him to go to the bank, and he raises the rent in the bank, and acts as the tenant's security. He gets the money on this promissory note with interest from the bank. The bank collects it from the tenant.

CHAIRMAN.—Then in order to give £90 14s. 4d. out of £100 it would take 27·4 years without the bonus, or 30·7 with the bonus.

45597. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If the tenant paid 30½ years' purchase the amount paid to the owner would be the gross income, and the bonus would be additional?—Certainly.

45598. But on the total I put it to you that if 30½ were paid partly through the tenant's money, and partly through the bonus, then the number of years' purchase paid by the tenant would be something over 27 years' purchase?—Yes, that is exactly it.

45599. CHAIRMAN.—You say in this case the 3 years' purchase includes the bonus?—Yes, I don't think so.

45600. Of course it is very exceptional that you should have an estate in which the gross income is the same as the net income?—It is very exceptional.

45601. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is not difficult to get an investment bearing a higher interest than 3½ per cent.?—I know nothing about investing money. It is not necessary to give figures as to the prices of the estates bought under the Ballinacree Act under the present Land Act. The Commission has these already.

45602. CHAIRMAN.—I think not; we have had a rush about it.—With regard to the two most estates bought by the Congested Districts Board, on the Farlong Estate, on which one-third of the tenants are second term tenants—about thirty or thirty-nine is the total number. About one of these had fair rents fixed by the Land Court, and five got the second term rents fixed by consent. That property was bought by the Congested Districts Board recently, so the agent informed me, at 18 years' purchase of first and second term rents.

45603. Were the first term rents graded down to second term?—They were not. 18 years included all first and second term rents. Another property is the same place, on which there are five tenants, was bought at 17 years' purchase—the Brown Estate by the Board. That shows the downward tendency. There was another estate offered to the Board for sale about which negotiations were going on for about two years. The landlord would not sell to the Congested Districts Board. The landlord, Mr. Wright, who was Clerk of the Crown and Peace at the time in the county, thought that the Congested Districts Board would not give him the bonus, so he implied a letter to me. I had to get a letter from him declaring that they would give the bonus and make the place an estate. He refused to sell to the Congested Districts Board and to the Estates Commissioners. He would not sell anyway even to the tenants directly, and here on this estate there are two evicted farms, and four future tenants, and three miserable pauper tenants, whose land is not half stocked. This estate was offered by him to the Board recently at its last meeting. They made certain offer; what it is I don't know. The Mr. Wright at the very time served a process on an evicted tenant for half a year's rent due the 25th March last at the April Sessions, and, of course, got a decree. I employed a broker to negotiate the sale of the estate. I understood the broker and Mr. Doran met and discussed the matter and failed to come to terms. The result is Mr. Wright declined to sell his estate to the Board.

45604. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would these estates generally be in the Barren peninsula?—In The Wright is not exactly in, but at the base of the peninsula, and is the poorest estate in the parish.

45605. Mr. O'Leary.—Did he give any reason for his refusal to sell?—The ordinary reason that the landlord gives.

45606. What are they?—They try to have recourse to every expedient to have the last penny they can.

45607. The landlord would sell directly to the tenants?—Yes, at 20½ and 23½ years' purchase.

45608. Is the idea that he would get a better bargain from the tenants?—That is clearly his motive. The landlord's broker sent them a letter to that effect saying what fools they were not to accept Mr. Wright's offer, and that since 1904 they have lost three years' difference between 3½ per cent. interest on the purchase money and the actual rent, and he calculates that the tenants will lose about £80 in six years. As a matter of fact, he has not got the full rents in these places—they cannot pay them. I take exception to the rent collecting system as practised by the Board, and I instance what occurred in connection with the Bird Estate, which was the first bought by the Board. The first thing the tenants heard after the Board had bought the estate was to get receivable orders, ordering them to pay to the bank, within a certain time, a year's rent, and at the foot of the receivable order they set forth the balance due. Here is the case of a tenant who owed at his death about 15 years' rent. His rent was £2 5s., and the arrears were £25. He was called upon by the Board, or rather by the official who has charge of the rent-collecting department, to lodge in the bank the amount due. It is dated the 25th

December, 1894. "Any bank is to receive on or before the 30th December, 1904, from Charles Daly, Esq., Esq., Buxtry, and place to the credit of the account of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland the sum of \$4 2s, being one year's rent on account to May 1st, 1904, leaving a balance of \$24 15s. will due to that date." That poor man died since. The bank clerk would say to that man: You cannot be security for any man: you owe 13 years' rent. If a stranger goes to Buxtry to the bank and is not known, the manager or some representative of the bank will try to find out from some persons, probably in the town here, the status of the person making the application for the money.

45618. CHAIRMAN.—Is this your point: that the number of years' rent due is set forth so publicly in a document of this kind that it interferes with the power of the tenant to borrow from the bank?—Certainly.

45620. MR. KAVANAGH.—Might I ask this question: suppose a tenant had been a tenant, not to the Congested Districts Board, but to the ordinary landlord, suppose he went into the bank and wanted to raise a loan, the bank would ask for the last rent receipt?—I never heard of it.

MR. KAVANAGH.—Well, you may hear of it now. The rent receipt will show exactly what is due just as does the receivable order coming from the Congested Districts Board.

45621. MR. O'KELLY.—Who is the official?—I have no idea who he is. I wrote to Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary, calling his attention to this and telling him I believed it would have a bad effect on the solvency of the unfortunate tenants, and he at once cancelled the receivable orders and sent down Mr. Verker, his assistant, to collect the rents. So from that I infer that it must have been some clerk who sent out the order, and that it escaped Mr. Mitchell's attention.

45622. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you say it is the Board and not the official who is to blame for a system of that kind?—It is very hard to blame a Department; when Mr. Mitchell affixed his signature to these letters, he might have had 1,000 letters to sign his name to, at the time, for posting, so that he could not read them all, and simply took for granted what his clerk said, and trusted him.

45623. The official, I assume, is carrying out the wishes of the Board?—Technically I agree with you; they are responsible for the action of their officials.

45624. CHAIRMAN.—Do you suppose, as a matter of principle, that if a man is in debt for fifteen years' rent, or whatever it may be, he should be admitted to negotiate a loan from the bank? Would you say it was either wise or advisable in the interests of the tenant?—I deny that these arrears were not worth more than a year's produce—they were not worth a year's produce at all. If that money were due honestly, and if the Congested Districts Board had bought that \$53, and meant to recover it, perhaps it might be justifiable then, and then alone, in writing such a receivable order on that; but they bought that \$53 for 23 or 24, and paying the wants of these unfortunate people before the world is, I think, a very strange thing to do.

45625. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would probably look at that in a way that would be very fair, from a local point of view, but take a Board dealing at a distance, with an estate, don't you think it is rather a good thing, before a Board deals with arrears at all, to put before the individual tenants that while a year's rent is taken from them, all is not over with the question of arrears?—I agree with you thoroughly, but they go a great deal further when they say—"Go into the bank and show this receivable order."

45626. Was it necessary to go to the bank?—It was.

45627. Could he not return this receivable order to Dublin?—They said it could be received at any bank for advice with the Bank of Ireland.

45628. MR. STURTEVANT.—Is it a rather common thing to collect rents by promissory notes in Ireland?—I don't know a single case except the case I referred to a moment ago; but tenants very frequently have to borrow rents from banks.

45629. Do you think this man ever did this before?—He has done it frequently.

45630. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You see a Board like the Congested Districts Board should have a regular system of doing that; and they would fancy that a particular tenant who thought it somewhat

inconvenient to him to expose to the local banks the circumstances of his arrears would get a post office order and send it up to the Congested Districts Board, and that someone would tell him to do that?—The instruction was given in red ink, calling special attention to it, and would seem to convey that he must pay through a bank, and nowhere else.

45631. What can a Board do that has a system of that kind of paying by receivable order, except, when representations are made to it by one like you, to listen to those representations. They did not proceed with the order complained of in these particular cases?—In the first instance, let them, by all means, in documents to the tenants, set forth the rents due, specifying the rents to be paid within a month, and the arrears due of such; but what they did was this, in asking for a year's rent, the first thing they do is simply send this receivable order, and explain their poverty to the bank.

45632. That was in 1904?—Yes; Christmas, 1904.

45633. Have they changed the system since?—I have no experience of what they did recently, because it is only within the last month that three properties have been bought, and very probably they may do the same thing again.

45634. How much of these arrears were actually demanded from the tenants?—The tenants paid three years' rent to the Board. The Board paid only two and a half years' interest; and they have given them receipts up to November, 1903. The Board bought the Bird estate on the 31st October, 1904, and bound themselves to pay interest to Dr. Bird from the 1st of November, 1904. From that to May, 1907, would be two and a half years. Six weeks after they bought this estate they collected, or tried to collect, from the tenants a year's rent through these unfortunate receivable orders. They got these rents in February. Mr. Verker came down and the matter was settled. Mr. Mitchell cancelled the orders.

45635. What could you expect to work more expeditiously than that system?—It is all right, except this alone, that they should never have issued these receivable orders.

45636. Are the improvements going on or completed on the Bird estate?—They go on, and are extremely good. I will go a little further in my objection to the system of the Board in collecting rents. In March, 1906, they threatened to process twenty-five tenants for a year's rent. The tenants on the estate had paid a year's rent the previous year and the following February a year's rent was demanded of them. Fifteen of the forty had paid the two years' rent in less than fifteen months. They threatened to process the twenty-five who did not pay. I wrote for three months' time, and asked them if they gave me a list of those from whom rents were being demanded. I would try and help them in some way to make peace. The letter I got from the office was this. It was written on the 31st March, and received on the 1st April, and stated that the list asked for would be sent to me as soon as the arrears were over. They were to process the tenants at the Bunley Sessions for the rents, and I got a letter from them saying that as soon as the arrears were over they would send me the list.

45637. Mr. O'KELLY.—You would not need it then?—I would not. I wrote Mr. Mitchell again, and called his attention to the action of what I believed was this clerk, and immediately the whole matter was settled by return of post. No processes were issued, and the tenants got time.

45638. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Writing a letter to Mr. Mitchell is no great trouble?—I wrote in the ordinary way. The first thing I did was to ask time for some of the tenants for three months, and they would not give it.

45639. Don't you think the Board is right in trying to get a year's rent seeing that it is expending the rents on the estate?—But then you have the case of tenants of comparatively large holdings, who derive no benefit from the Board's works, and have great difficulty in getting labour, because of the men employed on the Board's works; and it is rather hard to get them to pay a year's rent in full, and practically in advance.

45640. Would not the Board usually expect that a year's rent should be paid from year to year when they held the estates?—Certainly.

45641. It would be only in exceptional cases that the Board as a good landlord should charge

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from that and allow a tenant to go without paying his rent in full!—Certainly.

45642. Did not you succeed yourself in getting Mr. Mitchell to do what was asked in the cases where the people were very poor?—Yes, but at the time the Board had only paid a year's interest on the purchase money. They had collected, in fifteen cases, in February two year's rent, and they had until the following November to collect the balance if they wished. I thought it a very small thing to ask, to give three months' time to these poor people to pay their rents. They would not give it according to this official.

45643. You were able to set the thing right by writing to the secretary. Surely in a matter of that kind all is well that ends well!—Certainly. On the 26th October, 1866, the Board's work of improvement commenced on these estates—the Bird, the Beamish, the O'Donnell, and Lord Randal's estates. The Board sent down three gangs, each of these employed on an average fifteen men daily, making roads, drains, fences, &c. These people earned in the winter, from the 1st November to the 1st March, 10s a week, and from the 1st March to the 1st November, 11s a week. They stopped work in the evening about six, and the poor people went home as quickly as they could to work on their own farms. They have made about eight miles of roads where many persons in the parish believed there never would be a road made. They have made main drains, and have built, or caused to be built, sixteen houses.

45644. Do you think all these works are good works?—Splendid. I might mention that before they commenced any work there was a meeting of the tenants called. The tenants discussed the matter, and tried to see what would be the best and most suitable works for the improvement of the land of the district. We came to the conclusion to represent these works to Mr. McClean, the local assistant land inspector, and everything, with one exception, that we recommended, he did, and he did more even than we recommended. The Board exceeded our expectations as far as the work was concerned.

45645. CHAIRMAN.—You are telling us this in support of the work the Board has done on the estate?—Yes. They are also to improve and help to build fifty new additional dwellings besides I don't know how many out-houses; and the building of houses out there is a most important thing, to my mind, because the houses I may say are frightful in many cases—one miserable window stuck in the wall—a fixture, with one pane of glass. I would also point out that as regards some tenants compulsory powers are necessary for shewing holdings. I may give a case that actually happened. The Land Inspector, Mr. McClean, divided a farm between two farmers. They held it in rounds. One field, the best field they had, was divided into eleven little plots, intercoloured by stakes. Having settled it, he asked one man whether he would have the northern or the southern side; "I do not care," he said. He asked the other: "I will take the northern side," he said. He appeared to be very pleased. He found that it would be necessary to remove the dwellings of the tenants easily satisfied. The neighbours were not very friendly—they were living quite convenient to each other. Sometimes the women of the household used to have disputes about hens and that kind of thing, and the Inspector thought it necessary, for wise reasons, I believe, to remove the dwellings altogether, and put them in such a position that the men could work the farms with more ease and facility. When the party who had got his choice side of the farm found his neighbour getting £20 to build a house he asked me, "Could he do this in spite of me." I said I thought he could. He went to a solicitor in Dublin a couple of days afterwards and threatened legal proceedings. Now that will end I don't know. There should be some legal power given to make things right with such an unreasonable individual as that.

45646. In a case of that kind you would bring compulsion to bear on the tenant as well as on the landlord?—Certainly. There is one case I would specially call attention to, and it is the case of Conken townland, on the Beauden estate. The people on this townland signed an agreement in February, 1865—between the landlord and the tenants. Lord Beauden was most anxious to sell this townland to the Congested Districts Board, and would have sold the whole of this property direct to the Board if he could.

There are twenty tenants—nineteen tenants and one sub-tenant—on this townland. There are two tenants whom I wish to exclude. One has a valuation of £20 15s. and the other £10 5s. The other sixteen tenants of this townland have a valuation of £36 1s on land, and £3 15s. on houses, or a total valuation of £39 16s. The population of the townland is 11. There are five term tenants; the rents were fixed by contract, but not filed or registered by the Landlord. For all practical purposes they would be regarded as second term rents. About 24 years ago they bought at 19-6 years' purchase. The lands on that townland are terribly intermixed. There is a field, 24 acres in area, about two acres of which are good land. Tenants graze this field in common, and a third tenant has the exclusive right to the turnip growing on the field. The result is that that field can never be sold, and has become a mere waste. There is another field in the same townland held in this way: one tenant has the grazing of half of it all the year round, and alternately each year he must save half of it for hay on the 1st of May; the hay has to be taken off on the 15th of August. There are three tenants on the townland dividing the hay between them; they cut a corner of one side in one year, and the other side the other. There are besides on the same townland cases where the tenants drive their cattle through two or three bounds of hedges, and pull down flags and raise them again. The result is there is a great deal of trouble and complication. I think it would be necessary then if it could be done at all that the land should not be vested in the tenants when having some improvements done. There is a good deal of good land in the townland. If the river was cut and some of the rocks cut away it would improve the place immensely.

45647. Has that land been sold to the tenants?—Agreements have been signed since February in years, but the estate is not yet vested.

45648. It should not be allowed to pass without an improvement for those securing the holdings?—Certainly; valuable land at present is useless for want of draining.

45649. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In those cases of rubbish one man responsible for the rent, or is it then a joint collection?—Each tenancy is separate and distinct. As a matter of fact, I believe it was only when Mr. Parr, of the Estates Commissioners, went on the land for the first time that the nature of the tenant's interest in the fields was known; the Valuation Office knew nothing about it; neither did the agent of the estate, I believe.

45650. In the case of sales: suppose it was sold directly from the landlord to the tenant, how would these sub-interests be got rid of?—I don't see how they could vest then at all in any individual, good, bad, or indifferent. There is no sub-tenants on the parish I refer to.

45651. How long has this ruddle been going on?—Years and years. I could not tell how long. I am now in the fish-curing. There are in the parish 68 men who usually fish. The number of families in the parish is 487, so practically one of each family fish. There are in the parish 116 fishing boats, and it is fishing boat practically for every four men. There are about 265 men who usually fish in Dunmore Bay and about 153 who usually fish in Bantry Bay is Dunmore Bay there are 66 fishing boats and in Bantry Bay 50; that is on the Bantry Bay side of the parish. The people of Dunmore have partly to labor on the land, and unless they got the sea fishing developed one year's blight would mean a famine for them in many cases. The Congested Districts Board have expended on the improvement of piers in the parish the following sums:—At Trillick, £18; at Glenmore, £469; at Gortarrish, £455; and Dunmore, £1,534. They have expended on piers and rocks, £4,246 17s. 10d. They have expended on roads, drains, fences, grants, and dwellings and other improvements about £1,700—that is, in improving their estates. They have expended on the lace industry, providing teachers, perhaps, £150; but I think that sum of money, about £6,000, would be, to a certain extent, uselessly spent unless things were carried a little further, and give all the places in the parish more fishing facilities, and what is more important still, give market facilities. Last year there was a big quantity of fish in Dunmore Bay, but there was only one fish buyer. He was buying some of it at 6d., and more, in small quantities, at 2s. 6d.



hundred. The result was the poor men had to fold their arms and let the fish pass by. They could not come then, neither had they any market to sell them.

45552. CHAIRMAN.—Was this state of things represented to Mr. Green at all?—I could not say that it was. I would imagine that the Congested Districts Board or rather the Department of Agriculture would know it. They have boats going round the coast.

45553. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What should be done for the fishing?—To build piers along the coast at the places already named, and give transit facilities to markets. I have asked the Board for the last couple of years to build a pier at Lahane. It costs a big sum of money—about £200. The Board had not sufficient funds. It was before the Board at its last meeting, and was postponed for want of funds.

45554. When you say the expenditure on piers, roads, &c., would be comparatively lost unless a certain thing was done, what is that certain thing?—Further developing the fisheries, giving landing facilities for landing the fish, and giving market facilities. What we want is to give a motor service, so as to supply the market quickly and conveniently.

45555. To bring the catch nearer the market?—Practically.

45556. When the fish are caught you want to find a way to bring them to market?—Exactly. Now, with regard to the price paid for fishing, there are four fishing stations in the parish—Inaghmore, Thawdoosh, Lahane, and Traughmore. In Traughmore the average price paid for mackerel within the last four years was £175. In Inaghmore, the average was £200. In Thawdoosh, £500, and in Lahane, £700. The total paid yearly for the last four years for mackerel was £2,355; besides, at Lahane there were 600,000 herrings at 3s. a hundred, and in addition there are about 50,000 hawked about locally in one district, and in another 30,000, these are taken anywhere they can get a market. The average price paid for mackerel each month in one of these fishing stations was for the year 1903—August was 4s.; September, 5s.; October, 6s.; and November, 10s. to 12s.; December, 6s. to 14s. per hundred of 125 fish. In 1903—August, 5s.; September, 4s.; October, 3s. to 5s.; November, 4s.; December, 4s. In 1904—August, 4s.; September, 4s.; October, 4s. to 6s.; November, 6s.; and December, 6s. In 1905—August, 5s.; September, 5s.; October, 5s.; and November, 3s.; and December, 3s. In 1906—August, 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; September, 1s. to 2s.; October, 1s. to 3s.; November, 10s. to 11s.; December, 11s. to 5s. In June, 1907, &c. Besides the money earned on mackerel and herrings a good deal of money is earned on hake. Those who generally fish hake would earn about £15 a year per man.

45557. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The hake would not be exported, but would be sold inland?—It would be cured by the people and hawked round, and at Christmas would be sold at the fairs. The parish committee under the Congested Districts Board has done extremely good work, but the results are small for this reason: when the people saw that the Congested Districts Board were likely to buy the estates in the parish they did not care to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the parish committee. It was principally on estates where there were very pressing needs that they availed of the grants of the parish committee. However, we have built twelve new houses and repaired six old ones. We have built six new out-offices and repaired three. We have made some drains and roads and fences. The total amount of grants expended was £252 10s., and the estimated cost of the work done was £214 12s. 6d.

45558. That is more than five times the amount of the grant you received?—Yes.

45559. CHAIRMAN.—Before you pass from the fishing I would like to ask you one point with regard to what you have said. You have told us that in your pier ought to be built in a great many of these places?—Yes.

45560. You have told us that previously one of the chief difficulties of the fishermen was the want of market facilities?—There are four fish-curing stations, and one buyer has two stations.

45561. Do you think the erection of a great many piers would get rid of that difficulty. Would not it mean that there would be fish landed at more centres

than now?—The more the better, provided the buying was centralised.

45562. That assumes a greater number of buyers?—Rev. Timothy O'Leary. Certainly; that is what we want—increased competition.

45563. Will you get more buyers by merely increasing the number of points at which to buy fish?—Fish agents are very easily got.

45564. They may be agents for one buyer?—Certainly, or may oppose one another.

45565. That is not increasing competition?—If you have rail facilities besides you would be sure to know what the demand will be.

45566. My point is this, do you not think that instead of increasing the number of spots at which fish are to be landed, in order to obtain greater competition and have a better price it would be better to do the opposite, and, as far as possible, concentrate the landing of fish in one or two places; because several buyers would come then and compete with each other?—I did mean to convey that. We want a good many small landing places and facilities for securing boats and taking net up easily. We don't want big piers except in one or two places. We want to concentrate the side of the fish, and have it sold in one or two places on the coast, and have them sold there only.

45567. But, as a matter of fact, in practice, is not the real demand which lies at the bottom of this desire for increased slips and piers in order to enable the men to land fish freely near where they live; is not that the real reason?—I would not say that was. They do not find much difficulty at all in moving the boats from where they sail the fish to their own homes. They find very little difficulty in that; the difficulty is in taking a heavy boat of fish in there at night to the place where the fish are sold; then the trouble is to walk perhaps hip deep in water and shove the boat ashore.

45568. Then, when you advocate more slips and small piers you have in your mind this, the necessity of giving extra facilities for landing and hauling up boats?—Precisely; and giving access to develop the wealth of the sea.

45569. It has nothing to do with landing the fish at all?—No, nothing; except in a few places; I would say in Inaghmore in Duncannon Bay, and Lahane in Barry Bay, and Thawdoosh, and Traughmore.

45570. Mr. SETHINGTON.—Is the fishing increasing or decreasing of late?—I think it is holding its own very well.

45571. Has it increased lately?—Twenty years ago there was no such thing as all six fish-curing stations existing; the fish were all sold locally.

45572. But about the fish landed; has the amount of fish landed increased?—I would say it is about uniform for the past twelve or fifteen years.

45573. Therefore, there was an expenditure of about £5,000 odd for piers; has that expenditure increased the amount of fish landed in this district?—In some places it has. Fish is at present sold at Thawdoosh. It used to be sold previously in Barry, and on the Duncannon Bay side. They had to take the boat round Sheep's Head and sell it on the Duncannon Bay side. That meant a great waste of time and energy besides. The number of fishermen are, unfortunately, growing smaller on account of emigration.

45574. Then, you asked grants for twelve more piers?—Three piers, and about ten small landing places.

45575. What would the cost be of each of them?—I really could not tell you.

45576. Taking the average of those built they would be about £2,000 or £3,000?—They would not cost anything like that.

45577. That would mean £10,000?—It would not mean half that amount.

45578. It is a large sum of money to spend unless there is a corresponding increase in the amount of fish landed?—Yes, but we poor people know and drink tea, and pay taxes. The Treasury should give us something back. Tenants of uneconomic holdings have claims on them.

45579. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The small landing places would not cost much?—A couple of hundred pounds, perhaps.

45580. When you said to Mr. SETHINGTON that the fish caught was not on the decrease in quantity what period did you refer to?—I would say the last eight or nine years.

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45681. I think the object of the question was this, to find out whether in consequence of the sea works the take of fish had been increased—I would say that it had been increased very considerably, because of the fish that was taken in recent years, the greater part would never have been caught only for these piers and slips.

45682. Therefore, you would say, to take from year to year that the catch is greater now than before these works were made?—Certainly; if the works did not exist the take of fish would not be at all what it is.

45683. Mr. Kavanagh—I saw in the papers that inquiries are being made by the Agricultural Department about potato blight; is there any appearance of potato blight in your union?—My carato, in his early potatoes, has not even a stalk for the last fortnight.

45684. Is that universal?—It is not, I am happy to say.

45685. Do they spray at all?—They do, and very carefully.

45686. Have they done so this year?—In most cases they have sprayed twice this year.

45687. Do they believe in spraying?—Certainly.

45688. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Does it require a dry day?—It is on a dry day they spray, at all events.

45689. It was not so easy to find a dry day this year?—It was not.

45690. Did your curate spray his potatoes?—At the time the blight appeared no one had sprayed. This was about the 1st June; they were just thinking of spraying at the time; immediately afterwards he sprayed, but it was too late.

45691. CHAIRMAN.—Are there many men about here who fish and do nothing else all the year round, or are they all practically men who fish and also farm?—Every man in the parish is a farmer.

45692. All the fishermen are farmers as well?—Every single one of them.

45693. Has it ever been contemplated to start a body of men such as you find in other places on the east coast and in Scotland, who are fishermen pure and simple?—Not there.

45694. At Bantry you have got a new harbour?—In Bantry itself there are fishermen pure and simple, but only in the town as far as I know; but you could not have fishermen pure and simple out there, because in the winter months unless they had large boats, mackerel boats, they could never take out yards to sea.

45695. No, my suggestion assumes the possession of large boats?—I am quite sure of this; the consequence of building Doonbeg pier, in my mind, was to give them landing facilities for large mackerel boats, but unfortunately there is such a craze for emigration, you cannot keep the people at home. There is a place called Kuiper, near the Rocky Mountains; some of the people from Killybegs settled there, they are sending invitations broadcast offering £30 a year wages and a ticket, or £20 to pay expenses out; lately I heard of one man who got from his son an order if I may call it, for twenty-seven persons, giving them £20 apiece to go to America, and £30 a year wages. A short time before that there was an order for another batch of men who went out. One of the passengers who went to America on the strength of that order was not allowed to land in New York. He was not mentally strong, and the American people would not have him. It was his brother was to go, told the brother got a sore foot. This man was not weak-minded; he was not very bright, intellectually, and they would not have him.

45696. Mr. O'Leary.—Is it the mining districts they go to in the Rockies?—No; it is cheap-mining; I understand the poor fellows sleep with revolvers by their heads to protect themselves.

45697. CHAIRMAN.—Don't you think the fishing is much more likely to be developed if you could induce a number of men to go into it seriously, and concentrate their energies upon it?—I am sure they could be easily induced.

45698. Don't you think there is a certain waste of energy and an unfortunate tie with the shore if men fish and at the same time attempt to be farmers as well?—I think myself it would be a very great blessing to have a bit of land attached to the fishermen's house, supplying him with vegetables, potatoes, and milk.

45699. That is a different thing; members of my family could look after them. Have not you heard from your experience that so long as a man has his holding and fishes in conjunction with his land, that he gets his income partially from fishing and partially from the land, that ties him too near the shore, and that he won't go very far afield; that is what they call a longshore fisherman?—I would not say that so much at all. As a matter of fact at present there are two poor men and a fish boy who are pleading about buying a steam trawler. I suppose the respective bids of the poor men would be £3 or £4 each; the fish-cure's bid would be £20 or £30. They want to borrow about £1,000 and to pay down a portion of the price, and go towing with the steam trawler. I am quite sure that unless a person in a few years' time would be got who would take up these mackerel boats, and would go round the heads, and follow the fish all the year round, I am quite sure a number of persons in my parish are ready to do that in a couple of years' time if they had landing facilities.

45700. But landing facilities such as you describe would be no use to boats of that kind?—It would be an inducement to set them going, to enable them to come home and meet their friends, and rest with a easy mind, leaving their boats in safe anchorage.

45701. You could not pull up these boats?—Doonbeg pier you could moor them, but far more securely at the proposed new pier at Ahakista.

45702. Mr. STEVENSON.—Where would they get the fish from in that steam trawler?—I could not tell you, but probably round the heads.

45703. It would not pay if they remained there?—It would not, I suppose.

45704. Is not there a tendency on the part of fishermen to go in as far as their means permit in large boats?—Certainly there is.

45705. Therefore, there is a great deal in what Mr. Dudley said, that if you were to spend money in erecting small slips by-and-by they would not be very useful?—I would not say that by any means. The small piers would be always useful.

45706. That has occurred in other countries; the fishing development occurred so rapidly in a number of years past that the small works are gradually useless, and they have to spend large sums now in building bigger piers; you see the point?—Yes, but I think the small piers would be always very useful of very productive.

45707. But the question is would they be so profitable way of spending money?—I am afraid Government would not give the money for the pier.

45708. Would not it be better to give the people boats?—You must train the people gradually. Boats without piers are comparatively unprofitable.

45709. Would not it be better for you to get it at once the money for large boats that will fill the piers?—There are only two plans; they must get large piers, that would be at Durrus, and pier at Ahakista, or Church Strand and Traleeharbour.

45710. That is a place where you could collect all the fish at the side of the peninsula?—You would collect the fish caught near the head. Church Strand would be the real place for the market, or Ahakista, with motor service.

45711. CHAIRMAN.—You have had fishing going on for years and years around Cork and Kerry for a very long time, and you have had prosperous fishing down on this coast long before there was any fishing at all up in Donegal and other places, so that the men are not learning the business; they are old hands at it?—Yes.

45712. Here in Bantry you have got a most beautiful, absolutely land-locked, bay where any boat can always lie with perfect safety. You have got a pier which apparently is a deep-water pier, and you can go alongside it at low water; what reason has prevented the people around Bantry from having a large fleet of big fishing boats such as they could use in Bantry Bay, and outside, and all around the coast?—The people near Bantry itself, along the coast, only fish, except the people in the town itself. The people are farmers, and have not time to fish; and if they did fish the landlords would get most of the profits in increased rents.

45713. That is my point; how would you take them; you have everything you ask for; you have got all the natural facilities—a good pier and a harbour.

and a population looking to fishing for years!—The immediate neighbourhood of Bantry is not a congested district, and is not likely to be so.

45714. That does not affect it—does it?—The people can live on the land; at least they can make a fair subsistence out of the land. They do not believe in further increasing the landlord's income out of their fishing industries.

45715. You would think the result would be that they would have started a little fish long since!—I could not answer the question if all the lands were sold to the occupiers, but when the lands are bought I hope they will then go in for fishing very extensively.

45716. Is not it a remarkable thing that there are not more big boats in a place like this?—I think it is. 45717. Is not the fact that there is not a big fleet of boats a reason for making one wonder whether those who say that the more building of piers in other places would bring that about, are right. It has not brought it about here; why should it bring it about in other places?—There is hardly any market at all except for mackerel here. There is no fair test. But have I been handicapped away effort.

45718. Mr. STURMANT.—You have a railway behind you?—Look at the expense of the carriage, and the convenience of the fish in Cork from one railway station to another, with the result that the fish is not in a condition at all when it goes to market in Dublin.

45719. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Bantry is pretty far in from the fishing grounds?—It is pretty far in.

45720. Is it your opinion that the men who are up near the fishing grounds, who are fishermen, must be provided with larger boats, and trained to use them, and encouraged to take more out of the sea than they do at present?—Certainly.

45721. If they had such large boats they could bring the take up here to Bantry on one side?—They could, certainly.

45722. That would not apply to DUNNAGH BAY?—It would not.

45723. Where should the fishermen of DUNNAGH BAY bring their take to in order to send it up to market?—I would say Ahakista or KILKOBANE. Ahakista is twelve miles and KILKOBANE is fifteen or sixteen from a railway station.

45724. Is there a pier at Ahakista?—There is not. 45725. At the other point is there a pier?—There is not; there are only two piers in DUNNAGH BAY, one of them near DUNNAGH and the other near DOONEN.

45726. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the pier at DOONEN a servicable structure?—It has not got a fair chance; the fish-quays are convenient to houses of the fish buyers who were opposed to a pier being built at DOONEN. I tried to get the Clyde boat when it was subordinated by the Congested Districts Board to call at DOONEN. They said they would if they got orders. I understood they were looking for orders, but could

get none except from poor people; it would not pay the Clyde boat to call. The result was that DOONEN piers for at all events is of very little use. They also say, whether it is true or not I don't know, that it was a mistake ever to have built the pier at DOONEN, because there is too much of what you call a draw there. You cannot safely moor a boat there the swell is so great—so the fishermen say—I don't know. The Congested Districts Board established the classes at KILKOBANE about March, 1903. They gave a teacher, and the numbers of pupils on the rolls, the last financial year, was fifty-nine. The earnings were £355 7s. 4d. for that year.

45727. CHAIRMAN.—That is not a very big sum for fifty girls?—I think it very big considering that some of these children travelled two, three, four, and five miles. What I wish to call attention to is that not a single girl who attended that school regularly, except one, emigrated. Three girls emigrated from the district; one of these had to walk across from Bantry Bay to KILKOBANE, across the moorland—a distance of four miles, which was probably worse than eight. Another girl had to walk a distance of seven miles; she also emigrated. The only girl who emigrated, and under ordinary circumstances could be deemed a pupil lived one mile from the school. She had friends in America who urged her to go. Three emigrated, but only one could be called a regular pupil.

45728. Only three out of fifty-nine emigrated?—Yes.

45729. You quote that to show that the establishment of crocheting classes tends to keep the people at home?—Previously.

45730. I know instances to the contrary in my mind. I know cases in Connemara where there were sixty girls in a class, and forty of them went to America?—Out at Sheep's Head there is a townland called THEOCCON. There are four families living on it. It is the only townland in the parish where the population has increased since 1801. In 1801 the population was twenty-seven; in 1891 it was thirty-one; and in 1901 it was thirty-two. Only one emigrated from that townland for the last time and a half years, and that man came back again and settled down near THEOCCON. The valuation of that townland is £13, and the population thirty-two. These people are working the land, and they fish. They were isolated from the world. They were away from a public road—perhaps a mile and a half. These people live comfortably. The only want of comfort was that the houses were miserably wretchedly bad hovels. I mention that to show that if the poor people watched the sea and utilised it as these poor people do, there would be very little land hunger, and very little want at all. On these little bits they live very comfortably—four families. I am happy to say the Congested Districts Board has made a road through the land, and is building four houses for the poor people, giving them £20 each of a grant

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Rev. Timothy O'Leary.

#### MR. A. R. TURNER examined.

45731. CHAIRMAN.—You appear on behalf of the Landowners' Convention, and have also been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes. Before I go into my own evidence I wish to deal with one or two points referred to by the previous witness. One is with regard to the statements made by Mr. John Barrett that he was not the owner of a certain townland. That statement would appear to be contradicted by a receipt which was issued from our office. Mr. Barrett was right. Our office was wrong. The occupation of the townland did not revert to Mr. Barrett, but to another co-owner. Therefore, the mistake which Canon O'Leary fell into was caused by our office, and Mr. Barrett was perfectly right in the statement he made. Another matter that I wish to refer to is with regard to Mrs. Furlong's estate. It has been stated that Mrs. Furlong sold her estate to the Congested Districts Board at a certain price. She did, but that price was not agreeable to Mrs. Furlong. It was the price she was obliged to take. Her position was this. The tenants refused to pay their rents. She was a poor woman and unable to fight them. Therefore she took whatever she could get.

45732. Was there an absolute refusal to pay rent or did the tenants withdraw an amount equivalent to what they thought they would get if she were going

to sell?—The tenants withheld the whole of the rents.

45733. What was the number of years' purchase?—I understand from Mr. Ellis that it was equivalent to an average of eighteen years' purchase all round.

45734. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not that be as much as the average paid under preceding Purchase Acts?—That is not a fair criterion. Old Acts were worked on higher rents.

45735. CHAIRMAN.—Was it eighteen years' purchase with or without the bonus?—Without the bonus.

45736. That would bring it up to twenty-one years' purchase with the bonus?—Yes.

45737. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would be considerably more than the number of years under the preceding Acts?—I don't think so. You are referring now to the Ashbourne Act prices. I have sold estates under the Ashbourne Act at that number of years' purchase.

45738. But you seem to me to point to the fact that this lady sold under a certain amount of bonus?—Yes.

45739. Don't you think that there is little room for that belief considering that she got as much for her property as property that does not go to for under preceding Acts?—I don't think it is right to draw

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any comparisons between the Act of 1903 and the preceding Acts. The Act of 1903 was founded on perfectly different grounds from any other similar enactment. It was brought about for the purpose of bringing about a great ameliorative change, and it was arranged at the Land Commission that the price should be increased in order that the transfer of land should be made.

45740. But was not it understood that under the Act of 1903 if the tenant paid about the same number of years' purchase as he paid under the preceding Acts there would be other inducements to improve the price for the owner. There was the bonus, and there were other inducements that I need not enumerate. I mention the matter merely because you said that this land was sold under pressure. My point is simply to call attention to the fact that the number of years' purchase for this property does not seem to be very small.—Mrs. Furlong has gone very carefully into all the circumstances of the estate. She had come to the conclusion as to the terms that she should obtain and yet not lose a very considerable portion of her income. They were considerably in excess of the terms which she did obtain, and afterwards took; but she had to do it.

45741. About the other matter; you would consider it a natural inference by Father O'Leary from the receipt given that the ownership was such as he described?—Absolutely.

45742. CHAIRMAN.—I take it that your point is that the prices that have ruled under the 1903 Act are necessarily higher than those that ruled under the Acts previous to 1903, because a different class of landlord has been tapped so it were; do I understand from you that in your view the majority of owners who sold under the Acts previous to 1903 were owners who, for one reason or another, thought it worth while, or were compelled by their financial position to sell at a sum which would not earn anything like their net income?—Precisely, and it was to meet that very class of renters that the new scheme of finance which is embodied in the Act of 1903 was devised.

45743. The fact that under the older Acts the financial inducements were not sufficiently good to bring about a sale on an estate where the landlord looked to his rents as his sole means of income?—Precisely. That is to say, in my own experience, which is a very wide one.

45744. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We had it in evidence from a witness a few days ago that the object of passing the Act of 1903 was to increase the price of land; do you agree with that?—I do. It was found necessary to tap the class of whom Lord Dudley speaks. They were unwilling to sell. They could not see their way to sell. Selling has now, in Ireland, come entirely to a matter of business as distinguished from sentiment. To both sides it is a matter of business. I am concerned in the management of sixty-one estates in Ireland, and I do not think there is a single landlord for whom I am concerned who would not sell his property to-morrow.

45745. Mr. O'KEEFE.—If they get their income?—Yes. It is the only thing they are looking for.

45746. How do you arrive at that?—I take, in the first instance, the rental of the estate.

45747. You have sold some properties?—Yes; not a very large number, but I have sold some.

45748. What was the procedure roughly between tenant and owner on the one hand, and you on the other?—I was approached in nearly every instance, either by the tenant direct or by a committee, or some of the clergy, or by a local solicitor, and they asked if the landlord was willing to sell.

45749. You say the landlords are willing to sell if they get their net income?—Yes.

45750. How do you place before the representatives of the tenants what the net income was?—I place before the landlord what the result of a sale on certain terms would be, and I have to explain to him what the result of a sale would be. I then offer to sell to the tenants at a price at which we can afford to sell.

45751. You say you are willing to sell sixty-one estates now if you get your net income; do you submit your books for examination to the representatives of the tenants?—Certainly not.

45752. Why not?—I don't see why I should.

45753. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do they know the net income?—A tenant, I think, would be entitled to see his net income in my office.

45754. You say that this has come to be a matter of business?—Yes.

45755. You are willing to sell if you get your net income?—Yes.

45756. How are the tenants' representatives to know that you are not claiming more than your net income?—I don't see why the tenants should know. I think the tenants should be entitled to say "We won't buy at your price; we will leave it" and then you may be obliged to come down.

45757. But if, as you remark, it has come to be a matter of business between tenants and landlords, and you are willing to sell at your net income, then why should not you submit your books to show the net income?—I should take an individual tenant who came to me to treat on his own account. I could not treat with a lot of men and show them other people's business.

45758. What would be your object?—Simply to explain his position in the event of his purchasing at a certain price.

45759. Mr. O'KEEFE.—Why would you not be frank, and open with the tenants and say, "Here are my books; my landlord is getting £10,000 net income from his property; give us a price that will give that." What is the meaning of concealment?—I should not at all object to that. I have been to rentals of the biggest estates in this country, and I am prepared to-day to place those rentals before the Commission.

45760. On any of those estates which you have sold did you allow them to have access to the accounts?—I have never been asked for such a thing.

45761. Once the landlords admit that they are prepared to take their net income, and once the tenants say they are prepared to give the net income and do not wish to offer less, the business-like way of conducting negotiations in such a case would be for the landlord's representative to say, "Here are our books; this is what the income of the estate is; let us let us negotiate to a close in that way."—I think it is an excellent suggestion, and what I would say is furtherance of the suggestion is let the books be submitted to the Estate Commissioners.

45762. That would suit you exactly?—I am quite prepared to submit my books.

45763. CHAIRMAN.—Suppose in a case of disputed sale and purchase the tenant were to say to the landlord or his representative—"We are perfectly prepared to pay a price that will assure the landlord the future of his net income, but of course we are unable to know what the said net income is, and this being a matter of business, we are not prepared to take, offhand, the word of any party who may be a prejudiced party in the case, but if you will consent to have the landlord's books laid before us individually or as authority in whom we have confidence and who will declare to us what his net income is, we are prepared to abide by that and give it to the landlord," there would be no objection by you as representing the landlord?—No. On the contrary I think it a most valuable idea. I never heard it put so plainly before. I think the proper authority would be the Estate Commissioners, for they are really the purchasers.

45764. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You stated a while ago that your impression was that under the preceding Purchase Acts only land of a certain class had passed through the operation of the Acts but the owners to the contrary; have you agencies all over the country?—Yes, my lord. My business is in twenty-seven out of the thirty-two counties.

45765. Would not you say that under the preceding Acts every class of estate, good and bad, was sold?—I think that probably you are right, but I imply I think that the sales under the former Acts were by men who, as Lord Dudley described it, were forced to clear out, or were willing to cut their loss, as they said. That was one class, and another class was the man in the hands of the Landed Estates Court who had to sell. Those men were ruined.

45766. I know myself some of the owners who have sold and I have before my mind certain owners who sold and as far as I know, inherited the proceeds in building houses in Scotland and elsewhere. For instance, the Duke of Abercorn sold large tracts in Donegal, and of course he was not a notorious landlord by any means. I mention that to illustrate what seems to me to be the general fact that estates of every class were sold under the preceding Acts?—I am

sure your lordship is right. I could only speak and would only speak about my own personal experience.

45767. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The very rich landed and the bankrupt. Those were the two classes who sold under the Ashbourne Acts, as a rule?—That is what I say.

45768. CHAIRMAN.—Then you have got down to the man who is perfectly solvent, but who cannot afford to sell as a rule?—Yes.

45769. Who had only his Irish rents to look to for what has been called his family endowment, and it was necessary to provide a financial arrangement by which that man would be able to sell and retain his previous income?—Yes.

45770. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There was a very large estate in the West of Ireland, Lord Dillon's estate, sold to the Congested Districts Board. I think if the owner would belong to either of these classes. There was a pretty large rental and a great many tenants and the estate was sold by agreement with the Congested Districts Board at a very reasonable figure?—He has a fine place in Oxfordshire.

45771. CHAIRMAN.—Anyway it is not a new theory. It was the reason given practically in all the debates in the House of Commons for the promotion of the Act of 1903?—Yes. I think it would be a very useful thing if the Commission were able to bring some measure which would initiate a system such as has been mentioned by some of the Commissioners of bringing the rent back to an independent body, such as the Estates Commissioners, and saying, "There is our income; there is what we want." Personally I don't see the slightest objection to it if the books have been properly kept.

45772. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would have the leasehold and the outgoings all produced?—Yes. I cannot see any objection to it if the books have been properly kept. If it would be agreeable to the Commission, I have before me the "Cork Examiner" of to-day, which gives an account of the evidence given at Castleborough. Two estates have been mentioned, of which my firm are agents. One is the Leaky and the other is the Leigh-White estate. I should like to offer a little explanation as regards the former. The Leaky estate is in two divisions, one in the parish of Castleborough and the other in the parish of Eyrins. Both the clergymen who are connected with these parishes have given evidence and the facts are as stated by Canon MacDonnell. Terms of sale were arranged at between landlord and tenant. The tenants in the Castleborough division were perfectly satisfied and the tenants in the Eyrins refused to purchase. The Estates Commissioners were then approached. I think the evidence is that the Estates Commissioners were approached, but anyway it was decided that the estate should not be split up. It became then necessary to recover the costs. Canon MacDonnell came and said, "Are you willing to adjust the rents in my parish on the basis of the recent decisions of the Sub-Commissioners in the adjoining parish?" I said I said, "Yes." That agreement having been made to further proceedings were averted and the costs were all paid. On the other division of the estate the tenants went into the Land Court. They had all rents fixed about a year ago. So I said to the landlord, "I think the best course is to accept all the rents, whether assessed before the fixing or after, at the newly fixed figure," but the tenants refused to pay any rent, so we were obliged then, of course, to resort to proceedings. I wish to make that matter known as widely as possible, as I think, at all events, that the idea has gone forth that the tenants were harshly treated.

45773. What was the consequence?—The consequence was that a great many paid. Some did not pay, and at present there is a state of great unrest in the Eyrins division. All the tenants in Castleborough have paid except one.

45774. Is there any proposition for the sale of that property?—Not at present, I should think. Now, in reference to the evidence of Father Harrington, of Glengarriff, who appeared as Kavanagh, I understand that he stated that a good deal of the best land in this division is embraced in the demesne of Glengarriff and is in the hands of the landlord. With the exception of a small herd of fallow deer, all the cattle in the demesne are the property of the people in the glen. They are grazed at extremely reasonable rates, 2s. 6d. a month in the summer and 2s. a month in the

winter, so that the people of the glen have the benefit of all the grass land in the glen. Mr. Leigh-White has not a beast there, except one horse.

45775. I think the chief point put forward by Father Harrington was that the demesne was benefiting in the people there?—I don't think it does. There are two public roads going right through the demesne into the glen, and those roads are kept and maintained by the landlord. Father Harrington also spoke about a bridge over one of the rivers. An agreement was made to about three years ago between the landlord and the tenants through the intervention of Father Brown, who was then the parish priest of Glengarriff, and it was agreed that the landlord should build the bridge and the tenants should make the approaches. The landlord built the bridge, but the tenants never made the approaches.

45776. Was not there a difficulty about the tenants doing their part owing to the fact that the property was private property and not public property?—The property was the private property of the landlord, and he had agreed to build the bridge if they would improve the approaches through his land.

45777. Was there any local contribution from the District Council?—No. There was to be no contribution.

45778. CHAIRMAN.—Was this bridge in connection with these two public roads?—In connection with one of them.

45779. I thought you told us the two roads were maintained by the landlord?—So they are, but they are dedicated to the public.

45780. If the landlord maintained the roads this subsequent arrangement is a kind of addition. You say in this case the tenants were actually to improve the roads?—It was an addition to it in this way. The tenants formerly crossed the river by a board as a footbridge. They asked that the bridge should be constructed to enable them to cross the river at all times without interruption from flood, and the bridge was built.

45781. Then if the roads to the bridge wanted improvement they must have been badly maintained?—There was a difference in height between the roads and the bridge which was proposed to be built, and what were required were approaches to the bridge and not new roads; simply approaches from the existing roads.

45782. How far?—Perhaps 100 yards. The bridge was put higher than the board had been. If you are returning to Glengarriff you could not have a more agreeable walk than to go up and look at the bridge and go through the demesne.

45783. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are these roads perfectly free to the public?—Yes. We have a gate, of course, but nobody is ever stopped. In fact, Glengarriff demesne is used by the public of all classes, visitors and everybody else.

45784. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other demesne in Glengarriff besides that?—Yes; Lady Ardilaun's, at Rossmore, which is a very beautiful garden.

45785. Has not the landlord recently bought an addition to that demesne?—No. There has been an addition recently by the death of the Countess Fermoy. You could hardly call it a demesne. It is only forty acres. It is a beautiful garden. It is wonderful how tropical plants grow there. The old demesne was divided between the two sisters. There were only twenty acres each. By the death of the Countess Fermoy the twenty acres held by her have fallen into the hands of Lady Ardilaun. There is another little point in Father Harrington's evidence that I wish to touch upon: the want of a boat slip at Maccanagh. There has been a boat slip at Maccanagh for the last three years, to which the landlord contributed. The Congested Districts Board built the boat slip and invited the landlord to contribute, and he contributed.

45786. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—My recollection is that he said that for want of a sufficient approach to Maccanagh the work did not give value for all the expenditure on it?—It is quite possible.

45787. Do you know anything of the approach there?—No. I have not been there since the slip was constructed.

Mr. Ellis.—It was not very good the last time I saw it.

45788. CHAIRMAN.—Will you proceed to your general evidence now?—I am a small landed proprietor and a large land agent, and have lived in Ireland nearly all my life. I am agent for a considerable property, embracing a very large area of the

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scheduled districts of Bantry, Bere, and Berehaven. The land is, on the whole, poor and mountainous, but there are small portions of good land, which are fished beside the rock and which yield a good return. The tenants also possess grazing rights over the mountains, and are generally well off for fuel. On the seaboard there are valuable fisheries, but this subject has been so fully dealt with by Mr. Green that I would be superfluous for me to say anything about it, beyond expressing the opinion that, where such conveniences for fishing exist, they should be considered in fixing judicial rents.

45793. Do you mean to say that where small holdings lie on the seaboard and they have fishing facilities there that that holding should be rented higher than if there were no fishing?—Yes, I think there is a very good reason for it, too. I think that on those small holdings, of which we have been talking, the tenants very often devote more time to the wet ploughing than they do to the dry. That is, they are fishing when they ought to be looking after their farms.

45794. That assumes you fix a fair rent upon the holding, not upon the value of the holding, the produce it returns, but upon the mere power of the particular holder to pay rent?—Don't you think the question of economic rent comes in there, that by reason of the position of the holding it is worth more?

45795. Do you mean to say that if Mr. Rockefeller were to lease a house in London he should be charged £100,000 a year because he happens to have twenty-five millions?—No, but by reason of the position of the house. He would pay a great deal more for that house in Park Lane than in Raygates.

45796. It would be very much more valuable?—And so these small holdings on the sea are made more valuable by reason of their position.

45797. Mr. STURTEVANT.—Who is to get the benefit from the position?—I think the landlord is entitled to the position, because there are certain drawbacks, perhaps, which are taken into account in fixing the rent.

45798. To the landlord?—Yes.

45799. Where in Ireland?—Everywhere. Take up a pink schedule and you will find it included. Surely if that is to be taken in on one hand the other should be taken into consideration on the other hand.

45800. You think that on a holding of this kind there is a rent for value and a rent for accommodation as well?—Yes.

45801. You mean a rent by reason of the amenities which surround it, which in this case is the sea?—Yes. If you were conversant with the Act of 1881 you will see, "and the Land Commission shall take into account all the circumstances of the holding."

45802. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That means proximity to markets and so forth?—Yes, and proximity to fishing. That is a thing that is often lost sight of.

45803. Mr. STURTEVANT.—The landlord is to get a return for what he gives?—Take another little point now as we are considering the question of economic rent. The farmers of Ireland until quite lately had the maintenance of all the roads in Ireland. Their ability to take road contracts arose from the fact that they were farmers and had horses which were idle at certain times of the year. That is another economic advantage of holding farms.

45804. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you consider that it is the agricultural surroundings that have to be taken into account under the Land Act?—The instructions are to take all the circumstances of the holdings into account. I would respectfully recommend the members of the Royal Commission not to be unduly depressed by the rugged character of the country, or to form an erroneous opinion of the standard of comfort which obtains. The houses are, as a rule, substantially built, a large proportion are slated, the people are suitably clad, and the country is, in my opinion, worked in the manner most advantageous for the inhabitants.

45805. Would you apply that down towards the extremity of the Durrus peninsula?—I am not so well acquainted with the land there as with the Berehaven district, but I do think that there is a standard of comfort in Berehaven which is quite equal to the standard of comfort enjoyed in the poor parts of the counties like Kilkenny and Carlow that Mr. Kavanagh is so intimately acquainted with. You will see just as good houses in Berehaven as you do in

any part of Carlow. There are no considerable extents of pasture, nor land suitable for dividing up, the commonages are fairly and fully occupied, and the cattle offered in the late summer and autumn fairs of Bantry and Castletown are in good sleek condition. Some years ago the headland was applied to for bulls to certain districts. He gave them. They chose the cattle they thought best calculated to produce a animal that grew rapidly, with good weight at matured at an early age, but he did not continue that since.

45806. CHAIRMAN.—On the question of cattle we were told in Keshmonee—it may only apply to the particular part—that the people were obliged to buy their young stock until two and three years old, because there was practically no market for them a yearlings, or because the prices offered at market was so small that it was not worth their while selling them at that—Is that your experience?—I think it extremely likely that that is the case. These cattle running over very wild districts certainly don't see into profit as quickly as cattle in the big steaming districts in Ireland. I quite agree with that.

45807. You think, as a rule, that they are kept by these small men until they are two or three years old?—Yes. They have immense commonages both in the Keshmonee and Berehaven districts for mountain grazing.

45808. If you go in for grazing and propose you best, well, as a young animal, do you find it any better to sell it as a yearling or to keep it for a year or two?—It depends on what line you are on altogether.

45809. If you are in dairying you want to get rid of it soon?—Yes. Year-and-a-half-olds go very well in the Longford district. They go to £2 and £3 and £5, when a two-year-old will go for £10, £11, or £12, and it often pays best to sell as a yearling.

45810. What will an animal under a year sell at?—They are not often sold then. They are the old calves, and will go at perhaps £3.

45811. Do you mean to say that in that little down there there are not many animals sold from the congested portions of South Down, Sligo, and Leitrim, at about six and seven months old, and so on?—I don't think so at all. If you are in a very big store country you don't see cattle as young as that. They are sold at home as calves.

45812. But as a rule they don't leave the country?—They don't.

45813. They pass between neighbours?—Yes, I think generally on the subject of congestion there is still much going away owing to lack of congenial employment and impatience of parental control. Emigration has lost much of its terror since means of communication have been so cheapened and improved. Many emigrants return after a comparatively short absence, some to visit their friends—some to smoothen. These immigrants are the living witnesses of the earning powers existent in other countries; the young people are fascinated; wonder breeds knowledge; discontent breeds effort; and strength begets to be up and doing while there is yet time. I think there is a great deal of emigration. I think there will always be a great deal of emigration as long as the standard of wages is so low as it is. I have taken some trouble to go into this question with many people. Only about ten days ago I was eight with one of the most respected parish priests in County Clare. He gave me that reason as one of the great facts in producing emigration. He said—"Saturday night comes, and the boys have worked hard the whole week, and there is nothing for them; everything goes into the hot-potch common pot; but if a man away has to get five dollars on Friday night he can do what he likes with it." I think until the standard of wages is improved in this country you will still have them going away.

45814. Mr. O'KELLY.—How does it make them go away?—It sets them thinking when they hear all these stories. At the same time many of them understand what people have gone through to get the well-nourished appearance they have when they come back; otherwise they would not go. There is another reason. When they go away Irishmen get so wonderfully well in the new countries. It was only the other day an American was talking me something I might tell you. When a man goes to America he

always obtains a civic position if he goes into a town or he gets a vote from the Town Council. It has been described by an American:

"There stood on the bridge a poor exile from Erin.  
The few as his presence were leery and still;  
He was the stranger that brought him we came out of banish'  
He was Alderman Mee introducing a Bill."

That is perfectly true.

45511. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is quite a contrast to the great country beyond the sea—I think so. A small number of men go over to South Wales to work at smelting works in Swansea, and some few go to other parts as labourers. I think this form of temporary absence is particularly desirable. It has all the advantages of emigration without the pain of the long packing, which must be for years, and may be for ever. A man earns good money, when away, and, as a rule, moves at his mind is engaged, he returns more tolerant, and more contented with his lot. The only industry existent in the Berhavan country, in addition to the fisheries, is mining, at present carried on fully in the neighbourhood of Affric and Ballydoonagh, where the Berhavan Mining Company have their headquarters. These mines, which produce copper, were worked with most satisfactory results for many years; 1,500 men were employed, and good wages were paid. For some years past the working has not been profitable, but the laments have not lost faith. Their experts assure them the mineral is there, but additional capital is wanted and is hard to obtain. Writing to me in April last on this subject, one of the principal shareholders says—"We find difficulty in getting the additional capital we want. Were the property situated in any other country but Ireland we would have no difficulty." This letter is explanatory of much that appears difficult to understand.

45512. Mr. O'Kearr.—What is the explanation of what it is difficult to understand?—The restless condition of affairs in this country prevents men from bringing capital into it. They won't do it. These are hard-headed city men. They say to me, "Our men will put in no more."

45513. Because of the unsatisfactory condition of things prevailing the country?—The restless condition.

45514. Unsatisfactory?—Unsatisfactory so far as capital is concerned. Nothing is more sensitive than capital.

45515. You think it desirable that a settled condition of things should prevail in order that these circumstances might be remedied?—Yes.

45516. How do you think they might be remedied?—I should not like to offer an opinion on that.

45517. From your long experience and great knowledge you would be in a position to make suggestions?—My dear sir, you cannot say me; I have no suggestions to offer; I have my own opinions.

45518. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think if there were a really good prospect of security that capital would be ready to come into this country at the present moment?—I think that capital is nervous about coming to Ireland at the present moment.

45519. But in the present case that you are quoting is not it rather nervous about the earning prospects of the mine rather than the unsettled condition of the country, as you call it?—They did not give me to understand that in London, but at the same time I believe that that is what was at the back of their heads all the time.

45520. Mr. O'Kearr.—It did not frighten away the Chamberlain people from Anklew?—No. They are talking about going.

45521. Not because of any unsettled condition that prevails?—No.

45522. Don't you think that that fear is rather diminished?—I do not think so. The fact remains you cannot get the money.

45523. Mr. Kavanagh.—That does not clear up the matter?—I don't know. I have another instance of a large property that is on sale. There is a very fine demesne. One of the leading members of the present Government came over to look at the place, and he said—"I would love to be the possessor of that place. I would buy it to-morrow if it were not for the disturbed condition of Ireland."

45524. Chamberlain.—I understand that these mines have been working for some time—is that so?—Yes.

45525. Therefore the people in London were people who have had some years' experience of the conditions in the Berhavan peninsula?—Yes.

45526. Has anything occurred since they originally started the mine which would make them think that their capital was in insecurity?—I don't think so.

45527. If that were so would not you think that the reason for selling you that they could put no more money into it was much more due, as Mr. Kavanagh suggests, to the fact that their experience has shown them that it was an industry which, perhaps, would not bear the addition of any more capital?—I think there is something in that, because the inquiries which they made were coupled with a request to us to reduce the royalties; so that would certainly bear out what you say.

45528. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What was the royalty?—One-twentieth; that is only 5 per cent.

45529. If there were a prospect of the industry struggling to its feet again would you be willing to reduce the royalty?—Yes. We have already said that. The mines are on different estates. The estate I represent controls 11-21ths, two other estates control 4-21ths each, and another estate controls 2-21ths.

45530. You mentioned a moment ago that some member of the present Government would have bought an estate in Ireland were it not that he considered the country unsettled?—Yes.

45531. Would he have been a Cabinet Minister or someone else who was anxious to escape from the discharge of his duties to this country?—I believe he is a Cabinet Minister.

45532. Mr. O'Kearr.—This enterprising gentleman would come to Ireland but for the disturbed conditions that prevail. Could you indicate what these conditions are which frighten them?—Yes; the socialistic tendency of legislation. This is a very large and beautiful place, but he saw there was a possibility when he purchased it that some Act would come in by which he might be forced to relinquish perhaps half of it.

45533. And he is a member of the Government responsible for the socialistic tendency?—Yes.

45534. And he has voted on more than one occasion for the principle of compulsory purchase if he is a member of the present Government?—I cannot say. I don't think compulsory purchase has yet been before the House of Lords.

45535. Almost every Liberal member within the last five or six years has voted for resolutions in favour of the application of the principle of compulsion to Irish land; yet the moment it comes down to this gentleman's own case he shrinks?—You are perfectly right. He shrank so far that he declined to purchase the place.

45536. Do you think a great deal of weight should be attached to the views of a man who would be guilty of oppression of this kind?—I have no right to criticize him. I would now like to speak particularly of the largest estate for which I am concerned in the district—that of Mr. Edward F. Leigh White. The area is some 55,000 acres, the average rental about 50, and the rental about £11,000. This estate is eminently fitted to be taken over by such a body as the Otago District Board, whom, for the purposes of my argument, I assume to be a benevolent body, whose mission is to secure plenty of air and sunlight for all, while keeping a close watch on classes who are the object of the care. What I mean is this—that the estate is largely occupied by small tenants, very insecure of their rights and very fond of litigation; so if they were dealing with a body who were in a position to arrange the property and stave off the litigation, and settle the grazing rights and things of that sort they would be likely to be much better off than they are at present; but they should have somebody in authority over them to make them do what they are told, and they should not be allowed to disobey regulations. I take a period of ten years, from 1895 to 1905. During that period the full rental was received, and only two estates were carried out. I put in the ordinary rentals of the estate for examination. Some years are missing, the rentals having been destroyed by a fire which burned down the estate office in 1902. I submit that, on the above statement, coupled with the evidence of sales of tenants' interests, of which I return 86 examples, the average working out at 25 years' purchase; it cannot be held that rents were exorbitant.

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45537. **Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.**—I don't quite understand the 28 years' purchase—23 years' purchase of the existing rents was paid for the occupation interest of existing tenants.

45538. By other tenants who acquired the tenant-right?—Yes. During the year 1905, a large number of originating notices to fix judicial rents were served, and at the hearings last winter rents were uniformly reduced all round by 25 per cent, the entire of this reduction falling on the landlord's margin after all outgoings of every description have been discharged in full. It is a point to be borne in mind that some of these farms had been sold at figures that were then double the rent on the purchase. It cannot be a subject of surprise that the wholesale reductions all over the country, entirely uncalled for on the plea of any fall of prices, have made property owners distrustful of the fairness of the Land Commission. All the parties interested, both landlords and tenants, have come to the conclusion that steps have been taken to lower the generally accepted standards of value.

45539. At the same time I suppose that the cost of labour and the cost of living have gone up?—I don't think there has been any very great increase during the last few years in the cost of labour or the cost of living either.

45540. Would it be that the Land Commission had it in their mind that the cost of labour combined with the increased cost of living justified the reductions that they made?—I don't believe there has been an increased cost of living and I don't believe there is any appreciable increase in the cost of labour. Labour is certainly scarcer and would therefore command an increase.

45541. **Mr. Kavanagh.**—Surely the standard of living has increased?—Yes, but the cost of living has not increased.

45542. You think not?—No. I don't think so at all.

45543. **Mr. O'Keefe.**—Is there no relation between cost and standard?—There must be some relation between cost and standard.

45544. You state that the parties interested have come to the conclusion that steps have been taken to lower the generally accepted standards of value?—I have heard it stated that the tenants stated that the Land Commission were going to reduce rents more than ever before.

45545. Have you ever heard it suggested that during the long period of office of the Conservatives they departed from a position Mr. Gladstone observed when he wished to hold the balance fairly between landlords and tenants and put gentlemen on the Land Commission who could not be considered very partial to the tenants?—I have certainly heard it suggested.

45546. Could you say that any other witness who has come before this Commission has said on the part of the Landlords' Convention that they were distrustful of the Land Commission?—I cannot say that, because I never read a single bit of evidence given before this Commission, but I can speak for a great many people in association with the land.

45547. Your evidence is that there has been wholesale robbery of the landlords?—Yes; I am quite of that opinion.

45548. And that for the last fifteen or twenty years they have been engaged in practices that would not commend themselves to fair minded people?—It is a very wide question. I am with you to a great extent.

45549. At present you are suggesting that the whole administration of this Commission has been a failure, is not that what your evidence amounts to?—I don't think so, quite.

45550. You say the wholesale reductions were entirely uncalled for?—I am speaking of the last two years. Remember I had previously brought you up to the Act of 1903.

45551. **Mr. Kavanagh.**—The reductions on the second terms?—On the second term rents within the last year or year and a half.

45552. Why would you say on the last year or year and a half?—Because additional Inspectors and Sub-Commissioners have been appointed who take a much lower standard of value. I think an unfairly low standard of value.

45553. **Mr. O'Keefe.**—Do I understand you to say that the fact that we have had new appointments has weakened the administration of the Commission?—

I think that the Commission has been immensely weakened by the Act of 1903, which reduced the inspection from two Commissioners to one. They took a most unfortunate step in reducing the strength of the Commission when they want it to be stronger. Enormous sums are being spent both on salaries and on maintenance, yet the Commission is weaker. Bear in mind that 90 per cent of the applications that are made to the Land Commission are made on one question and one question only—the question of the fair value. I think that two heads are better than one in going over a farm especially.

45554. That is from the numerical point of view, but from the point of view of fairness?—You have men who will probably be of the same opinion.

45555. You would not mean any reduction in the Commission as appointed?—Yes, I would.

45556. Within the last two years?—Yes. I was a man now appointed may add his appointment simply by reason of his services. If his services are satisfactory to the powers that be they are up to it.

45557. Do your remarks apply to the appointments made before the last one and a half years?—In some degree.

45558. Therefore there have been blunders by the Government?—I am with you there altogether.

45559. Would you be surprised to learn that before all these Commissioners were appointed within the last two years they had to submit themselves to a most searching test as to their fitness for the appointment?—They were not obliged to go through a test that they were obliged to go through before we. We have been told that openly.

45560. Would your remarks that men are appointed simply because they are pleasing to the powers that be not more accurately apply to the appointments before one and a half years ago than to those appointed since?—No. I think the appointments made before that were very mixed. I think really they were impartially made. Remember the appointments were not drawn from the landlord class.

45561. Could you tell us anything that will justify the removal of some of these men?—I think can explain it, though I cannot justify it; it was due to the exigencies of the political situation.

45562. **Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.**—Would you have any suggestion to make as to powers that would make them independent of satisfying the powers that be, the Government of the day?—I should like to see the privilege availed of which is not sufficiently well known, and that is, that the landlord and tenant to apply for the services of two Commissioners without any preliminary hearing or expense of value, or I know in plenty of instances that would be sufficiently availed of if it was sufficiently well understood.

You are a landlord and I am a tenant. There is no subject of debate between us; what rent should be paid for a certain class of land? The law enables us to ask the Land Commission to send down two men and settle the point at issue between us. It is more largely understood and availed of by you would have the trouble and expense of going before the ordinarily constituted Land Court. Fully 50 per cent of the cases that are heard before the Land Commission are heard on one point only—the rent question. What do you want with the Land Commission? In any case where there is a split point it could be specially earmarked for the service of the legal Commissioner, but we should have to lay Commissioners.

45563. For that to work out well you and I should have confidence in the two valuers?—Yes.

45564. How should we get the appointment of the valuers to secure that confidence?—Neither of the contending parties should have that power. This must remain with the Government.

45565. I understood you to say to Mr. O'Keefe that it was a vice in the system that the man appointed look to the view of the Government as power. Would there be any way of getting men who would not?—I am afraid not. I am afraid a man must always look to his bread and butter. It is human nature. If I think I am going to lose my job at the end of the summer unless I please those who employ me I am apt to give every attention to their wishes.

45566. **Mr. Kavanagh.**—It is possible for landlord and tenant to apply to have valuers sent down now?—Yes. Generally when those appointments are made they send down two.



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Tobin.

43867. What if there is a disagreement?—They would have the ordinary appeal.

43868. Then you are in as bad a position as you are at present?—In very few of these cases is there any appeal.

43869. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Government lately in power was supported by the landlords in Ireland?—And very badly they treated them.

43870. I infer from what you say that the Commissioners rather tried to please the Government in power with the sympathy and support of the landlord party?—I don't think I can go that far. In the Sub-Commission of what you call the Tory party there is a very strong leaning of a democratic element from the North of Ireland. The North of Ireland has been the supporter of Unionism all through this country.—  
43871. You mean certain constituencies in the north-east corner. Bear in mind that the majority of the people in the North of Ireland are not in favour of the Unionist position?—I would not say that.

43872. The majority of the votes are against them?—I know, but then I would say certainly the north-east.

43873. The Nationalist party have sixteen seats out of thirty-one in Ulster?—I should rather say that the party who do not support the landlords are in the majority.

43874. It is a great mistake and one that people often make to think that Ulster is pro-landlord?—No; it is pro-Union.

43875. Not pro-Union either. The majority of the votes of Ulster are against the Union?—It is a very close thing. While the Tory Government were in power they were obliged to consider the sympathies of the Ulster tenant farmer. Even the most rabid Orangemen in the North of Ireland as just as strong as anyone else to get as cheap a vote as possible, but one remark applies on that—once you get it fixed he will pay it.

43876. I think that that remark applies to all the countries?—I wish I could say that. The Government have, I hold, resorted to administrative persecution, to measures of doubtful legality and manifest injustice, producing most embarrassing effects. Legislation has also been most considered. I would refer particularly to some provisions in the Land Acts of 1887 and 1896. The first-mentioned gave tenants the right to have their contracts broken, but not the income. The second-mentioned Act seemed to allow a holding upon which a judicial rent had been fixed in error, owing to any cause, to be reconsidered, as illustrated by the case of *Lefroy v. Godd*, while permitting a tenant to have his case re-heard, no matter what ruling was made previously. I refer to the Act of 1896.

43877. You have referred to administrative persecution?—Yes. I had 100 land cases in one district. I was making preparations for the hearing of these cases, going over the farms, and making the usual valuations and preparations. Three days before these cases were heard they issued a supplementary list of forty-six cases to be taken before the 100. I said I could not possibly deal with these cases in time. They said—"No matter; whether you are ready or not we will go on."

43878. That may be due to defects in administration?—I am administrative persecution.

43879. How can you saddle the Government with that?—They are the Government's servants. That is what happened. We made our protest, and said we could not deal with these cases, and they said—"Whether you can or not we will deal with them."

43880. Mr. Kavanagh.—It is rather far-fetched to place that on the Government?—I will leave that with yourself. I only tell you what happened.

43881. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But taking your statement for what it is, must not you feel that it was very much more easy for a powerful body like the landowners to look after their own interests than for poor tenants from remote districts who know nothing about law?—These cases were to be all heard in one district. We had already an enormous list of 100 cases in which we were the only landlord concerned. We were wading through these cases—it took a great deal of time to get over 100 farms—when suddenly we had these forty-six farms of which we had no notice spring in front.

43882. The procedure of the court is not known to us, but it would occur to me that a body of tenants knowing little about law or the means of defending

their own interests would require more indulgence from the courts than others with trained intellects and the advantages of legal advice?—Possibly they would, but that question does not arise in this case.

43883. Mr. Kavanagh.—Probably the change of programme was an inconvenience to the tenants as it was to you?—Possibly.

43884. Mr. Sweeney.—I take it that your objection is to the whole trend of land legislation since 1881, by which the absolute power of the landlords was interfered with; am I putting it too generally?—I do not put it so strongly. I think there was a great deal in the Act of 1881 that was necessary.

43885. It was subsequent legislation you object to?—Yes. I think we have gone a bit too rapidly.

43886. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did not the Act of 1881 carry subsequent legislation with it?—I think the Act of 1881 was pure legislation at the time, and I think it might have been framed in a way that would not have made subsequent legislation necessary on the socialist line that have been developed.

43887. You mean by socialism conferring the rights of the tenants in their holdings?—I won't say confining, but establishing new rights. Can anything be more socialist than the purchase of land on public credit?

43888. Mr. Sweeney.—Is your idea of socialism that the State would do for an individual what the individual ought to do for himself?—Yes. I am very largely of that opinion.

43889. You heard the evidence given to-day before this Commission, and that has frequently been given, with regard to making roads and piers and that sort of thing, which, in older times, people would be let do themselves. Are not these socialist proposals?—I have a good deal of sympathy with much that has been done in that way.

43890. You have sympathy with these proposals with regard to the State making things that previously people made for themselves?—I am afraid I must admit I have.

43891. That is socialism?—Yes.

43892. So, after all, you are a bit of a socialist?—We have poor people who are unable to do these things.

43893. Mr. O'Kelly.—Which would you prefer—socialism or confiscation?—Confiscation is a much larger word; I would prefer socialism.

43894. What is the socialism which obtains in Ireland at this moment doing but trying to undo some of the wrongs of the Cromwellian confiscation?—If you go back to that—

43895. Time is not right nor wrong?—No, nor do two wrongs make a right. With reference to the forty-six cases in which Mr. Kavanagh has raised the point that the tenants were just as much unconvinced as the landlords were, these forty-six cases were put in the supplemental list at the request of the solicitor for the forty-six tenants, so that the tenants were at no disadvantage, for they were prepared.

43896. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What exactly strikes you as socialist in land legislation subsequent to 1881; are you in favour of land purchase?—Yes.

43897. Was that before your mind when you spoke of socialist legislation?—To some degree. I feel that the trend of legislation has been unfair to the landlords. Take the Act of 1887. There you had an Act which enfranchised the leaseholders. Any man was entitled to go into court and break his contract.

43898. That was carried by Lord Salisbury?—Yes; it was a Conservative Government introduced that. If they had said a lease was free to go into court I should have had nothing to say about it, but the lease was bound, while the lease was free.

43899. Whatever you say about socialist legislation you are in favour of purchase?—Yes. Purchase is the only solution of the present deadlock. Masters have come to a deadlock in this country. I am in favour of it and willing to facilitate it as far as I can.

43900. Do you apply the term socialist to that Act?—I think that the whole trend of legislation is socialist.

43901. I suppose that there is a Christian socialism that can be approved of?—Yes. I am with you there. We are now dealing with this big estate here, and I will give you every facility to the Congregational

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Districts Board to take over this estate. They are at liberty to come into my office to examine the records of this estate for the last twelve years, and to see for themselves exactly what has been done during that time; that is the Rantry estate, on which we are sitting at the present moment. I have here a bundle of rentals which you might examine.

49902. I am perfectly sure that it would be very interesting, yet, for my part, what I would say would be this, if you were going into that at all I should greatly like to look by chance into any other of your estates!—That would be difficult—I have got seven offices.

49903. But what you state to us I shall follow with great interest—I will leave them with the Commission if you wish. They go over a great number of years. They are the originals. I took them out of the safe to-day. The Congested Districts Board has done a lot of work in Barmahaven, principally of the nature of improving means of communication, by making new roads, building piers, boat-slips, etc. The work has been of a most beneficial and practical character, and where experience has shown the arrangements made to be inadequate or unsuitable, the Board have taken steps to remedy the defects. I am informed the Board were offered at least one estate, the Paddy estate, in Barmahaven, but declined to purchase it, on the terms accepted by the tenants.

49904. The reason is that since this Commission began its operations the Board has not bought land, except where the land was particularly favourable for its operations!—The Board offered to purchase about 1,500 acres of what is known as the Rantry estate (Duney Island), but the price was such as the owner could not possibly accept; and the property was subsequently bought by the tenants at a price agreed upon, practically 50 per cent. in excess of that offered by the Congested Districts Board.

49905. The tenants agreed to pay 50 per cent. more than what was offered by the Congested Districts Board!—Yes.

49906. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is the purchase carried through!—It is not finished. We have been receiving interest for two years.

49907. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Will the Estates Commissioners have anything to say to the final arrangements!—They will. It is not a judicially created estate.

49908. So they may go into an examination for value!—Yes. When the recommendations of the Congested Districts Board's value were submitted to me, I asked to be supplied with the detailed valuation, but this was refused. I most respectfully submit that this Star Chamber method of dealing is fraught with evil. It is calculated to engender suspicion. A man is convinced there is something wrong in the premises upon which the valuation is founded, but he is denied the opportunity of examining these premises, or the amplified conclusions to be drawn from them, and is simply told "These are our figures, take them, or leave them."

49909. You have the correspondence!—No. I could send it to you if you wish. They sent me the total valuation of Duney Island. I asked them to submit to me the figures on which the valuation was made, and they absolutely refused, and said, "No; you must take it."

49910. I think generally those figures are not submitted!—Now in the case of evicted tenants' holdings—I have very few of them, but we have four—we asked to have figures submitted as to how they arrived at their conclusion, and they would not give them to us.

49911. I think if you could see Mr. Doran that difficulty could be got over!—It was Mr. Doran made this valuation. I think it might have been better if I had accompanied Mr. Doran.

49912. Yes; probably it would be more likely to lead to business!—The same remark applies to the work of the various inspectors employed in the work of arranging for the re-instatement of the evicted tenants. Their valuations are tendered in bulk to the landlords, and the terms are frequently under the figures upon which the landlord has arranged to sell to his occupying tenants. I have, at the present moment, some cases of this description. I am most anxious to facilitate the re-instatement, but I am prejudiced from doing so by the terms offered, which would, if accepted, ruin my sale to the purchasing

occupiers. A great ameliorative measure is brought in, but the machinery devised to work the measure is so clogged and hampered by singular administration as to render it very largely ineffectual.

49913. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You must understand the Estates Commissioners when they buy land to re-instate evicted tenants have to consider that they have to build houses, make fences, and set a land!—There is where I think they go outside altogether. I quite well understand their coming to a and saying, "We have got this parcel of land, it will not be useful until we do certain things with it, but they have no right to take into consideration question whether they have to make advances to the incoming tenants.

49914. Leave that out of consideration; let us have to build houses!—Sometimes; not always.

49915. Don't you think their office would be as if there were habitable houses on the land!—No. That is why I say if they would let me have your saying, for instance, they take 500 of acres to build a house, that would be fair; but he says—"We take off 5000 because we have to lay out for stock." That is quite a different thing.

49916. But if he has to build a house, make fences, and perhaps drain the land!—I think the two are the important questions.

49917. He cannot, under those circumstances, do as much as you would expect for a fully equipped farm!—I am with you altogether there.

49918. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There are at four altogether!—Yes.

49919. There are no others on the place yet!—No.

49920. It is a matter that can be arranged!—I hope so, and I hope it will be arranged. It is not an estate at all. We have not a single evicted tenant on this estate.

49921. Lastly the Commissioners are making grants in the case of evicted tenants!—Lastly I am invited to meet the Commissioners to send with them, which I thought was a very valuable thing.

49922. So it may probably, lead to the redemption of some men!—I think it more probably so.

49923. I have looked with interest over the list you supplied, showing the number of years' price of rent paid for the tenants' right by paying tenants, and I notice what I have frequently noted before in other parts of the country, that the more of years' purchase goes up directly in proportion to the smallness of the holdings!—You are quite right.

49924. The smaller the holding the bigger the number of years' purchase!—Yes. There are some persons prepared to take and work small holdings at big rates. The market is wider. A man may buy stock for twenty acres. He could not get it at all.

49925. The land is the only industry they have particularly well, and the small holding is wither means, while to pay the money for a big holding is impossible!—That is altogether the case you will find all over Ireland. You may take the average for big holdings at something like eight years' purchase, and for small holdings of from twenty to twenty-five just purchase.

49926. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Then, you would not agree with Mr. Flanagan, that the small holder is less security to the State than the large holder!—I don't think the small holder is even better security to the State. I never yet knew any case in my experience where we have no combination that you cannot get a small tenant round, but if a big tenant gets into a bad case for.

49927. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You said that although a certain class of people in the North of Ireland were exceedingly anxious to have their rents reduced, yet when their rents were reduced they put regularly!—Yes.

49928. Take the district about here; is it not your experience that on your own estates in Cork, Kerry, and elsewhere the small Irish occupiers are, as a whole, very punctual in meeting their obligations!—My object to-day in tendering you these remarks is to prove to you exactly what you have said. I am acquainted with some parts of Kerry with which I am acquainted, and also of West Clare and West Galway there is not in the world, until there is trouble.

49929. You would not put any class of tenants in the North of Ireland before them!—They are splendidly paid. I am most anxious to tell you that

because we have heard it said that the rentals in the congested districts of Ireland were paper rentals. They are a splendid lot of fellows. I heard you were visiting that country which extends from Carrigrohilly to Loop Head. I am agent for that district, and they are a splendid lot of fellows.

45930. Mr. O'KERRY.—I am interested in your statement about the 1,500 acres which the Board desired to buy, and as to which you say they refused to give particulars of their valuation. Who opened the negotiations—the Board or the landlord?—The position was this: Sir Antony MacDonnell sent for me and asked me would the owner be willing to sell the property in question to the Congested Districts Board, and I said yes.

45931. Then, I suppose they communicated that to the Congested Districts Board, and the latter sent down an inspector?—Yes.

45932. Have you any idea what the recommendation of the inspector was?—I saw his report. I saw only the price that they were prepared to give. "That is my recommendation; we will give so much for the land."

45933. Do you know that inspector to be a man of considerable experience in valuing property?—I don't know him. I met him once. I don't know anything about his experience.

45934. It is not likely that the Board would send down a man who had no experience; it is not likely that the inspector, knowing that the Board wanted to buy the property, would put an unfair value on it?—My reply is this: the rents on the property had been twice refused, and the tenants were perfectly agreeable to give me the price I have named to you. It was fifty per cent. over the value of the Congested Districts Board inspector.

45935. So although the value of a public authority reports that an estate is not worth more than a certain sum another public authority is to advance to

the tenants to buy their holdings a price 50 per cent. in excess of the value put on them by the other public authority?—Yes, but the other body who came in and said they were willing to do this was the tenants themselves.

45936. But the tenants are not the only persons interested. The ratepayers are the ultimate security. Do you think that that is a satisfactory state of things?—No.

45937. Are the rates responsible for this?—No. The rates have nothing to do with it. They were not judicial tenants.

45938. Do you think really it is satisfactory that after an official authority, a body such as the Congested Districts Board, has said that the property is worth, say, £1,000, that another body will advance upon the security of the ratepayers, say, £2,000, for that property?—I think that the people who pay the rates were far better judges than the Congested Districts Board inspector. I don't wish to go particularly into this case beyond pointing out that there should have been conveyed to me in Dublin a detailed estimate, which I could have gone into, so as to be able to say, "You are right there, and you are wrong there."

45939. I think, personally, you should have all the information you desire?—I am obliged to you for that. We have a man sent down with a roving commission at present, who says, "I have nothing to do with the agent." That is the system which at present obtains in this country. You made a point that the rent office should submit their records to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board to examine their books. For that reason I produce these documents to-day.

45940. Meet Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What is the date of this Dúnree Island transaction?—About two years ago.

*The Commission adjourned.*

July 23, 1903.

Mr. A. B.  
Tanner

## NINETY-SECOND PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JULY 15TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Young Men's Recreation Hall, Schull, County Cork.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; (Canon O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

July 15, 1907.

Mr. E.  
Hoycroft.

Mr. E. HOYCROFT examined.

45941. Mr. KAVANAGH (in the Chair).—You represent this division on the County Council?—Yes; the Schull electoral division and a portion of the Bantry union also.

45942. Are there two County Councils in Cork?—No; one only.

45943. One for the whole county?—Yes.

45944. There are two in the County Tipperary?—The law enacted two for County Cork also, but afterwards the two Ridings agreed to have only one County Council. Consequently there is only one, composed of fifty-two members. The area of Schull Union is 57,666 acres. The area of the congested portion is 15,976 acres. The Poor Law valuation of the entire union is £15,597 15s. The average rating in the union is about £7 10s. The Poor Law valuation of the congested portion is £11,409 7s. The Poor Law valuation of the non-congested is £4,188 8s. The population of the entire union is 10,243. The population of the congested portion is 8,159; the population of the non-congested portion, 2,084. It is about three miles in length, by six in width. The population live principally by fishing, aided by tillage patches of land, on which they cultivate potatoes and other vegetables. The seaboard is very congested all along, the people living there in patches, the valuation of which is no more than £2 or £3 each. It would facilitate them greatly if more slips and piers were built along the seaboard. The pier at Schull would want to be improved and extended. It is quite inadequate for the coal business, and for the amount of food stuffs landed there. Practically all the food stuffs for the people of Schull and around it are handled there, and practically all the fish cured on this part of the coast are cured there. I therefore recommend that the pier be improved and extended, that a slip be put at the end next to the end of the pier, and some sheds erected with corrugated iron as a shelter in the curing season when curing fish.

45945. You say that the places adjoining the sea are the worst congested? Could you give the names of them?—Yes, the electoral divisions of Dunmanus, Golden, Toormore, Crookhaven, and Schull. Those are along the seaboard. All these are congested, and the inhabitants principally live upon fishing, aided by other things. Some of them work in the mines, and some take their living from the sea. They go aboard boats, and they serve in them. Whilst on the fishing subject, I would draw your attention to this—I think it would greatly improve the fishing business if there was a close season against trawlers in the spawning season. Also there should be a larger mesh for the taking of mackerel, because any amount of immature fish are taken by the small mesh and destroyed, because quite worthless. The mesh is too small; it is no use, and besides it gives a bad name to the quality of the fish. They destroy a lot of fish taken in this way. It is no value, and is thrown overboard. The fishing will come to nothing unless something is done. The trawlers destroy the spawning fish. The small mesh catches the young fish, and these are destroyed.

45946. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But they are not allowed to trawl inside the three-mile limit?—The steam

trawlers over twenty tons are not, but the sailing trawlers are, and the steam trawlers under twenty tons are allowed in.

45947. What size do you think the mesh should be?—I would leave that to the Department's experts.

45948. Is it your opinion that they catch immature fish through the size of the mesh being too small?—Yes; if the mesh were large they would catch large fish, and when it is small they catch small fish.

45949. What is the smallest-sized fish caught by this mesh?—I don't know. I would leave that to the experts. I give what I think, from my own point of view.

45950. Why don't the fishermen themselves use the large mesh if the small fish is the worst?—Some of them would not do so unless it was compulsory. Some of them would do so, but others would not, and when one does it they all do it.

45951. You say small fish are worthless?—I mean mackerel.

45952. But small fish are not necessarily immature fish?—They may not be immature, but they would be very small, and consequently worthless.

45953. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you live in this district?—I do, my lord.

45954. What do you suggest should be done to the pier?—Mr. Bryon was here twelve months ago, and he promised every support to us, and he promised an elbow to the pier of about eighty feet facing the north-east. There is a slip and platform required for the curing of mackerel. Sometimes you would be surprised to meet a couple of vessels, a steamer and a couple of coal vessels at the pier waiting to unload. The fishermen cannot at present cure the fish when those vessels are in, or they should take it to the corner of the field.

45955. Where do you suggest the sheds should be erected?—At the corner of the strand.

45956. Why not the carmen themselves erect the sheds?—If the pier were extended, and the platform built, they might do so.

45957. Your idea is that the sheds should be made for the carmen?—The carmen themselves might put up the sheds if everything was made all right, but they would prefer that the Congested Districts Board would do it for them.

45958. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Of course they would. You speak of modern appliances?—Some of them have them, but others could not afford to get tackle. If there were provided they would be in a better position to compete with the Maas, the Scotch, and the French fishermen. If our fishermen had modern methods they would be able to compete with the foreigners and others. If the Congested Districts Board didn't get more modern tackle for them it would be a great pity, as they could never afford to get it themselves.

45959. You speak of boats and the need of fishing tackle?—Yes; I speak of boats and fishing gear; I speak of all apparatus for fishing; although we are very thankful to the Congested Districts Board for what they have done in the past. I have been County Councillor for eight years, and during my time they have spent £2200; £150 for a small pier at Castle Island, £25 for a small quay at Rosbein, and £25 for repairing a small pier at Dunmanus, and the

County Council gave an equal sum. I have no knowledge of more than that. But in a congested place, and in a very important fishing district like Schull, I think it is a small sum for the Congested Districts Board to give us. I think it is a very little. There are other places requiring improved piers and boats for the fishing.

45953. Where do you send the fish? Where do you deal with them?—They sell them to the companies—the buyers.

45954. Then the steamer comes round and takes them to Liverpool or America?—Yes.

45955. Are all the mackerel cured, or do you sell any fresh mackerel?—It is only in the spring that they sell them fresh. In the autumn they cure them.

45956. When they are taken away fresh they are laid, I suppose?—Yes.

45957. And taken by rail?—Yes; to Liverpool or Milford. I cannot say where they are taken.

45958. Via Cork?—Yes, steamers at Valentia and other ports take them.

45959. You were talking of improved material for fishing; does that apply to mackerel alone?—All sorts of fishing; long-line fishing of every description.

45960. They catch mackerel with seine nets?—Yes.

45961. Two boats go with one drift of men, one boat at each end?—In some places they do.

45962. And some places the net hangs from one boat and drifts about?—Yes.

45963. Which is the more common case?—Some of the boats allow them to drift. It depends on the size of the boats and the number of hands they employ.

45964. With regard to that, what improvement could be made; would you say that the better way of catching mackerel was by means of a drift net?—I am not a practical man in that business.

45965. When you never out at the mackerel fishing?—I was often, but I don't live by that. I have nothing personally to do with it only I could tell how it is from the information that I received from the fishermen.

45966. Your constituents?—Yes.

45967. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I see that to this year in your district there was a pretty large contribution given by the Congested Districts Board?—That was previous to eight years ago.

45968. They gave £400?—It must have been previous to eight years ago.

45969. Is it a useful work?—Yes. There are two or three little slips they buy, one at a place called Dunally, and another that I was looking at the other day that would require a little more, and there are a few little bits of roads as well.

45970. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where are they?—In Golden electoral division, some three or four miles to the north-west of a townland called Dunally.

45971. Does your constituency go to the north of the peninsula?—It does. I represent the six electoral divisions on the Durrus side. Father O'Leary is in the parish of Durrus. Five of these divisions are congested and one is not congested.

45972. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there anything done to the Schull pier lately?—Not for a long time.

45973. How long?—About a dozen years ago.

45974. Probably Father O'Connor will tell us when that was done?—He might know the date. I think there was £1,800 laid out on it at the time. The County Council paid the greater portion of it. They did not pay it all. I am not sure. They added about eighty feet to the head of the pier. I think I may also say that there are a few congested portions to which a few little bits of roads would be very useful.

I know one place in particular between these parish and the parish of Golden. From the main road at Dunbeacon to this place is a mile. There is a river passing there. There is no way of coming out unless by crossing the fields. When they have cattle to take to a fair, especially in the winter, they must come out the night before and take it to some friend's house, so as to be ready for the morning. It is in the Dunbeacon electoral division. There is another road going from the Golden district and if they get a grant from the Congested Districts Board the two could be connected.

45975. Part of your constituents are not fishermen?—They are inland?—Yes.

45976. No opportunity for fishing other, and they don't depend on fishing?—Yes; the greater portion

of them. I have here a return from the census of 1901. I find 771 fishermen returned on the census as belonging to the Schull rural district, and I presume that there are about 900 or 300 more since added. I would say that they have become from 600 to 1,000, people partly living by fishing in the Schull rural district.

45977. But still there is a certain number of people not fishing at all?—Yes.

45978. What would you recommend to improve their condition?—I should suggest a large scheme of tree-planting on the waste lands. We have a great amount of waste land that would be available for tree-planting, and it would give a lot of employment and afford shelter.

45979. What do you call waste land?—Waste, moorland.

45980. Land that you could not graze or till?—You could graze it partially, but you could not till it. You could graze it for dry cattle.

45981. It is grazed at present?—Yes. There were 100 acres planted on the townlands of Mount Gabriel out given by the landlord six or seven years ago before the landlord sold to the tenants. The land was quite desolate. Out of what the tenants have in that possession I am sure they would be willing to give to the Congested Districts Board or the Department waste land if they wished to plant it. The landlord had 100 acres of wood, and he sold the wood before he sold the land to the tenants. The wood was exported to England as pit wood.

45982. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There is no wood on it now?—Yes.

45983. Who did that?—The late Rev. Mr. Hicks.

45984. Was the timber there?—Yes; it was planted seventy years before that.

45985. Your point is that the ground should be planted again?—Yes. We had another mountain belonging to Lord Bunsby. Before he sold it to the tenants he offered it for sale to the County Council or any other body that wished to plant it.

45986. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You suggest that the large dairy holdings and untenanted land should be divided among the small holders and cottiers?—Yes.

45987. There must be some better class of land than you were speaking of to the Chairman and to Mr. Sutherland?—Some of the holdings round Schull are very congested. Some of them have the grass of a cow or two cows. What I would suggest is that other big tracts in the country should be bought up by the Congested Districts Board, and these poor people migrated from here to these places in the Midlands.

45988. You are speaking of agricultural land?—Yes.

45989. Where would it be found?—That is what I don't know.

45990. Have you any tract of land in particular in view?—There are only two tracts in the locality—two small places that would be available. They are held by dairymen at present. One would be near Golden and another near Dunbeacon. 300 or 400 acres of land might be available if the Congested Districts Board bought them out.

45991. Would they be pretty near the districts where the small cottagers are found?—Yes. The headland is so narrow that most people are not more than three miles from the sea.

45992. So if these farms were made available for the enlargement of holdings the enlargement might take place without changing the situation of the small cottager—he could have an enlargement across his own boundaries?—Yes; some of them could in that way.

45993. By accommodation roads probably the addition could be annexed to the existing farms?—Yes, they could; both ways. I may mention also that a good many tenants here have purchased under the Land Purchase Act. Lord Bunsby was the first that was kind enough to agree with the tenants, and two or three more of the large properties were bought. There are a few more properties in the district, and we cannot make the landlords or agents budge. I don't know the reason of that, as they were offered better terms than were given to the others who sold. I would suggest that the Congested Districts Board should approach these gentlemen to effect a sale, and resell to the tenants. The tenants are quite willing to pay what is quite fair and equitable.

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Mr. E.  
Raymond.

45001. Have the tenants in these dairy farms any interest in them?—They have not. There are no tenants on some of them. Most of them are held by the owners themselves, and are let to dairymen.

45002. So if these estates were bought up by a body like the Congested Districts Board these lands would be available right away for the enlargement of holdings?—They would.

45003. On what estates are these dairy farms?—One is on Mr. O'Grady's and another on Mr. Somerville's, and there is another on Captain Townsend's.

45004. Have these been sold yet to the tenants?—No.

45005. Are the tenants anxious to buy?—Very anxious. It is very hard on the tenants to be paying double the rent paid by their neighbours on the other side of the boundary.

45006. Have they applied to the landlord to sell? They have.

45007. The answers were not favourable?—No, although they offered them the same as the others who had purchased, yet they would not take it.

45008. When did their neighbours purchase—was it under the Act of 1903?—They purchased about two years ago.

45009. Mr. KAVANAGH—In case there were lands available for enlarging these holdings, do you think would the people migrate?—I am sure you could get small little colonies to go if they had land available elsewhere, and you would get good prices for the little patches left behind, so that there would be no great loss to the Congested Districts Board if they got places for them somewhere else.

45010. I don't think that the holdings which they would vacate would be able to be put up for public auction, because they would be needed for the enlargement of the holdings adjoining. Suppose you migrate one out of every three you would want that holding for the enlargement of the other two, so it would not be put up for public auction at all; but at the same time they have a certain amount of interest in it; do you think they would migrate?—I am sure they would be only too glad to get a place with more room to cultivate. They are too confined and congested where they are. These poor men have only one or two little cows. The people in this district live by raising dry stock and pigs, and the poor men with one or two cows have no opportunity of bettering themselves.

45011. Would they go to another county?—Yes; they would go anywhere that they would get a reasonable living.

45012. That is to say, if a certain number of them were migrated together?—Yes.

45013. It would not be worse than emigrating, would it?—No. They would not look on it like going across the pond at all. Most of the Irish people would rather remain at home if they had some sort of a decent living; but in spite of themselves they are driven to go.

45014. I suppose that the fishing community in your district consists of half-farmers and half-fishermen?—Yes. They may have one or two cows. They have small plots, and might till half an acre of potatoes.

45015. They don't spend all their time fishing?—Some of them don't. Some of them are half-cottiers and half-fishermen. More of them live altogether by fishing.

45016. Would they go in for the improved modern methods you speak of if they became fishermen altogether?—They would to a great extent. They would fish with long lines. All the people who come over from the Isle of Man fish with long lines, and catch eel, ling, and all that. Very little of that is done here. If they had proper appliances the people here would turn to that at certain seasons of the year.

45017. Is there any herring fishing here?—Not on a very large scale. There is on the Bantry side.

45018. There was at one time? Yes. They don't look so much for it.

45019. How many years ago is it since there was a herring fishing?—About twenty years ago. There is herring fishing here still if the people were in a position to look for it.

45020. Why was it given up?—When the mackerel came in they turned more to the mackerel than to the herrings.

45021. Is that more profitable?—It would be. This

part here is the best for the mackerel. They sit more closely to it.

45022. It is easier fishing?—It is. They get a better price for the mackerel and they get a better market. Together with the two planting them a another matter I would suggest. If a bacon-curing factory were established between three or four of the unions I think it would be a great advantage to the farmers of the locality, and if it was worked on the co-operative style, say by the unions of Castletown, Bantry, Schull and Skibbereen, Durnamary and Glenties, at some central place where always would converge, if a bacon-curing factory was established there it would give a lot of employment and afford a ready market for the people who raise pigs. This is a very good pig-raising locality—one of the best in Ireland. A great many people here largely by raising young pigs. They have to buy them a very long way. Perhaps they have to come from Mizen Head or Crookhaven to Schull, twenty miles away.

45023. Where do the pigs go to?—To Limerick. Limerick men come and buy the pigs here more than in Cork, whereas if we had a factory at home it would save the cost of transit, and the profit would revert back to the people themselves.

45024. Would there be a profit?—Surely there would be a profit. How do the Limerick people make a profit?

45025. Then why does not private enterprise take it up?—If it was started by the Congested Districts Board I am sure they would follow suit then.

45026. You think that it would want a few years subsidy?—Yes. If a building were put up and the sent an expert to start the thing, if it was initiated once they would go ahead all right. There is great improvement required in the congested district between Crookhaven and Glenties at a place called Donagh Strand. A lot of the land is at present waste with the water coming in. The place is submerged and the children are prevented from going to school and on Sundays and holidays the people are prevented from going to worship. At a place called Loughmoe there was some bank that prevented the water at tide from receding. It formed an island lake, and the roads around the place were submerged and in a very bad state. I had the county surveyor go and he estimated that it would take him £500 to £700 to do anything; and we are not such a bad way in this district especially, and we are paying so much rates, and many changes that it would be very hard for a small rural district to take the heavy expense on itself, and I would suggest respectfully that the Congested Districts Board would assist us in trying to remedy that, otherwise there will be a lot of waste there, the roads will be taken over, and there will be a great drag upon the poor taxpayers if they have to do it.

45027. Mr. STEPHENSON—Is it suggested to cut through the bar?—One way suggested by the county surveyor is to tunnel, and the other is to take over the sand by the edge of the shore and then the receding tide would keep it open. We don't know which would be better. We would like an expert to examine it and report on it.

45028. Mr. KAVANAGH—The county surveyor is an expert?—If the Congested Districts Board would assist us we would like an engineer to see the place, and we would point it out to him.

45029. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL—Would this serve congested districts if it was carried out?—Yes, and it would save 100 acres of land at the edge of the sea. The sea has risen so high that it has gone into the fields, and the sand has followed the sea in there.

45030. I think you conveyed to our Chairman that there would be a local contribution?—Surely there would; but they could not pay all. We are paying two heavy guarantees already in that congested district, £2 in the 2 for the Schull and Skibbereen tramway, and £2 for the Bantry Extension, and until lately we were paying another guarantee for the Glen Valley, which is happily wiped off now.

45031. Mr. KAVANAGH—How long is this fishing going on?—For the last two years or so.

45032. Why was not it flooded before?—I could not tell you. There was a drift of sand. Some men or other diverted it in places. There was a narrow course from the mainland into it. It stopped the

flow of the river, and the receding tide, after high water, used to remain there.

46033. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What estate does this adjacent?—I think it is on Lord Clinton's estate.

46034. It is not sold yet?—I think not. If the Congested Districts Board would go into that place and see what they could do I think it would have the desired effect.

46035. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How much would the county be prepared to give, do you think; has it ever come before the Rural District Council?—Oh, no, several times, and we made application to the Congested Districts Board, and they made us some promise that they would go inspect the place.

46036. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What is the name of the wreck?—Dough Strand, in the Crookhaven electoral division, Schull Rural District.

46037. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does it only affect the parish?—All round the seaboard there the fields are all submerged. Thousands of tons of sand are strewn over the low-lying land.

46038. They are useless now?—Yes, and the poor farmers are not getting any redress from the landlords. They have to pay the rent all the same notwithstanding that it is no benefit to them practically.

46039. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has any estate been bought by the Congested Districts Board in this neighbourhood?—Not one that I know of.

46040. Was there the Longfield estate?—That is here in Long Island, and perhaps Mr. Joyce would be able to tell you about it.

46041. Mr. O'KEEFE.—Is Lord Clinton willing to sell?—I could not tell you.

46042. Has he been approached?—I believe he has.

46043. What was the answer?—They had no means of doing it. I suppose he was asking too much.

46044. Did negotiations take place?—The tenants told me they did.

46045. Did any difference result?—I could not tell you what the terms were.

46046. The negotiations were abortive?—They were not successful. They did not go through.

46047. What was the cause?—I suppose that the landlord wanted too much. That is what I heard them say.

46048. Do you know exactly what he wanted?—I think he would not give more than four shillings in the £, or something like that, whereas they wanted 7s. 6d. on first, and 5s. 6d. on second term rents.

46049. Have any estates in this district been sold in the past?—Three or four principal estates, Lord Bunker, Mr. Hicks, Colonel Spaight, and the Edinburgh Assurance Company. The principal estates have been sold.

46050. Approximately, what was the number of years' purchase at which these estates were sold?—Nineteen to twenty years' purchase.

46051. Under the Ashbourne Act?—No. Under the Act of 1903. There was one estate bought out here under the other Act.

46052. Were there any estates here sold under the Ashbourne Act?—There was one sold at from eleven to twelve years' purchase—two islands.

46053. Were there any estates on the mainland?—Not one that I know of hereabouts. In reference to the Schull and Skibbereen Tramway, with its sharp curves and steep gradients, great loss is caused to the ratepayers in keeping up the rolling stock. The curves are so short, and the pull is so much on the engines, that they wear out very quickly, and I would respectfully suggest that the Congested Districts Board should give us some little subsidy to improve this. It would be a great boon to the ratepayers. Some time ago the Congested Districts Board were giving £500 a year to the Clyde Shipping Company, and their steamer used to come in here, but they discontinued it. If they gave £500 a year to the Schull and Skibbereen Tramway they would help to improve it, and cheapen rates for the inhabitants around here.

46054. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What company is running this line?—It is run by a committee of management for the County Council. It belongs to the County Council.

46055. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did the steamer come into Schull?—It used formerly, but not for the last twelve months or more.

46056. Do you know what was the cause of the discontinuance of the service?—The subsidy was withdrawn from them. They were getting £500 a year

from the Congested Districts Board. I don't know exactly what was the cause, but it was withdrawn, and they ceased running. It is from Limerick that most of the people here are supplied with foodstuffs now. There is a steamer plying here from Limerick.

46057. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—All the way from Limerick?—All the way from Limerick.

46058. How frequently does it call here?—Once a week.

46059. Does it come and go in the one week?—Yes; it brings about a couple of hundred tons every week here.

46060. What is the principal cargo?—Meal, flour, and bran.

46061. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Between what termini used the steamer of the Clyde Shipping Company ply?—Cork, Schull, Bantry, Castletown, Cahirciveen and Dingle were the chief ports.

46062. I think you will find that it was not the Congested Districts Board brought about a cessation of that service?—That I don't know, but the cessation took place anyway. If the Congested Districts Board would be so good now as to give a subsidy on the light railway we would be able to cheapen the rates and compete better with the other people.

46063. How much in the pound are you paying now?—6d. in the pound. The ratepayers in the Schull rural district and the portion I represent in Bantry, 6 electoral divisions, are paying that guarantee.

46064. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You suggest that it was badly engineered?—Very badly. It was only built nine months or so when the line went to pieces. They ceased working, and the contractor went away with himself and boasted that he took £25,000, and wrote a pamphlet afterwards as to how he would suggest that speculators should come to gull the old Grand Jury. He said they had nothing to do but keep a peck of bounds and give good champagne dinners and they would get off nice and light.

46065. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I suppose the standard is higher on the County Council?—Much higher.

46066. In constructing a light railway they are tied down to the road?—Yes. The greater part of it goes on to the road. £57,000 was spent on the building of this railway, whereas the contractor did not really spend £5,000 a mile on it.

46067. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If you leave the roadside it would be a very expensive work buying land to go through?—The land was so poor where he went through that he had very little to pay for it. He made it like a solid crop, and took every last patch of land where he had not much to pay for it. In some parts, if it were not for the care he used in maintaining it and driving the engine slowly, it would be dangerous to travel over, as the curves are so sharp.

46068. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many trains a day do you run?—Two each way and sometimes three in the summer.

46069. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose that it is guaranteed for over?—Yes, guaranteed at 5 per cent.

46070. Mr. O'KEEFE.—On what capital?—A capital of £57,000.

46071. Do you get back half of that from the Treasury?—The Treasury only pay two-fifths.

46072. They do pay something?—They pay two-fifths.

46073. Would you think 2s. 6d. in the pound on agricultural land was an excessive rate?—No; I would not complain altogether of the rate. The separate charges are what we complain of. We are doing our best to keep down our own rates as much as possible.

46074. What was the amount of the separate charges in connection with the railway?—I do not know. There are also separate charges for public health, water, and all that sort of thing, which are useful. Then there are the defective postal arrangements which we have here, which are a public scandal. We have only one mail in the 24 hours from Skibbereen along the whole way to Crookhaven.

46075. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We are very glad to hear anything you have to tell us, but we have absolutely nothing to do with the Post Office?—I wish to make a suggestion. The 2 o'clock mail delivered to-day in Skibbereen won't arrive here until 10 a.m. to-morrow morning, whereas in the villages to the south of Skibbereen they deliver two mails in the day and we get only one mail. The mails to all the neighbouring

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Mr. K.  
Joyce.

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Mr. E.  
Raggett.

villages from Skibbereen are started first, whereas they leave Schull, Crookhaven, Goleen and Ballydoole to the last.

46076. Does your mail go by the light railway?—No. We approached the authorities on that and they would not give us a proper subsidy to run the train. The mail car is running side by side along the road.

46077. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The postal authorities would not give you a subsidy?—They would not give us enough.

46078. Was there any evidence given before the Railway Commission with regard to this light railway?—I was going to be summoned myself, but Mr. Burke, of Skibbereen, one of our members, went to London on other business and gave evidence.

46079. I think that the Commission has not finished its sittings?—It has not.

46080. Would not it be a good thing to have cases of that kind put before that Commission?—I sent on a packet of my evidence and heard I will be called later on. It is a sad state of things to see the mail car running side by side with the light railway. The ratepayers are paying for it and will not be facilitated.

46081. Would the times of your trains suit the Post Office?—The committee of management could make suitable arrangements if they got a fair subsidy.

46082. Mr. SUMNER.—It is all a matter of price?—Yes. The authorities here would be willing to accept any fair terms even if a little fell on the rates in order to facilitate the general public. The subsidy the Postmaster-General would give us would not light the fires for us.

46083. Those who carry the mails now carry them more cheaply than you would?—There are two parts. When they come here the mail car then goes to Crookhaven besides, whereas we would only make arrangements to carry them between Schull and Skibbereen.

46084. Do you travel more quickly than the mail car?—Twice as quickly.

46085. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I should have thought that you could do it more cheaply?—We would have to have a special train for the mails.

46086. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But then the service would be an improved service provided by the train?—Yes.

46087. Mr. SUMNER.—You would carry passengers also?—We could. I would also like to refer to the mineral resources of this district. In every electoral division of this district there are large deposits of minerals composed of barytes and some other minerals, and I would respectfully ask the Congested Districts Board to send down an expert to test the mineral resources of the locality and have an expert report thereon with a view to having them developed. We have four or five mines working at present in the locality. Several other parts of the locality have not been developed or tested yet and may be very rich in minerals. The promoters and the capitalists do not wish to go prospecting themselves. It would cost too much money. If there was a diamond-boring machine sent down, with a view to developing the minerals of the locality and testing them, I think it would have a very good effect in developing the mines from Skibbereen to Mizen Head. There is not a single electoral division in the Schull rural district that is not known to have these minerals.

46088. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They propose that the Board should do the boring for them?—They should send a boring machine and an expert. We have an expert here, Mr. Wanshope, who has travelled a lot of the world and has got four or five mines here and is working them very well. Other people would do the same if they were sure of having good minerals in their locality. They would not like to invest their money without seeing what they were going to do.

46089. Are the copper mines working well now?—Yes, fairly well. £20,000 or £40,000 has been laid out on plant and they employ a lot of men.

46090. Do you think that the State ought to do what private individuals should do?—For the development of the general resources of the country the State should do something. It would give a lot of employment.

46091. How many men are working in the mines?—More than 100. One of the mines is within three or four miles of Schull.

46092. Is there an idea that there is more copper in the district?—There is plenty of copper in the district.

46093. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that some body like the Congested Districts Board should have an expert to test whether the mines are worth working in districts where the people are under the impression that the ore exists?—Yes, that is exactly what I mean. There are four mines working for copper.

46094. Are they long working?—Some of them are only working recently; others are working a couple of years, and there are some gentlemen looking out for other mines between this and Goleen. They are prospecting also, but capitalists are slow to step in until they see something underneath.

46095. Have any of the local people any money interest in the mines?—Not much. The money is not here.

46096. It is a good thing to have employment for the men?—Yes. 1200 men are working at present and earning very good wages, from 15 shillings to 5 shillings a week. If the mines were developed there would be employment for 600 men, and that is in addition to what the fishing is doing would be a very great help to the locality.

46097. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How is the copper sent away?—They have carried very little away so far. They sent some to Swansea, but they have piled up themselves. They are grinding it and they have concentrating tables.

46098. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do they do the milling here?—No; they have not done it so far. Eventually they will. At Ballycumbly, three miles from here, they have put up plant costing £20,000 within the last six months. This was a mine that was worked before. They knew there was copper there. If they had the experience of other localities between this and Mizen Head they would act in the same way there. There is a barytes mine going on for the last twenty years. That is worked four or five miles here. The copper mines were worked about thirty years ago. They stopped when copper got cheap. Now, when copper is going up to three times the price it was then, and is now \$50 a ton, they have started them again and they have found new mines. There are plenty of capitalists willing to work, but they don't like to go to the expense of boring too deep, but if the State found minerals there capitalists would come in and put down the plant and work them.

46099. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are aware that borax is a very expensive process?—I know that, but at the last meeting of the Department in Dublin last month ago they gave us some encouragement that they would send a boring machine to this county to test the minerals. We trust that the Congested Districts Board will aid us in recommending that that be done; but it would be a great improvement in the locality, and would distance a lot of men among the people who badly need it.

46100. Are you a member of the County Committee of Agriculture?—Yes.

46101. Could you tell us anything of the livestock scheme?—Complaint has been made that the congested districts were not as well treated as the other districts. In one half-year there was a difference made between them, but I think that has been remedied now, and will be all right for the future.

46102. Is your Committee in favour of the half-bred sire that has been sent down to this district?—It certainly suits some farms. Others it would not. It is according to the class of farms.

46103. Did the Agricultural Department ask your advice before they sent the half-bred sire down?—They sent an expert, and he reported. They did not ask the advice of the Committee so much as that of the expert, and he sent the horse that he thought would suit the locality.

46104. Has there been any complaint with regard to nominations?—The nominations are given on the basis of valuation. I think that the nominations ought not to be given on that basis in poor districts. They cannot so well afford to pay the nominations as the rich districts, and should have a lower standard.

46105. Are the schemes working well on the whole?—That is one opinion.

46106. Mr. O'KELLY.—What schemes are working best?—They sent us very good bulls. We are thankful for some of the bulls they sent us. The livestock schemes are working fairly well.



Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN examined.

July 15, 1907.  
Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

46107. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You represent the Rural District Council?—The Board of Guardians and Rural District Council.

46108. What division exactly?—Of Ballydooh. I took an active part in negotiating the sale of an estate recently, and found the area of that estate to be nearly 3,500 acres. I found the average area of each holding to be about 33 acres, and the average poor law valuation to be about £9; and when you find 33 acres having only a poor law valuation of £9 that will give you an idea of the value of the 33 acres. I mention that for the purpose of showing what kind of land it is, because if the 33 acres were good land, all arable, the poor law valuation would be somewhere about £20, and the holding would, in my opinion, come under the heading of an economic holding.

46109. Is £9 the average valuation?—Yes. Now, I think you may take it for granted that exclusive of two or three electoral divisions the average area and valuation of the holdings in the Schull Union would not alter in the same way. These holdings could be considerably enlarged and improved by leaving the cut-away bog and other kinds of wet land drained and reclaimed; and where holdings are cut up into small fields, oftentimes with crooked and wasteful fences, to have these fences levelled and straightened where necessary, the fields enlarged, and to have all new fences planted with white thorn. If this were done it would give increased shelter, and half the number of fences at present in existence would not be at all necessary; as they are almost useless for affording any shelter; whilst at the same time it would give increased facilities to the tiller of the soil to handle the holding. The draining and reclaiming and re-enclosing where necessary would in my opinion, increase the arable area of the holding for tillage purposes from 15 to 20 per cent. In many holdings the out-offices, and sometimes the dwelling-house, are far from satisfactory—built in bad and unsanitary sites, in many cases which are almost incapable of improvement, and built with a total disregard as to how cattle could be fed or manure could be handled, and sites were chosen in most cases with a total disregard as to how the holding could be most economically worked. For improvement in all these matters I would have the Government advance cheap money at land purchase interest to any landholder who is willing to improve his holding on the basis indicated. When he is willing to put up a new dwelling or out-office an inspector should be sent down, choose a site, draw up a plan of the building, which building should be substantial, but at the same time as economical as possible. I would not be in favour of advancing any money on land that is not purchased. Agriculture should be taught in all the rural schools, and one of the teaching books should be absolutely devoted to agricultural matters.

46110. Do you consider that these 33-acre holdings with a valuation of £9 are economic?—No. They are far from it. If the holding was good land the valuation would be about £20. That would be economic in my opinion.

46111. Could they be improved by better methods of agriculture?—That is what I believe.

46112. Do you think the same small farms could be made economic?—I would not go so far as to say that.

46113. Taking the plot of land you have described as 33 acres with a valuation of £9, what would you consider an economic holding?—You should double that at least. That would bring the valuation to £18. From £18 to £20 would be the border line between an economic and uneconomic holding. My definition of an economic holding would be 33 acres of arable land, on which you would keep the tenant in comfort, and where the holding would pay its way.

46114. Taking the same class of land as you have described, what would you consider an economic holding?—You should have sixty acres of that class of land. That would be the smallest amount that you should have, anyway.

46115. That would be a valuation of £20?—From £18 to £20.

46116. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That programme of years of having money advanced at land purchase interest for the improvement of these holdings would after a time result in very considerable

improvement?—It would. That is my belief. There is money advanced by the Board of Works at the present time, but anyone who knows anything about it regards it as impracticable, because the interest is too high, the expenses are too high, and the time for repayment is too short.

46117. Mr. SUMMERLAND.—What are the initial expenses?—They send down an inspector, and the expenses are deducted out of the money before you get it at all.

46118. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The system is not such as suits the people?—It is not.

46119. The limit of advance is too high?—Yes.

46120. The interest is too high?—Yes, 6½ per cent.

46121. And the machinery is not such as can be easily worked?—No.

46122. In pursuance of the questions put you by the Chairman, don't you think if a farmer had thirty-three acres of the land you have described, and had want to help him, and were offered money at 2½ per cent. on good security for the improvement of his holding, would not the sons have a tremendous inducement to remain at home and work the farm rather than go to America?—I am sure they would.

46123. Perhaps after a time, too, they would make the thirty-three acres an economic holding?—I would not go so far as to say that, but perhaps after a time they would make it economic, provided the holding had an economic rent. Of course a holding of any size would not be economic without a fair and economic rent as distinct from a rack rent.

46124. At all events, they would greatly improve the farm?—Yes. If you built a tariff wall to stop importation it would be an economic holding.

46125. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Assuming we can never make it quite an economic holding, what would you suggest to improve their condition if you cannot get them 50-acre holdings?—Our Agricultural Committee give prizes to increase tillage, and they are giving most of the prizes to large holders of £50 poor law valuation, who ought to be able to take care of themselves. If a return to tillage is going to be the salvation of our people, the great thing would be to get hold of the small holders, and double the prizes at least. That would have more effect. The man who would enter would believe they would have a chance of getting the prize.

46126. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Why does the Committee not take the line of helping the small ones?—That is the point.

46127. Don't the small ones require three times as much help?—Yes. In my opinion most of the prizes go to farmers with a valuation of over £50, and I think they ought to be able to take care of themselves. The great thing would be to get the small holders to move from a tillage line.

46128. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What prizes are you talking of?—Prizes given by the County Committee of Agriculture for the increase of tillage.

46129. Would you describe that system?—I think they are not given by any other Committee except the Cork Agricultural Committee. The Bishop of Ross is very much interested in this return to tillage, and the prizes are given to encourage tillage. No one is eligible for a prize who has not at least one-fifth of his holding under tillage. It seems to me that the man who will get the prize is the man who will have most tillage according to his valuation, provided that his cultivation is fairly good.

46130. The prize is for the best cultivated farm, provided that he has one-fifth of the arable land?—Yes.

46131. A small man could win a prize under these conditions?—They are not offered for the small men.

46132. Mr. SUMMERLAND.—If it is a proportionate basis the one-fifth of a small holding is as large as the one-fifth of a large holding?—Small holders are not eligible at all. Persons with valuations of from £15 to £40 are one class; those from £40 to £50 are another class, and those over £50 are another class.

46133. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there no class below £15?—Yes, but it does not belong to the County Committee. It belongs to the Munster Agricultural Institute. The number of prizes is very small, and the County Cork is very big.

46134. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Probably there would be this explanation, that the idea underlying

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the scheme is get more of the land in the hands of large holders which has gone out of tillage brought into tillage again?—That is the very thing.

46135. The scheme is rather one for increasing tillage all round than for helping any one class in the community?—That is right.

46136. That is the justification of the scheme?—It is.

46137. Therefore, although it does not give as much help proportionately, perhaps, to the small man as he would require, yet, from the point of view of getting the land of the country under tillage, there is a great deal to be said for the scheme?—There is.

46138. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In your experience, has it increased tillage?—It has. This is the first year.

46139. It is a very good suggestion. I have never heard it before?—It is. I am sure there could be a considerable increase of tillage with advantage in the way of growing more food for home consumption.

46140. Mr. SCHUMACHER.—Why do you say you would not be in favour of advancing money on land that has not been purchased?—Because the landlord never took any interest in the improvements, and never lost a drop of sweat or a farthing of money over them, and did not care about them except for extracting his rent. He did not care whether the tenant begged, borrowed, or stole the rent, so long as he got his rent.

46141. That would limit the operations of the Congested Districts Board to lands purchased by the tenants?—Yes. It would increase the letting value of the land for the landlord in the first place. I remember when I was a young fellow on my father's holding, there were three or four acres of cut-away bog. I remember when I was a young fellow that this cut-away bog was wholly or partially covered with water. I often travelled through it with my shoes off and my pants tucked up beyond my knees looking for wild birds' nests. You would not put on it at that time a rent of a shilling an acre. I remember my father drained it, and afterwards I worked in the drains myself, with my shoes off and my trousers tucked up beyond my knees. That holding was put into court afterwards, and the Land Commission came down and put a rent of eight shillings an acre on it. They allowed for the tenant's interest four shillings an acre, and the landlord's interest went up from one shilling to four shillings an acre. When a tenant goes into court the landlord strains every nerve to get the tenant's improvements confiscated.

46142. So that is why you make the suggestion; let any money spent improving the place should go to the landlord?—I am prejudiced against landlords altogether, but there are honourable exceptions, such as Lord Randon and Mr. Doherty. If landlords were all like them you would not have any land question to settle, or any evicted tenants question to solve.

46143. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that agriculture should be taught in all the rural schools?—Yes. When I was going to school the best part of my time was spent in learning geography and grammar, and how Warren Hastings governed British India, or something like that. The first lecture given under the County Committee of Agriculture in my district was in 1906. I attended the lecture, and found myself totally at sea as much as if I had been brought up in some other business, such as shoe-making, instead of in the business of farming. I had never heard or read of the words "nitrogen" and "potash," the two principal elements in plant food. Such instructions as I suggest would calibrate a taste for agricultural pursuits.

46144. You would like the boys in National schools to get something more than a theoretical education in agriculture?—A plot should be attached to each school for the purpose of teaching the pupils the different kinds of soils, the names of the different kinds of grasses and weeds; for the purposes of demonstration, and for teaching practical agriculture in a small way, which teaching should include a practical knowledge of tree-planting and fruit-growing. The subject of teaching agriculture in the rural schools should be made compulsory for teachers and children.

46145. You could scarcely expect the present generation of school teachers to give the class of instruction you require. They have not been trained in it?—They have not.

46146. You suggest that there should be an agricultural side to the colleges for training teachers?—Yes.

46147. Or that there should be a distinct body of men teaching agriculture in the rural schools?—That occurred to me too. For instance, as agricultural teacher could attend two or three schools in the district in the week.

46148. These are possible ways for devising the desired instruction; what your evidence is confined about is your own strong conviction that there should be agricultural training in the National schools from an early age?—Yes. If you wait for the young people to go to the agricultural colleges it will take a long time.

46149. You spoke of the tests developed?—Yes.

46150. You think they would have a greater inclination to remain on the land if they had an early training in agriculture?—I am sure they would.

46151. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would recommend an experimental plot attached to the school, I suppose?—Yes.

46152. Not all theoretical teaching?—No. That is not of great value at all I think. I tried to grow white thorn from the seed according to what I read in books and I could not do it. It was a failure. I tried three or four times.

46153. Has the agricultural instructor got any experimental plots in the district?—Yes, a few.

46154. Are they doing good?—I think so. The great thing would be to get the people to take an interest in this business.

46155. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that the absence of such practical instruction in connection with Irish National schools since the institution of the system has a close connection with the fact that unfortunately Irish emigrants to America did not go upon the land but kept to the towns?—I am sure of it. I would also be in favour of fruit-growing, as I believe there are many parts of the district suitable for such a purpose. To my own knowledge the supply is not equal to the local demand, not taking outside markets into consideration at all. In the case I would have the experts from the Department to locate the proper plots and the trees to be planted under the personal supervision of the experts, whose supervision should be at the expense of the Department. I remember reading a letter in the Agricultural Press from a man who had been twenty years in Tasmania, and he saw the very same apple that grew in Australia brought in Dublin afterwards, although there was finer land for growing fruit in Ireland than in Australia; and he said that for the cultivation of fruit in Australia they had to pay thirty shillings a week for men; and as we could get men much cheaper in Ireland we should grow the fruit at home. It would grow very well on small holdings. Bonuses or premiums should be given in order to induce small farmers to start planting orchards, and these bounties should be continued until the system is well established. All holdings should be inspected before sales are concluded, even when a Land Commission second term fair rent is fixed; but under no circumstances should money be advanced, or a sale concluded, where landlord and tenant agreed outside of court; because, in many cases, when the tenant's first term rent expired, some conscience dangled before his eyes by the agent, such as wiping off a little arrears with the offer of, say, 15 per cent. off his first term rent to make it a second term, and the bargain is struck. Once he comes under my notice where if the tenant went into court he would get 25 per cent. reduction, perhaps, instead of 15 per cent. To my knowledge the average tenant has no knowledge of the Land Commission fair rent per acre put on by the Commissioners on the different qualities of land, and then, to avoid expenses and weary waiting for years by going into court, the average tenant takes what is offered. A very glaring case in connection with that came under my notice. A tenant, whose first term rent was £17 10s., was, in 1893, when he was about to go into court to get a second term rent fixed, offered £3 10s. reduction by the land agent, which would reduce his rent to £14. The tenant would not take it because he thought he was entitled to a little more. But just at the same time the Land Commissioners were not giving as good reductions as they had been giving for two or three years previously. Then the landlord's offer went up from £14 to £14 10s., and the tenant

when he said he would take £14, would not get it. Then he went into court, and he got his rent reduced from £17 10s. to £10 0s. by the Land Commission, or more than the full length of the zones in the Wyndham Land Act. Then he bought afterwards an 80. 9d. farm Land Act. Then he was waiting for the Land Act of 1905 which would be so!

46156. That is within your knowledge?—Yes. I see many cases where there could be good reductions for the Land Commission; but in my locality where I come from the Land Commission put fourteen or fifteen shillings an acre on the best wheat-growing land. That was in 1899. In 1903, nearly two years after, another Land Commissioner came down. He was a landlord, and had rented towards too. This Commissioner put eighteen shillings an acre on the very same kind of land, beside the fourteen shilling land; so that the rent fixed by that Land Commissioner is a fowls, a dabbling, and a snare. But at the same time I would rather have them for the rent than the Land Agent or anyone of the rent office. Then, is buying, the future, the struggle, or anything else, is not taken into consideration, but simply the present advantage that are looked at, such as wiping out a little arrears, adding arrears to the produce money, &c. The tenant doesn't mind whether his agricultural grant is threatened, or whether his land is security for the money advanced; the average tenant still looks to the present advantage, and on these grounds I think all Holdings should be inspected that are added outside of court.

46157. Mr. Kavanagh—I asked you about the description of land you referred to at first, the 33 acres with the valuation of 29, and I asked you what would you suggest for the improvement of that class of persons, because, of course, you cannot have 70 acres for them all?—No. I have suggested that in these 33 acres there is a great deal of bad land.

46158. You say that it can be improved, but can never be made an economic holding; is that so?—I said that if the 33 acres were all good land, in my opinion, the valuation would be about £20 and then it would come under the heading of economic holding.

46159. But you say that the 33 acres, although capable of improvement, could never be brought up to the standard of an economic holding?—I would not go so far as that, and if I did say that it could not be made economic I would withdraw that statement.

46160. You think it could be improved and made economic?—Perhaps it could.

46161. Mr. O'KELLY.—What kind of land are you referring to when you speak of this 33 acres?—A poor quality of land, with a valuation of 29.

46162. Would it be mountain land?—Mountain land and outwash bog, with some arable patches among them.

46163. Do you say that 33 acres of that land is really valued at 29 in the County Cork?—Yes. That is how the average valuation worked out on this estate I have talked about.

46164. Is it all bog land, mountain land, and heather?—Portions of it are all bog, and at the maritime portions there is a great deal of good patches of good wheat growing land.

46165. Is this 33 acres to which you refer tiled?—Portion of it is tiled, of course.

46166. What would be the proportion?—I should say one-fourth of all the arable land.

46167. What would be the proportion of the arable land to the non-arable land?—I had a holding before my mind at the present time. The number of acres is 52, and 24 acres are arable.

46168. What would be the valuation of those 24 acres?—I suppose about 11s. to 13s. an acre on the best wheat growing land; boggy land or land of a peaty nature would not be nearly so high, even though it may be suitable for tillage.

46169. Would not you think that 29 valuation of 33 acres of mountain and outwash bog land is rather excessive?—In that place you would find some wheat-growing land, perhaps two or three acres of it.

46170. You say you would regard an economic holding as one valued at £18?—From £18 to £20. If that would not be an economic holding it would be at least on the border line.

46171. Would such a holding be all arable land?—Yes.

46172. Are you aware that it has been generally considered that holdings of arable land valued at £10 may be regarded as economic?—I am not aware of

that at all. That is not the Department's definition. July 15, 1907

46173. What is the Department's definition?—That you should have at least 50 acres of arable land.

46174. Where do they make that definition?—In one of their leaflets. Then they reduce it to 30 where it would be arable arable land and where two farmers would come together and join their horses to one another for ploughing.

46175. I take you as describing what the Department say, but are you aware that they differ profoundly from the Congested Districts Board who have more to do with this particular class of work than the Department of Agriculture. The Congested Districts Board regard 25 acres of arable land as an economic holding?—I suppose they would not be far out there. The Department say they should have at least 50 acres, but they reduce it to 25 acres where two farmers head each other horses. I am a practical farmer myself, and I am only giving my idea of what an economic holding would be.

46176. Mr. Kavanagh—I suppose you have a great many small holdings under £5 valuation?—Yes. They vary from 3 acres to 117 acres in the estate I am speaking about.

46177. What would you suggest to improve the condition of these small holders. Would they migrate to other parts?—I think they would.

46178. Would they go far?—I am afraid that many of them would not be anxious to go too far away.

46179. Is there any available land for enlarging holdings in your district?—Very little. There is a little dairy land where a dairyman is. He has no interest in it at all. He has it only from year to year. He pays so much rent to the man who has it. He has it for twelve months. I suppose there are twelve cows in the dairy. It would be from 25 to 30 a cow. The man who has the land must supply the cattle and everything.

46180. Is he a local man, as a rule?—Yes. This dairy system is dying out. There were twice as many dairymen ten years ago as there are to-day.

46181. Are there any creameries in this country?—No; no creameries. Most of the holders are getting these hand separators.

46182. And make the butter themselves?—Yes.

46183. Is the price of butter good?—No, the price is poor.

46184. Is there any parish committee in your district?—No.

46185. Have you ever applied to the Congested Districts Board for a grant for a parish committee?—Yes. I must say I found them fairly soft. Although they complain of them in other places they were not very harsh to me. They gave me money twice when I applied to them for it, but I did not ask them for very much.

46186. Mr. O'KELLY.—Through what medium did you apply?—As a District Councillor. I am a member for one of the electoral divisions. I got part of the money from the Board and part from the District Council.

46187. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I should like you to explain a little further a point which has remained somewhat in obscurity. I am sure you had at the back of your mind what is the state of the case, but it requires a little more elucidation. In reply to some of us at the start you said that probably the 25-acre farm, to which you referred, could scarcely be made an economic holding; then you had a little hesitation about it afterwards. Is this the state of the case; is it a fact that all these 25-acre holdings cannot be reclaimed?—That is a fact.

46188. That is the sense of it?—Yes.

46189. If you had a 25-acre holding and the 33 acres by a good process could be all reclaimed and made tillage land, then what would you say about it?—Then I would say that it came under the heading economic holding.

46190. Your reason for saying that the 33 acres would not be economic probably was this: you had before your mind 33 acres which could not be reclaimed?—Yes.

46191. I dare say some of it is craggy?—Yes, some of it has no surface.

46192. Mr. SETHSMITH.—It is a home unscientific way of speaking about holdings to refer to them as economic; the question of rent and the question of the quality of the land enter into it.—That is right.

46193. So that if you increase the good quality of

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the land and decrease the rent a small holding way be made economic?—Yes.

46194. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any live stock scheme in this part of the County Cork?—Yes. I think the Congested Districts Board was looking after it, but then the Department took over the work. In my locality there is not a pure bred bull within three or four miles. That was not the case when the Congested Districts Board had the work.

46195. Now it is worked by your County Committee?—Yes.

46196. Have not you a representative from this locality on the County Committee?—Yes.

46197. Does not he look after your interests in this way?—There are my own individual opinions, because I am afraid that the majority of the people hardly go in at all for the improved scheme of horse-breeding or of stock.

46198. You pay a penny in the pound?—Yes.

46199. Surely you ought to look after your own interests as to try to get back some of that into the district?—With the present scheme you should have at least £12 to buy a pure-bred bull. The Congested Districts Board used to give the bull in a much easier way.

46200. This is a great horse-breeding county?—Yes.

46201. Are not the stallions down here?—Yes. The Congested Districts Board introduced the hackney. That was an injury rather than a benefit. The veterinary surgeons tell us we have a very fine class of mares in the County Cork for breeding hackneys.

46202. But the hackneys disappeared?—Yes. I think the Department have sent down a half-bred to Bantry and Schull this year and last year, and I think that is a mistake, and that it should be a pure-bred anyway. I think they should send down a pure-bred draught horse and a thoroughbred. The class of mares are there for them, and they would be better than a half-bred.

46203. Would your mare suit thoroughbred horses?—Lots of mares would, because the veterinary surgeons tell us so. I remember reading in a paper a report of a meeting of veterinary surgeons in Cork and they said there was a very good class of mares around Schull for thoroughbreds.

46204. But the Department sent down a half-bred into the congested districts?—Yes.

46205. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be your opinion, I think, from what you have stated that the poorer districts would require special treatment, and that schemes which suit down to the ground richer districts scarcely suit poor districts?—Yes.

46206. It would be also your opinion that the poor districts proportionately would require more help from a public department than richer districts?—Yes.

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46220. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are Parish Priest of Schull?—Yes. The evidence I have to give will be very brief. In fact I may just say I have been listening to Mr. Boycott's evidence, and agree with everything he has said with regard to this district. Of course the principal industries here are fishing and the mining works, and if there could be anything done by the Congested Districts Board to forward those two industries it would be a great advantage to the district.

46221. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider the pier would require the extension to which Mr. Boycott referred?—Yes, and also that there should be some sheds made on the sea-shore for curing the fish, in the autumn especially.

46222. What was the improvement that took place some years ago?—The pier was extended about sixty feet.

46223. Who were the contributors?—The State contributed half, and the county the other half; £1,200 was the estimate; but it would require another extension of sixty feet at least—from sixty to 120 feet. It is very inconvenient sometimes when there are a couple of steamers there—the collars—they have not room enough there for the traffic, especially during the fishing season, when there are hundreds of barrels of fish and salt on the pier. The place is

46227. Is not there a disposition on County Committee to give to localities some proportionate to the rates that are raised there?—I think there is.

46228. I don't know whether that is the case in Cork. I know other parts of the country where that is the disposition; that would tell adversely in the poor districts?—Yes. I will give you an instance. There were only thirteen nominations of mares allowed for the Bantry and Schull rural districts. There was no sense in that at all for two large districts. The value of the nomination was worth £2. If the farmers with mares who got the nominations were made to pay half the money it would double the nominations from thirteen to twenty-six. In any case, thirteen was no number for from Berhara to Cape Clear.

46229. Would it come to this, that the poor districts would require schemes specially to suit them, and whether it comes out of the general funds of the county or not they would require more public aid proportionately than the better-off districts?—Yes.

46230. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose the small man of 25 valuation has not got the class of mares to sell a thoroughbred horse?—No. In fact, many of them have no horses at all.

46231. And in the same way with the purebred bull; he has not got the class of cattle to sell the thoroughbred bull?—I think he has.

46232. Mr. O'Connell.—A former witness spoke about breaking up large dairy farms; you say that the dairy farms are breaking up themselves; the smaller you have now is not as large as the number you had a few years ago?—No, it is not.

46233. What is the cause of that?—Very little money is made in it, and the dairymen were not able to make the money on the land and could get more to go securely for them. Now the farmers are going for dry stock where they have these small farms and are running them on these lines.

46234. So in substitution for the dairy system you have now the ranching system?—Yes. There are very few dairy farms round here. I mean land outside the town.

46235. They are not let on the 11 months' system?—Not at all. The system is hardly in any part of Ireland. A tenant has two small farms. He will let one to a dairyman. He may be a labourer or anybody else. He goes in and takes that land with from four to eight cows. He takes it at £5 or £6 a cow, and gets it only for 12 months.

46236. Thus the farm that is let you would describe as a non-residential grazing farm?—Yes.

46237. Your view is that that farm should be taken up for the enlargement of small holdings?—Yes.

46238. Would you have many holdings of that kind available?—Very few.

46239. Would you have a sufficient number to make any appreciable improvement in the congestion?—It would be a great help anyway.

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quite congested and very inconvenient. Also, with regard to the remote islands; they require those boats very much, one or two of them, especially one on the West Cork and another on the Middle Cork.

46244. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose that most of the people round here depend a great deal on the fishing?—Yes.

46245. Has there been any increase in the fishing lately?—Not at all; on the contrary, I am sorry to say. A strange thing occurred last year; the principal season was in December, coming on at Christmas; some of them did very well during November and December.

46246. Have you been long in the parish?—A little over twenty years.

46247. Can you remember the fishing being prosperous in this part of the country?—It was before my time.

46248. It is only increased since?—Only increased; also there is a great deal done in the way of trading for turbot, sole and plaice.

46249. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—These islands would require landing places?—Two of them.

46250. I suppose those landing places would not cost very much?—No; very little boat-alike merely for dragging up the boats. It is very hard to protect the boats there in bad weather.

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46231. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are the coast islands inhabited?—They are.

46232. Have they a large population?—No; on the West Gull there are only two families; on the Middle Gull four; and on the East Gull only two.

46233. They all have heads, I suppose?—Yes.

46234. Miss Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There is no Parish Committee here?—No.

46235. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Don't you think it would be a desirable thing to have one?—I think it would be a very desirable thing to have one, if they attended to the wants of the district.

46236. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are there any particular difficulties in the way in this place?—I don't think there are; unfortunately our people are not very persevering; they take up a thing and let it drop soon again; they don't persevere.

46237. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The ladies class has begun auspiciously?—It has; we expected we would have it last January. Mr. Walker was down here and promised to send us an instruction at once, but for some reason she did not come until two or three weeks ago. Since then the thing has been going as very well. There have been thirty or forty girls in the school doing very well, and we expect to do better. It is in this hall we have been located at present. There is plenty of room there. There is one other matter I wish to bring before you. It is a want that has been felt by this district very much for some years past. They feel they are not sufficiently represented on the Congested Districts Board; and they are most anxious that some local person—a suitable person—should be appointed on the Board who would look after the interests of this place, who would be conversant with the wants of this part of the country, and help them in getting these things that they require. When I say this I don't at all deny that the Congested Districts Board has done a great deal for this part of the world, but at the same time it is of course only natural that the people of the locality should feel that they are not represented on the Board. There was a vacancy on the Board some few years ago, and they were quite sure then that Dr. Kelly, the Bishop of Fife, would be a most suitable person, but he was not appointed.

46238. You feel here the local representative would know the local wants?—Yes, and would put these wants before the Board better than could be done otherwise.

46239. He would have local knowledge, and he would know the proper time at which representations could be made?—Quite so.

46240. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In the matter of Parish Committees, you don't require any representative on the Board to start them; you have only got to write to them, put your case before them, and they reply to it?—I am not quite up in the matter of Parish Committees.

46241. Passing through the country we see enormous improvements in out-buildings and so forth, where there are Parish Committees; I think it is a pity you don't try to start one here?—Can help not be got without Parish Committees?

Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is not too late to start a Parish Committee yet.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There are not many in the County Cork yet; the system came into the County Cork some time after it was started in other places; so it is quite time enough to apply in case the people wish to avail of the opportunity which the Parish Committee supplies.

46242. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You think the fishery is capable of development?—I think it is, but there is very little competition between the buyers; in fact there is rather a monopoly, and it has been suggested that the Congested Districts Board might send down a buyer themselves.

46243. Is there enough fish brought in here to warrant more than the two buyers who come already?—Not in the spring season, but during the autumn season I think there would be a great deal of fish brought in here and cured here on the spot.

46244. One of the witnesses recommended a close season for travelling?—I would go in for that certainly; it would be a very good thing.

46245. And larger meshes; he said that so many small worthless fish were caught; I would have thought the fishermen would have done that in their own interests?—Yes; plenty of them would be able to make these meshes themselves, that would be available. With regard to the post, the idea of the post being brought here from Skibberon on an omnibus car, and running alongside the tramway is the most ridiculous business in the world. There is not such a thing would happen in any other part of the world—on account of a few miserable pounds of subsidy to enable the tramway to bring it.

46246. How much a year is the present contractor getting to run the post?—I think only about a couple of hundred pounds a year.

46247. What did the railway company offer to do it for?—I believe £250.

46248. Naturally the post office did not accept it?—No; there was only a difference of some £50 I believe between the post office and the tramway company. You cannot run a train from Skibberon for less than 30s. The post does not arrive here until about half-past nine, and the tramway leaves here at half-past nine; so that people travelling from Skibberon to Cork and elsewhere cannot have their letters here before starting; whereas if they were sent out by tramway they could have them here at eight o'clock, if not at half-past seven every morning.

46249. Have you ever made representations to the post office authorities about it?—We have several times; they think it too much to pay to the tramway people.

#### MR. ABRAHAM JACOB examined.

46250. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes.

46251. Please tell us what evidence you wish to bring before us?—The principal thing is the development of the mineral resources of the district.

46252. Are you a landowner?—To a small extent I am.

46253. You are resident in the county?—Yes; I have been suggesting for some time past to the Department that they should get one of these diamond drills for the purpose of ascertaining where payable copper and minerals are to be found. I believe there is a large deposit in this district extending from Skibberon to Minn Head, and on towards Bantry, and I would like to see it utilized. Several mines are working at present, and a great lot of employment is given, and it is a great benefit to the district.

46254. Are they paying at present?—None of them have shipped any ore yet; they are concentrating at Ballynascilly; some of them are only prospecting, and clearing out old mines.

46255. I understood one of them has been going on for twenty years?—The Lurgan mines have been working for fifty years, and are not in a very prosperous condition at present—I don't know why. The copper mines were working many years ago; they were abandoned owing to the low price of copper. They

are now going on again owing to the high price of Mr. Abraham's copper; most of the work is clearing out the old mines. *Ja. Co.*

46256. You could not say whether they are paying?—Nobody knows whether they will pay.

46257. Would not it be better to see whether they will pay?—With the improvements in machinery for getting the metal out, and treating it when out, and the paying price of copper, no doubt they have a much better chance.

46258. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the price of copper at present likely to be maintained, or is it threatened to be manipulation of the market?—No, I think there is not much chance of its going down again to what it was.

46259. You know how low it was a few years ago?—Yes; £30 or £40 a ton.

46260. Do you know the speculation that there has been in copper; is the present high price not the result of these manipulations?—Not from what I could gather from the papers. They say the use of iron has increased to such an extent, that copper follows it; and that it is not at all like a jump up, so if there was a corner in copper or anything of that kind; but that it is more in use. Electricity has helped to bring it more into use. You must have a certain amount of copper in all electric works.

46261. It is a fact that it has changed its price two

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Mr. Abraham  
Jago.

or three hundred per cent. in the last few years?—Yes; permanently changed it, I believe.

46263. On what is your opinion founded that there is copper between here and Shillbreen?—There are so many surface indications, I cannot be persuaded that all the copper was taken out of the mine, and that they exhausted the supply, and there must be other places where payable copper is to be found. There is great expense in sinking shafts, but boring machinery would be cheaper.

46264. Is it associated with sulphur?—Sometimes with copper sulphates, and sometimes with carbonates.

46265. But with sulphur itself?—No.

46266. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who did the boring at the beginning of it?—There has been no boring done here at all.

46267. How have the mines been discovered?—Limited liability companies simply leased the property and put down shafts.

46268. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there a geological survey of this district?—Yes, I have seen that.

46269. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is that altogether to be relied on?—I have heard some of the mining people say it is very accurate indeed.

46270. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there any Mineralogical Society in Dublin?—I have only known Mr. Lyburne, who is connected with the Department of Agriculture. It was with that object I went up to see Mr. Gill and Mr. Lyburne; they gave me no encouragement whatever; they said there was no money available for the purpose. I thought it was a good thing to develop the resources of this district. I am told it would cost about \$500 or \$700 for one of the drills, and they would have to send an expert to work it.

46271. The expenses would be caused by removing so frequently; they get worn out; but if it were not through very hard rock it would not be so very expensive. What is the rock here?—Slate formation.

46272. Soft or hard?—Soft. I believe they prefer hard rock, because the bore goes down and deviates in some way in soft rock, and it is more difficult to work than through a hard rock.

46273. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I can understand your request if these mines were going concerns paying large profits, but where the profit is almost touching in the balance I don't see that it would be in the power of a public department to go in for prospecting all over the country?—My suggestion was that a drilling machine should be provided by the State, and that prospectors might pay a certain small fee for boring, instead of sinking a shaft, which is a very great expense. In the case of a friend of mine it cost \$1,000 to sink a shaft 120 feet. If there had been a boring machine it would have been done for one-tenth of the cost.

46274. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—From whom did he get the place?—He leased the mining rights of the property.

46275. You know what prospecting rights are—leave to explore—has he done more than that?—He gets the mining rights under the lease.

46276. There are two separate things—one the right to look for minerals?—That is what we call an option for six or twelve months.

46277. During that time the man who has the option makes the explorations himself?—Yes, and then he can throw it up at the end of six months or so. My own experience is: I let the option of a certain mine for six months; before the option expired they threw it up; they never got to the bottom at all; it was an old mine that had been worked fifty years ago. I gave them the option for \$50 for six months, and they were to give me a \$100 a year if they worked it.

46278. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is there congestion in this part of the country?—There is.

46279. There is very little unoccupied land available for the purpose of remedying that congestion?—I don't know of any in that neighbourhood.

46280. The Congested Districts Board is in the habit of spending money upon industries other than agricultural elsewhere?—Yes, I believe so.

46281. Would not it be as perfectly legitimate for the Congested Districts Board or for any other public body to spend money in providing the machine to which you refer, and in making the investigations which you have indicated, if in this district, in that way alone by tapping the mineral wealth of the country, congestion can be removed?—I think so; it

would tend considerably towards the removal of congestion, by giving employment to the people and bettering their position.

46282. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—None of the mineral has been shipped yet?—None.

46283. Where would it be shipped from?—Mainly from Schull pier.

46284. Schull pier is scarcely as well suited as you would desire it to be for shipment?—No; it is not big enough; we would want more additions to it.

46285. Other witnesses to-day indicated certain improvements that would be desirable; do you concur in their recommendations?—Quite.

46286. What has been done already in the way of improvements?—An addition of 60 feet was put on to it. About the last act of the Grand Jury before the County Council came in was to give \$500 in addition to \$500 from the Congested Districts Board, and that sum was expended on that extension. I want still a further extension.

46287. If there was a good prospect, as there seems to be from what you state, of the mineral wealth of the surrounding district being developed, there would also seem to be a good prospect of improving the people by the outlet of trade?—I think so. Another point is, a thing we want at present. If you can do anything for us it would be a great matter for the district. We are very badly served here. At the time the Grand Jury was working the tramway, and I was on the Committee. We approached the Railway for \$100 in addition to what at that time they were paying for the contract to enable us to run a mail train out here in the morning, as it would not be possible to take the mails in in the afternoon, because the mails leave at the time the train comes about 4 o'clock. We failed to get a penny from the \$100 a year we all wanted. Mr. Russell said they would do it for less now, but at that time they found \$100 necessary. You would have to run the mails here, and then send on other mails to Red Island. If there was a subsidy of \$100 it would be a great matter to run the mails out here in the morning. We did not feel justified in putting that \$100 a year on the ratepayers to be spent, and therefore the service remains as it was.

46288. There is not much passenger traffic at the time?—Not much; a few people would avail of it.

46289. You think it would cost \$300 a year?—\$300 a year in addition to what they are paying at present.

46290. But they are paying \$100 on the contract now?—I am speaking of what occurred eight or ten years ago.

46291. You wanted \$100 a year in addition to the \$200 they are paying under the contract now?—On extra train in the morning; it would cost nothing extra in the evening.

46292. If you got the contract it would help the rates greatly?—Considerably.

46293. Would you have any additional delivery of letters?—That would, of course, follow. Passes leaving here in the morning cannot get their letters before they leave, as they only arrive here about the time the tramway starts. With regard to fishing, I don't know much about it, but I know the Congested Districts Board started two or three times in regard to the growth of early potatoes and vegetables in the district. I offered a ten-acre plot, on which the little house you saw now was, as an experimental plot. I was trying to impress upon them that there was no use in sending an inspector here unless they had an experimental farm as a sort of depot, to show the people how to grow these early potatoes and vegetables, and then buy them from them and send them in bulk, because the people could not grow a great quantity. No man could send away the produce of one acre on his own account. If the Congested Districts Board had a depot they could buy from these people and send them all away in bulk. If they had a working loss on it for a short time I don't see why it should deter them from helping the district.

46294. What would be the route of transit?—By rail to Cork, then to England, London, anywhere, wherever they found the best market.

46295. A through service to Cork would be a great advantage?—A great advantage.

46296. Is not it almost indispensable?—It is indispensable for early vegetables, fruit and potatoes.

46297. You consider that the district around Schull is pre-eminently fitted, as far as Irish districts are concerned, for that class of culture?—Quite so; about

as early a place as there is round about. I have had early potatoes in my own garden on the 23rd May on one occasion without any sprouting or anything like that, but just ordinary culture.

45297. You don't suffer from late frosts?—Not much.

45298. What vegetables would you put on the London market?—Early potatoes especially, and early vegetables—cabbages; they grow them at Clonsilla. I consider we have far better climate facilities for growing them down along the seaboard. The Congested Districts Board sent me down early potatoes, as an experiment, two or three times to distribute among the people here. They did grow them. Some were a success and some were not. I had some of them myself—lovely potatoes, and early ones, too.

45299. But you are of opinion that a quick service would be a necessity of the case?—Yes, and also to instruct the people and to try from the small holders, and they should have a depot somewhere here, if they could get the land. I don't know where they could get it now. At that time I did offer them a ten-acre plot, with a house on it, for an experimental farm.

45300. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How do the fishermen get rid of the fish here?—They send it by rail to Cork—the madmen they care here. They don't bring in the spring fish here; they bring them to Baltimore. They have an ice berth and send away direct from the harbour, but they catch a lot of fish here at the same season, and the owners generally have their own steamers to come in and take it off. One man, a Liverpool merchant named Flynn, has a cold store here and owns steamers, and takes away the fish for shipment to American market.

45301. They don't go on your terrace at all?—Not the eared fish; the fresh fish go that way, whatever little they have here to send.

45302. What are the principal goods on this terrace?—A good deal of mill stuffs—bran, flour, etc.,

comes in a steamer from Limerick. The remainder comes by rail. The Cork people send a good deal, but it is the bulk of the stuff comes from Limerick. July 21, 1907.

45303. Mr. SUMMERLAND.—The shopkeepers will be supplied from Cork?—Not all of them. Russell's, of Limerick, supply a great deal of meal and flour here.

Groomer comes here from Cork, but the steamer that comes in here is owned by a firm of millers from Limerick and brings out their goods.

45304. They run their own ships from Limerick and distribute the goods along the coast by means of small boats?—They put direct cargoes up the Shannon to Limerick from America.

45305. Then they distribute them up and down the coast in their own steamers?—Yes; the vessel is in here sometimes once a week, and sometimes once a fortnight, according as they require the stuff. They get through a lot of stuff.

45306. Does that steamer carry passengers?—No; it belongs to a private firm.

45307. Are there many such steamers on the west coast of Ireland?—I don't know of any others. Flanahan, of Cork, send down their steamer sometimes, but I don't think it comes to Skibb; I think it goes to Golden sometimes. They are another firm of millers.

45308. That is a very healthy form of traffic?—Yes.

45309. It is native and spontaneous and requires no subsidy?—Yes. The Clyde Shipping Company had a subsidy from the Congested Districts Board.

45310. It did not keep on after the subsidy was withdrawn?—I don't think it was paying them; they had always plenty of freight to Skibb, but the northern portion of the trip was not paying them. They were competing with the Great Southern Company. The withdrawal of the subsidy was only part of the reason for ceasing it.

45311. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It made the loss more acute?—Of course it did.

Mr. RICHARD DAILY examined.

45312. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; I reside at Dúníneagh, Ballydooleb. I have twenty-six acres, and my gross valuation is \$7 15s.

45313. How much tillage have you got in that?—As much as I can, but that is very limited, because it is very rocky.

45314. Have you an acre?—I have and more. I had a family one time, but they had to emigrate. The object I have in coming before this Commission is to impress on the Government the desirability of passing on this Mineral Bill as far as possible, because I believe that next to Home Rule nothing is more necessary than employment, to start industries wherever it can be done, and I believe it would facilitate the English Government considerably if we had any industries. It comes next to Home Rule in my mind. If men have small holdings and large families how are you going to stop emigration if you cannot find employment for the people? This Mineral Bill was introduced, and passed its first reading on the 28th February last, and I believe nothing has been heard of it since.

45315. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it passing through Parliament now?—I don't know.

45316. It has not got a second reading yet?—I think not. Now, as regards tenants who have got minerals on their lands, that is the principal point. That is what I want to impress on the Commission, because in former years, when our land was bought in 1882 by the late Dr. Hicks, he bought the land, and immediately sold it to prospectors, who came in and dug up the surface. He bought the mineral rights. If the Government of that day was justified in selling mineral rights, surely the Government of to-day would be more justified, because they have the tenants who have to rest them for 60 years, let the wind blow high or low; and what the Government did in 1882 the present Government would be quite justified in doing. The men who had to meet all demands is entitled to the biggest share if he happens to have minerals on his land. Nothing is more needed for this country than to give employment for the people, and nothing is done in this district except a little mining going on at present.

45317. You seem to indicate that when the land is sold to the tenant the tenant should have the

minerals?—Yes, but if the Government thought fit to make a small claim let them sell to the tenant. We understand that the Land Purchase Act was to do away with dual ownership. If there are two owners of mineral rights then that goes back to what we are doing away with.

45318. The way they manage it now is when there are minerals they go to the Land Commission?—That would not do for the tenant who has to meet all charges.

45319. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Could you explain to us what the Amending Act is exactly?—I don't know what it is exactly, but I believe it was this—to give the Land Commission power to restore these mineral rights free, whatever terms they would be under.

45320. Mr. SUMMERLAND.—I think it is more limited than that, and that it is merely to give power to lease the working of it to other people?—Suppose they do—who is more entitled than the man in possession. If you have two owners again you will be returning to as complicated a state of affairs as ever.

45321. Who is the proprietor of the minerals at present before the Act?—The landlord.

45322. Then a purchasing tenant buys this landlord's whole rights and interests?—Yes.

45323. And this right is kept back from him?—Yes.

45324. And your point is that that is unfair?—Yes, exactly. They have to remember the variable climate of ours; very often bad years come, when they would not be able to meet the Land Commission's demands, so the way would be to make a deduction for the supposed value of the minerals from the purchase price, or to give the mineral rights over to the tenant entirely?—Quite so.

45325. I think that is unanswerable?—When this man bought the land in 1882, then he bought the mineral rights from the Government.

45326. Where did the landlord get the mineral rights?—He bought them for \$300.

45327. He bought them along with the land in the ordinary way. When a landlord bought land before that he bought it with all that was on it?—There was some land exempt from that.

45328. Only by special contract?—Yes.

Mr. Richard Daily.

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Mr. Richard  
Daly.

46339. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did he buy it in the Encumbered Estates Court?—Yes. The point I would make out is this—the urgency of passing the Bill and setting these minerals free.

46340. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think that Bill only gives power to the Land Commission to lease them out to people who will work them, and does not give them back to the tenant?—And the tenant is to have nothing for them?

46341. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Except compensation for damage done to the land?—Why should not the Government do what is fair to the tenant. The tenant would be prepared to buy his own mineral rights at a fair price; why should he not get them. They gave them to the landlords formerly; they have a greater interest in being fair to the tenant now than to the landlord then.

46342. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is the point that Mr. Sutherland's point to you. He asked you whether a tenant in buying did not buy out everything the landlord had to sell, including mineral rights; and whether in consequence the tenant had not a claim to the advantages derivable from working the mineral rights?—The tenant would be prepared to buy if he got the option of buying. I expected every right and title the landlord held both under and over the surface.

46343. Does not he, as a matter of fact, buy out the whole interests of the landlord?—He does.

46344. Mr. Sutherland's point is the tenant buys all the interests of the landlord, which includes the minerals, but the minerals are vested in the Land Commission without respect to his interest—that is his point. I understand that is largely your complaint also?—My complaint is—if there are minerals on my land, if I could not get them free from the Land Commission I would be prepared to buy them.

46345. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you not bought them already if you have purchased?—We have purchased, but I think these are not included. I understood they would be vested in the Land Commission. I was under the impression I bought all the landlord's rights and interests therein.

46346. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I am afraid this Amending Act will not restore them to you, but will only give the Land Commission power to lease out the mineral rights to other people?—Why not lease them to the tenant in occupation?

46347. He could hardly work them himself?—He might find a way to do it.

46348. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You might get an amendment moved that the return should go to the tenant?—What has been done before should be done again.

46339. That the Land Commission should hold in trust for the people who buy the land?—Yes, and it is a terrible condition if it is otherwise.

46340. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In these cases where the tenant had paid for them don't you find under the existing provisions of the law it would be always open to the tenant to represent to the Land Commission that he was quite capable of working the mines, and then to ask the Land Commission to facilitate him in doing so?—That would be quite acceptable.

46341. Therefore the tenant could claim to have an equitable right and title to work these minerals?—Yes.

46342. Would you think it fair in the Legislature on the whole that the tenant purchaser should not have a hold on the mineral wealth on his holding to this extent, that whether he liked to work the mineral resources or not he could hold his property undisturbed until he did like it?—I would not go for that. I would be prepared to have them developed.

46343. Is it only where the tenant purchaser is willing to develop the minerals, and to show his capacity to develop them that you think he has his claim?—Yes; and for that I would go.

46344. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Act provides that for a sale under the Land Purchase Act of any land by the Land Commission, or any land comprised in an estate by the owner of an estate then shall be reserved, in the prescribed manner to the Commission, the exclusive right of taking minerals and working for minerals on or under that land, and the said right shall be disposed of by the Commission in manner as hereafter provided by Parliament. His point was that Parliament has not yet prescribed how this should be done; so now is his opportunity of getting an amendment put before our Commission?—That is why I came before you.

46345. You should take a more powerful means of doing it?—I think that would be a very powerful means, through a representation to the Government as to the necessity of expediting the business.

46346. At present the Bill is before Parliament; you are represented in Parliament, and you now how to apply for what you wish?—I applied, for my interest in the business. It is quite necessary to stop emigration; if we have no employment emigration will go on.

46347. Are there many men from Ballyshah engaged in the mines?—Yes, there are a few working at the mines.

46348. Were you ever working in one yourself?—No, but I have one myself.

#### Mr. FLORENCE MCCARTHY EXAMINED.

Mr. Florence  
McCarthy.

46349. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do you come from?—From Crookhaven; I am a trader and farmer, and Jack-of-all-trades.

46350. What particular point do you wish to bring before us?—I want to know the exact scope of this Commission. I have had experience of Royal Commissions, Boards, and Departments, that we are so blessed with in this country. Whether this is going to be an exception remains to be seen. As far back as 1883 I had a direct interest in the fishery on the coast here, and I tried to get the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, which was then the body dealing with fisheries on the coast, to do something, and I have in my possession letters from these gentlemen at the time. I placed before them some projects which I knew would largely contribute to the development of the fisheries of the district and promote the welfare of the poor people, seeing, as I did, French, Scotch, Malay, and English boats coming on our coasts, and making thousands of pounds out of the fish caught at our very doors, while our poor people were obliged to look on in helplessness at the whole thing.

46351. What did you suggest to them?—That they should improve the piers, and make beachings and roads thereto. There was one at Crookhaven in a bad condition. We have one of the beautiful advantages of dealing with an absentee landlord. The place is owned by an English Lord, Lord Clifton, who takes as much interest in his serfs there and a great deal less than the slave owners took in the negroes in the Southern part of the United States.

So long as he was given his rent he did not care if the people died of famine. I took some steps to point out that there was a possibility of improving their prospects. I was one of a deputation that was up to Dublin some years ago and waited on Mr. Balfour. Subsequently Lord Zetland himself, Sir West Ridgeway, and members of the then Government came down. I was present at Crookhaven when Lord Zetland nearly met with a fatal accident in the year 1891, owing to the dangerous condition of the pier. Crookhaven is westward from here, about fifteen miles away. Lord Zetland was present; and asked Sir West Ridgeway, then Under-Secretary, to take a note of the fact that the pier at Crookhaven was to be extended, and he promised distinctly to use his influence with the Government, seeing the necessity for that at the time. As a matter of fact he almost had a serious accident at Crookhaven, because the pier was washed away nearly; a few stones remained standing on top of each other; the day he arrived was one of the most inclement; the boat had to be run to on the top of a wave; when about landing he put his hand on a large overhanging stone, five or six feet. It was near crushing him. He had personal experience of the necessity for the repair of the pier. I was the cause of having two fishing companies formed. I laid some projects, both of which would help in the improvement of the conditions of the fisheries on the coast generally, and in the development of the district, before two gentlemen who were very largely interested in the fisheries on



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the coast, Sir Thomas Brady and the late Father Davis, but I regret to say the influence of some other districts, and the personal influence of Father Davis, which he admitted to me in Baltimore, prevented his sending me in some projects which would undoubtedly have had some splendid results. Unfortunately I found not alone did they not throw themselves into the projects, but Father Davis actually prevented some of the people round Baltimore and Cape Clear, and the islands down there, from putting down the small sums of money necessary to make this thing into a co-operative fishing company. I need not point out that the fishing is altogether in the hands of a few English buyers. They simply give whatever they please for the fish; they treat the fishermen worse than slaves. They prevent, actually, the beautification of Providence being availed of. They keep the fishermen inside frequently. It ought to be possible to spend portions of the money, spent on various Boards, Departments, and Royal Commissions, all this time, in a more practical way; because I had experienced myself—travelling expenses, hotel bills, steam yachts, actually used in connection with them—the money would be more usefully spent in the improvement of the people. Nothing has been done during the entire time. I can show you letters from Mr. John A. Blake, and Sir Thomas Brady, as far back as 1883 and 1894, saying they believed the projects were good, but that they had not sufficient money available. Later on the very same thing applied in the matter of the Congested Districts Board. I got a loan from the Congested Districts Board to provide a boat. I got the boat; I called that boat a name which most of you may remember. It was that boat that effected the rescue of the Fastnet Light keepers when they were starving some years ago, when the steamer went down for this job could not do it. We effected the rescue. I called my boat the "Self-Reliance," with the object of trying to introduce some little self-reliance into our people—not to be so dependent as they are on outsiders. That loan I had from the Congested Districts Board I paid off. I got also small loans out of a private fund that Sir Thomas Brady had for helping fishermen—some funds placed at his disposal by some American or Canadian philanthropist. These small loans have been very useful. The fact is that while our people are looking on at all this thing, the Munster, Fermanagh, and others come round this way and that. Surely it ought to be possible to take some practical steps to keep our people at home, and not have them emigrating as they are. Crookhaven was once the most prosperous place in Ireland for its size, or in the United Kingdom. It was ten times its present size. Nearly all the people have emigrated. Now there are only about 150 or 160 people, and at one time the population exceeded 1,600. Of course it was not altogether owing to the want of fishing appliances, because other causes contributed. It was formerly a port of call, where ships came for orders. Of course every modern improvement—cable wires, the telegraphic consequences, services, preserved goods, &c., all contributed to ruin all the ports of call in the United Kingdom as well as Crookhaven; but Crookhaven suffered most, because it was the most important port on the coast where ships called. With regard to other things unfortunately in the year 1896, very great distress prevailed on the coast. A depredation of local gentleness, including the Catholic clergymen and the Protestant Bishops at the time, went up to Mr. Balfour in Dublin Castle. I started the Committee. The late Captain Morgan, and Mr. Thomas Deane, and other persons were on the depredation, and pointed out some practical things that might be done for the people on the coast. I hope there will be no more of these periodical famines, which have been too frequent. They pressed very much on him to make small gifts in the various districts for the people all round the coast here. A number of small piers might be built for the people, that are not built, and the improvement of the small roads, and of the roads or sewers, as they call them, leading thence and to the houses would be a practical work of great benefit for the people who would be able to get to their fishery. With these small piers built at several of the places where they are not built of course the fishing would be developed. Another thing, unfortunately the distress was so great in 1890 that so-called relief works were started. The bulk of the money, a sum of £5,000 nearly, was spent on the so-called re-

lief, at a place called Drough and Islandgriffin. The result of these relief works and the mode of management was this. They actually compelled starving people to walk twelve or fourteen miles, men, women, and girls, and sit down on the side of the road breaking stones, and indulging in words of no practical value. On the contrary instead of being valuable they were quite the other way. They went about widening a road that was already too wide for the traffic. It was a disgrace to go and spend money on that place. The local Rector and the two priests of the parish, and myself visited on the officials in charge of the work, and pointed out that instead of being of practical assistance, it was quite the opposite; and we pointed out the necessity of compelling these people to come twelve or fourteen miles for relief works, which might have been more practically and usefully started in their own immediate neighbourhood. The result was, instead of doing what we asked, whatever we asked was the very thing they did not do, and with that pig-headedness which is associated with the Board of Works and every other public Board in this country, the works carried out are a monument of the bungling associated with everything connected with the Board of Works in Ireland and have been the means of costing the district a lot of money. Over £200 special grants had to be made some years ago, and the contractor had to be relieved of his work; the road is continually flooded, and the lives of the children are continually in danger going to school. These children have to wade through the flood, which is caused partly owing to the action of the persons charged with the relief works at the time. Instead of carrying out the works we wanted they placed in charge of these relief works a number of men with large salaries. They had a lot of spears and miners; and I was personally witness of an incident that, only I was restrained, would, at all events, have impressed itself very forcibly on the minds of one of these gentlemen. One of the unfortunate girls who had to seek relief was sitting down at the side of the road at these relief works. Portion of her legs was exposed. The charge in charge of these relief works started to make use of language that was simply shocking to any female, but particularly so to a poor Irish maiden.

46352. You consider what this district most wants is small piers and roads?—Not alone that; the people would also want a mode of cheap carriage of fish. I placed a project before the Cork and London Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway some years ago which would materially have assisted the fishing. The Government should be able to give sufficient funds to erect curing stations, salt and ice stores, and have the fish taken from the coast to various places where a supply of ice was to be had.

46353. You have a tramway?—This is fifteen miles away and twenty-one miles from another part of the district that I am speaking of.

46354. There was a motor project, I understand, but the County Council would not expend the money on the roads?—I am very much afraid that the roads leading from here to there would require a little expenditure before they would be in a condition to accommodate motor.

46355. Mr. SUMNERMAN.—Have you thought of extending the tramway to Crookhaven?—It was one of the things we passed on Mr. Balfour when we waited on him in 1890.

46356. It would be a practicable way of collecting the fish?—Yes, but there was a much larger scheme on foot, of which the general public may not be aware. I am now perhaps revealing a secret, to a certain extent, but a very large body of people told me they had £5,000,000 at their back and intended carrying out a line of railway to Crookhaven from Durrus, in connection with the carriage of the mails. As a matter of fact, I have in my possession a copy of that railway scheme. Of course, owing to the change that has taken place in consequence of the increased speed of steamers that has fallen through.

46357. That is practically a scheme like that by Blacked Bay?—Quite so.

46358. It would look a very practical thing if you wanted a method of collecting the fish all the way down to Crookhaven to extend the line down there?—Yes, but if this was extended into Durrus Bay it would top Durrus Bay and be a decided advantage, and it would help to relieve the stagnation of

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the district, who pay about £4,000 a year in connection with this railway, because that railway was built under a guarantee. The capital was £27,000, and the guarantee was 5 per cent. Those shares are principally held by gentlemen in London and Dublin. There is a syndicate in both places. The shares stand at from 27 to 31 shillings in the market.

46359. Are there 31 shares?—Yes.

46360. And the holders are guaranteed 5 per cent. dividend?—Yes.

46361. They are lucky shareholders?—Yes, and the unfortunate people in this district are liable for this. I don't know whether you saw that a friend of mine, Mr. James Burke, gave evidence before the Railway Commission in London. The Schull and Skibbereen Railway, or the "S. and S." railway, is known among local wits as the Sick and Sore railway. The guarantee of 5 per cent. on the capital of £27,000 is a perpetual guarantee. I was Chairman of the Railway Committee for a time when I was on the County Council. It would be possible if the public wail were of more importance than the interests of a few capitalists if necessary to pass a short amending Act to compel them to sell those shares and sell them at par, and hand the money at 5 or 10 per cent. That would relieve the ratepayers of the district very considerably, and ought not to be outside both the scope and the power of the Government.

46362. What was the cost of construction?—£27,000, about 24,000 a mile. As a matter of fact, the cost was considerably more, because the railway got into the hands of a London contractor.

46363. You think it could have been made cheaper?—Yes. Portion of the thing did not cost £1,000 a mile. The distance from Skibbereen to here is 14½ miles. There was a short extension some years ago to Schull Pier at the cost of the ratepayers, which would be, if the fishing was developed on the coast, a great source of revenue. The London company man, with the cunning of his race, took a large mansion, got up a pack of hounds, and a great many of the members of the Grand Jury, who in those days were not mindful of the interests of the ratepayers, were continually feasted by Mr. Avigdon, with the result that in the carrying out of the railway the work was scamped, and he provided a lot of Scotch-hand engines and wagons newly painted up and varnished, and with that beautiful complacency connected with the Board of Works or the Board of Trade a gentleman came down to see that this railway was properly completed. It appears that there was a plentiful supply of champagne of the finest brand. When that pioneer came along the railway was passed. In less than six months the whole thing broke down and a large amount of expense was put on the unfortunate ratepayers again in addition to the 5 per cent. by providing some new wagons. They were not able to buy new engines. They had to hire them. That continued for a number of years. The engines used to refuse to work occasionally and the passengers had to shove the engines instead of the engines taking the passengers. For twenty-five years I have taken a great interest in tree-planting. On the County Council some years ago I pushed it on as far as possible. We got as far as advertising for any suitable land in the County Cork. One gentleman, with a great deal of patriotism and practical desire to help the people—which he followed up later in connection with the inconvertible hospital—offered 3,000 or 4,000 acres alone. Lord Bandon also offered some. This suitable place, Mount Gabriel, which is now denuded of trees, but was formerly beautifully planted, and which if planted would make Schull one of the most beautiful spots in the kingdom was also offered. I think we got from 10,000 to 15,000 acres in the county alone offered for tree-planting. That in six years ago. Then we found that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stepped in and informed us that we had no power to do anything in connection with this tree-planting scheme. There was also another project which I have a practical knowledge of, being practically engaged in the fish business. At the time I had three large boats and several smaller boats which gave a good deal of employment. I pushed on that project and the County Council facilitated it in every way. We got as far as boats of bouzouls to the fishermen on the coast to make

them more industrious, to give the boats that would most fish a bounty as an encouragement, and a bounty nearly as good to the boats that fished on other parts of the coast that caught most fish. I received congratulations from Protestants, Catholics, and Presbyterians, clergymen and from gentlemen of experience and the most complimenting me on the project. When we wanted to carry that out practically and the County Council were prepared actually to buy a rule with that object—

46364. With the object of supplying a bounty in fishing?—Yes. The Department stopped it and told us we had no power to have anything to do with fishing, but they have power to get up cruisers to run our villages and towns and to have men from men carrying through the country, while more competent men remained unemployed at home, or as I should say, emigrate.

46365. The value of cruisers is a matter of opinion?—Quite so, but a great many are of opinion that they are not an unmixed blessing. At all events, they are not a blessing to the villages and towns in the country.

46366. You had not an opportunity of letting the bounty system?—No. We urged the Department to give us a little latitude, but they seemed so anxious to prevent us from doing anything practical.

46367. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You favour re-foresting?—Certainly. It would give a great deal of employment and improve the climate. A number of land and home industries cannot be started until you have woods. The value of timber is increasing every day in connection with new discoveries and industries, and we will never be able to avail for cottage industries of that instruction, which is costing so much, until we have the country planted with trees.

46368. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you import timber into Schull?—In a small way, not directly. It was in a very roundabout way, and there are two or three profits, whereas if this place were properly supplied with timber it might be imported direct.

46369. Do you import any foreign timber?—This is no importation direct into Schull. Whatever is got is got in a very roundabout way.

46370. Is foreign timber used here—pine?—Is, pitch pine, red pine, American elm, and ash.

46371. All these are imported?—Yes, in small quantities. I wish to refer now to my experience in a small personal matter. After 1891, when Lord Sealand visited Crookhaven, two Munster cooperative companies formed by myself, which were taking there, threatened to leave owing to the condition of the pier. I being anxious to facilitate them and having an interest in the place, spent £250 B. M. on the improvement of the pier at Crookhaven. From that day to this that money has not been repaid to me. They availed of a little quibble, quite worthy of a pettifoggery lawyer, as an excuse. I sent a photograph of the condition of the pier beforehand and the condition of the pier when built, and asked the local police sergeant and the local constable officer to see the amount of money expended on the thing. When it was done I applied £250 B. M. From that day to this I am without my money. They availed of it not being formally secured.

46372. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not you think that a public body ought to insist on that requirement?—Yes, but there ought to be exceptions in this case where we had several special trips of the fishing steamer down, where there was a sum of £100 contributed by a public body and it was falling through if I could not get a small contribution of £50. I applied to the Congested Districts Board, pointing out that if that small sum was not given the contribution of £100 would fall through. So they had ample time, over four months, to make up their minds. I explained that if this were not done when the presentment came before the Grand Jury it would be rejected. I got a telegram from the Secretary to the Grand Jury to say that the £50 which should have been lodged by the Congested Districts Board as a condition of getting the grant was not lodged. I telegraphed to the Congested Districts Board again, but from my experience of boards and departments it occurred to me that it would not be very safe to rely on them to send that money in time and I took the precaution—it was a sort of inspiration! I was at Peters at the time on Sunday when the thought occurred to me, and I wrote to the Manager of the

Committee, and asked them to contribute, as I feared the disaffection of the Congested Districts Board would block the proceedings. That was what happened.

46373. What happened?—The Mansion House Committee telegraphed to the Cork Grand Jury contributing the £50.

46374. Did you get the money from the Mansion House?—I got the £50 from the Mansion House on condition that it should be refunded if the Congested Districts Board contributed the amount. I got a letter from the Congested Districts Board on the Friday—that is three days after it should have been lodged—to say it would be considered at the next meeting. How beautifully they do things!

46375. Whom was this project intended to benefit?—The fishermen.

46376. How?—There was no pier where the boats would come alongside safely.

46377. What happened when the £50 was granted?—The bulk of the money was made up.

46378. And the work went on?—The work was completed.

46379. Where?—At Crookhaven.

46380. What class of work?—The pier. I spent £35 12s. 6d. out of my own pocket to keep these companies in the place and provide employment for the people.

46381. How far is it from where your business stands?—The pier runs out just beyond my place.

46382. Would not it be a good business for you yourself to expend that money?—I think that private individuals with not too much capital should not be expected to do public works.

46383. Would not you take it all back again?—We cannot afford that, but in this case we had to do that. I don't think it was very encouraging.

46384. Was not that a speculation of your own?—It was not intended to be a speculation of the kind. I did it to keep those two large companies which had threatened to leave and gave a large amount of employment, because the people would be in a state of semi-starvation only for the employment of those two companies—the Haras Company and the Peel Fishing Company—where I was the means of forming.

46385. Don't you think that a public Board should be very cautious in a thing of this sort where an individual makes an application, and he himself is interested. Ought not the public body look more to the general public, and go for schemes in which the general public is immediately interested?—I quite agree. Undoubtedly they should, but I think in that case, where I had been from the year 1883 up to that date—that is over ten years—trying to get the Fish and Harbours Commissioners, the Fishery Commissioners, and the Congested Districts Board to improve the pier, that something should have been done.

46386. You will find that the public will approve of a great deal of red tape in these cases?—I quite agree; but in this case, to show you what interest was taken, when this work was actually under weigh and portion of the pier improved we had down in Crookhaven harbour in very beautiful weather the Congested Districts Board's steamer with two or three of the members on board. The local rector

and the parish priest and the curate told me to ask them to do something in connection with the projects locally. That steamer arrived at Crookhaven unadvised in a fog, and was about leaving when I went aboard her. They came ashore to see the work. When they arrived on the beach at Crookhaven when the pier was being built they were fully under the impression—and so I left them—that they were actually doing this thing themselves. That showed the interest they took in the fishing, and the object of this trip round the coast. I asked them to wait, as the local rector and parish priest and curate wanted to see them with regard to the various projects which they wished pressed on. They were in too great a hurry. I succeeded in guiding them to go round to Mizen Head. I drove them in my trap. They had no time to go to Dunlough Bay. They could not go up to Dunlough. Meanwhile, I had sent for the parish priest and the rector to meet them, but they were in too great a hurry. The secret of their hurry I learned afterwards was that they had an appointment to dine with some gentlemen at Glengarriff. That is indisputable.

46387. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The complaint is that the Congested Districts Board did not homologate an expenditure made by you. You cannot expect a public Department to pay for what they were never consulted about?—They were consulted.

46388. Did they consent?—No, but I pointed out that those companies had threatened to leave.

46389. Would you conduct your own business on those principles, and if a man without authority incurred an expenditure would you afterwards pay it up?—Certainly, I think in that case where several trips were made by the steamer, where a number of gentlemen came down to see the necessity of this pier, and where a large amount of money was spent on travelling expenses, they would have carried out the work, or refunded a most useful expenditure.

46390. Your point is you spent a certain amount of money without their consent, and afterwards they did not refund it?—That is not strictly accurate. I had been pressing the necessity of improving that pier for ten years.

46391. Granted all those things, your good intentions and the good work, could you expect business to be conducted in that way?—I pointed out that the companies would leave if the pier was not improved, and further that if they did not do those things at once the companies would not come there the ensuing season.

46392. Would not it have been preferable to have obtained their consent before that?—I was trying for ten or eleven years.

46393. Then you did not get it?—No; as a matter of fact we have never got a penny from the Congested Districts Board for the development of this district.

46394. You would not expect them to carry on business in that way?—I think they might strain a point for work like that.

46395. Have you considered that they cannot strain it, as they are acting under an Act of Parliament, and are held responsible for all money that they spend?—I think that money is spent in other ways more illegitimately and more uselessly.

#### REV. FRANCIS ROGERS EXAMINED.

46396. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In what district is your parish?—Goleen, ten miles from Schnil, near Crookhaven.

46397. What particular point do you wish to bring before me?—A pier and road should be built at Goleen. I think a consent has been very nearly granted by the Board to build a pier there. I hope it will be carried out, because things are very awkward as they are now, and great inconvenience is caused, as no boat of any size can land. Mr. Furlong's steamer and a steamer from Limerick come down now. They have to anchor outside the harbour, and little row boats have to go and bring the mail in from the steamer. All this could be avoided if a pier and road were made.

46398. There is a small pier at present?—It is no use except for row boats, and is quite dry in low water.

46399. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The vote has been actually made?—I think so.

46400. £400?—I don't know the amount, but I think it is actually made.

46401. How far is it from Crookhaven?—Five miles if you go by road, but only two if you go over by the ferry.

46402. The Board has voted £400?—Yes, but there is a short bit of a road that will have to be made.

46403. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How much will that cost?—I have not heard. It would be a great boon to the people, and is a most necessary work.

46404. Are there any fishermen round about there?—There are a good many lobster fishing and that kind of thing. It would be useful to them and useful to the people of the country. I get some things the other day, and row boats had to be sent out to the steamer for them.

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46405. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The great benefit would be that the steamers could come alongside!—Yes.  
46406. That would obviate transshipment!—Yes.  
46407. How often does the steamer call there?—About once in three or four weeks. Another point is that the roads are greatly flooded on the strand,

and sometimes it is impossible to pass owing to the floods on the roads. It is a terrible state of things.  
46408. Mr. KAVANAGH.—About two years ago it became flooded!—Yes, owing to the sand choking it up.

Mr. TIMOTHY MURPHY examined.

Mr. Timothy  
Murphy.

46409. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do you come from?—From the village of Geleen. I am a farmer, and have a little to do with the curing of fish. I wish to give my evidence on that point.

46410. How do you farm?—I have a farm that keeps about twenty cows.

46411. What is the extent of your farm?—About eighty acres.

46412. What do you want to bring before us?—It would be a very necessary job if that pier at Geleen were constructed, and a little approach road, not much of a road, should be made. It would be only a few paces. It would be a great thing for the fishermen.

46413. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the total estimate?—I heard it is £400.

46414. The Board is giving £300!—Yes, but £200 more is wanted. It is a stumbling block. I am afraid they won't get it from the County Council. I don't know why £200 should be given to the road, because it is not more than eighty paces altogether.

46415. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You think it is a fair estimate?—Yes, except that the thing should be done after a very elaborate fashion, and that they would fill up a lot of roads in the passage, and make a pier of 2½. I think if the Congested Districts Board would do the whole thing they would do it better than a road contractor. A road contractor doing it by contract would try to do it as cheaply as he could.

46416. Who would carry out the contract in the ordinary way?—The County Council.

46417. Is not the County Council quite capable of supervising the contractor?—It is very hard to get it done right. A contractor would be trying to regulate it in the best way he could.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—They would have to get a contractor.

46418. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Board have been in the habit of acting in two ways, doing it either departmentally or through contractors?—I think departmentally would be the best. Contractors are apt to get out of a thing as cheaply as possible.

46419. Lately the way the Board proceeds is this: it offers a contribution to the County Council, leaving it to the County Council to have the work done?—I don't say our County Council would not be as energetic as any other one, but I don't know if we would get £200 from them.

46420. Not very many of the county councillors have seen the place?—I suppose not. Then another work that will have to be grappled with is the cutting of that sand bank that has been referred to. It is believed it will cost at least £250, and £250 and £200 on the ratepayers of the rural district of Schull will be a very heavy tax on them.

46421. Would there be any chance of that district passing through the Congested Districts Board?—There might be a chance. I think the agent is a pretty sharp man. I don't know would he be inclined to deal with the Congested Districts Board. I suppose if he got as good terms from the Congested Districts Board he would.

46422. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The pier would develop the district?—It would to a great extent. It is almost impossible for fishermen to carry on their business as the matter stands at present.

46423. Would not it be worth their while to be taxed for a thing that would develop the industry in that part of the world?—I am thinking it would pay the ratepayers, but this £200 coming on suddenly if it were on the county at large would not be a big thing, but if it were on the rural district it would be too heavy.

46424. You could not expect a road like that to be on the county at large?—Hardly. But I asked Mr. Longfield, the County Surveyor for the West Riding, and he said it would be the best thing if the £200 could be got to go on to the Congested Districts Board, and let them carry the whole thing through. He thought the contractor would not do it properly,

46425. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is not that rather a solution on the contractors of West Cork?—I suppose it should be able to form a fair judgment on what they have done for him.

46426. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be difficult to get a contractor for marine works over a Geleen?—I don't think there are many contractors in the district would take up the work. They would be got to make the road. Our point is in the making of the road and the cutting of the sand bank would be very heavy to throw upon the ratepayers of the district all at once, and the cutting of the sand bank might be done for us, whatever we do it. As regards the fishing, the only thing worth to say is that additional accommodation is required. This pier at Geleen would be a great help, and then at Donnelly, another place in Duncannon Bay, they want a pier.

46427. Is it near Gortaduff?—Within a mile.

46428. Was there a pier built there?—Yes, the Congested Districts Board made a pier and extended half towards the making of a road. £100 was the cost, and they contributed £50.

46429. Is the pier a useful work?—A very useful work. It has done a lot of good to the place. It is on the opposite side of the promontory from Geleen. I don't know if the Congested Districts Board is anything like building curing sheds.

46430. It has been suggested that they should be built and let to curers?—They should be built and let at something like a fair rent to curers, so that they could cure and store their stuff there.

46431. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There are some men here?—I don't know many who are resident in Geleen. I cure fish myself on my own account.

46432. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you not any officer of the Board in reference to these piers of yours?—I met Mr. Green about ten or twelve years ago; and Sir Horace Plunkett came into Geleen on the steamer and saw the necessity of the work and the difficulty of landing there, and having to land on a dark night, because the place is very rough and rough; and if a boat of fish is brought in, at six o'clock in the morning there is no way of taking it to where it can be cured except on the bank.

46433. They gave you an opportunity of stating your views?—Yes, but I saw no work done since, but Mr. Oliver went out there some months ago. It was all talk before that, but the work is going to be done now, and he led us to believe that the Congested Districts Board was going to make the pier and pier.

46434. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Mr. O'Brien said he was not exactly sure about spending money on the improvement of property that had not been transferred from the present owner to the tenant?—Would you agree with that?—Yes, but I don't see why that would come in with regard to these piers.

46435. Don't you think it would considerably enhance the value of a place if you spent this money?—Yes, but I don't think the landlord would reap any benefit from that.

46436. Take the case of the work that you are wanting here, for opening this through drain here: if there is any work in the world that a landlord is entitled to do it is that. It is improving land which he gets rent from the tenant?—I think if there was a good landlord he would contribute to the doing of it, but the agent of that estate would not do anything except take the rent.

46437. How does it happen that here, where an act of nature has destroyed the land, the landlord is still receiving rent for it?—You mean to say it is costing some of his land?

46438. Yes?—It is not covering much of his land of great value. It is stopping the outlet of some drains, but his point is that the county authorities would have to do it; that it is a public road.

46439. Is there a sand bank on the public road?—It is open to the public to take sand from it.

46440. It was not they who put the sand bank there. It is the act of nature?—Yes.

46441. Is there any of the land for which he is recovering and destroyed by it?—There is a little, not very much; but in that way the tenant would suffer, not the landlord. He is getting his rent.

46442. Surely, if he did not do the whole of it, he ought to contribute something?—You will find if you try that you won't get very much.

46443. If you agree with Mr. O'Brien it carries you a long distance?—I agree that in justice the landlords ought to do it, but they won't do it.

46444. Mr. O'Brien's proposition would carry you a great deal further; if the Congested Districts Board spends money on a property which the tenant afterwards will buy, the tenant will have to buy the improvements made by the Congested Districts Board?—I know this place pretty well, and I don't think it would add anything to the purchase price of the holding. The cutting of the strand is a public necessity.

The sand is washed off by tenants on several properties besides the property on which the individual occupiers reside, and I don't think it would add much, if anything, to it, but there is a great deal of valuable manure left by the sea there.

46445. You think there is no danger of tenant purchasers being asked to pay back improvements made

by the Congested Districts Board?—I don't think they would pay anything for what would be done there. I heard some evidence given with regard to a close season for fishing since I came in here. I don't know what to think about it. I don't know what measures they would suggest to have a close season for.

46446. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Only for trawling?—I understood it was to be for mackerel. There was something about a smaller mesh also. The mackerel is principally fished in the autumn here. They must use a small mesh. If they used a large mesh all the fish would get washed, and then they could not lift the seine, but what I would suggest is if they catch small fish they should let them go again. Fish are alive in the seine until they are taken into the boat.

46447. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I suppose you think you would be entitled to take the mackerel whenever they appeared?—Yes.

46448. They are capricious enough in the times when they come?—I think I got mackerel on the 28th of this month two years ago as good as ever they were. It is a great hardship to stop a fisherman when he has a chance of making money, provided he does not do any harm.

#### Mr. Timothy Coogan examined.

46449. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have 27 acres. My valuation is £28 2s.

46450. What district do you reside in?—Goleen.

46451. What particular point do you wish to bring before us?—I wish to refer to the Dough Strand and the closing up of the estuary of the river.

46452. That is what we have heard of recently?—

Yes. There are several properties concerned there as well as the Clifton estate. The farmers in our district all take coal sand of this strand, while it was exposed. They mined that sand with the earth and it formed very good manure. The small farmers have no means of making any manure on their small patches of land. It is very injurious to them to have the sand covered up with the tide as it is. The roads are flooded in winter, and they cannot attend the National school, and the people cannot go to any place of worship. Last December they were not able to go to any place of worship. They should go all round the country and travel all over the land.

46453. Is this coal under contract?—Yes. There are three roads, police roads, under contract. There is one right across Dough Strand, one by the National school, and another to Drummen Castle from Dough Strand. The three roads are submerged for six months in the year to a depth of three feet. They used to walk on the beach. Now the fences are down. Now they have stepping stones on the road. Small scholars cannot go to school.

46454. Is it too deep for a car to go through?—Yes, after a heavy rain. I remember when a horse could not go there.

46455. How much of the roads is under water?—About a mile between the three roads. There is a small opening going through the horse sand and flowing into the sea. I believe it was the action of the sea that closed the estuary.

46456. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—When did it occur?—About two years ago. I think it was a pile of wreckage that first gathered near the western shore. The sand was blowing. There was no tide going at that time of year. The current was removed into the horse sand. Now the place is closed up altogether. Twelve small farmers in that place got a seine two years ago. Now they are not able to do anything. They have to bring their seine through this horse sand into a field. They are scarcely able to do anything. Before when the strand was open they used to come up after the tide and dry the seine in a man's field, and bring it down to the boat to fish with.

46457. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would it be flooded at this particular time of year?—Yes, in one particular portion. I saw it yesterday, but so soon as there is rain again it will be flooded.

46458. How does the road contractor keep up his contract?—He does nothing to that portion. The County Surveyor was out there and saw it, and estimated that £300 would open it. Several representa-

tions were made to the landlord, and he would do nothing.

46459. There are three or four estates concerned?—Yes; because when the sand is flooded they cannot take the coal sand to make manure; that place is on one estate, Lord Clifton's, whom we never see in the place.

46460. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have communicated with the County Council about it?—We lodged an application with the District Council to open it. It was passed that the Rural District Council should give £250, and the Congested Districts Board £100, and the County Council £100. They struck out their £100. They said they had no power at all. I believe our County Commissioners did their best. The majority of the votes are in East Cork, and they don't wish to give anything but what they cannot help. The Golden pier is very necessary. There are two steamers that come with merchandise. They come once a month, one from Roselle's, of Limerick, and the other from Fairlogh's, of Cork. In winter time they have to go away again and leave the place without provisions sometimes. The place is very rough and it is very dangerous to land boats there.

46461. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I believe the Congested Districts Board is at present contributing to that?—Yes.

46462. It seems to me the difficulty is that the ratepayers should come forward. They cannot expect the Congested Districts Board to do everything?—Yes, but they are so overtaxed. They will have to open the Dough Strand. If the Congested Districts Board would make the pier and road I would undertake the people of the parish would open the Dough Strand.

46463. Don't you think that £400 is a very generous contribution from the Congested Districts Board to do the work?—Yes. I think so. I think £100 thrown in would not be too much.

46464. It would come back to you in a few years?—Yes, but we are so heavily overtaxed already.

46465. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your point is, the contribution is made difficult because they will have to cut through the sand bank?—Yes, they will have to do that.

46466. Mr. O'KEEFE.—You have referred to the overtaxation of the ratepayers?—Yes. We are paying on the Schull and Kishbourn Railway and the Bannry Railway.

46467. Don't you think it would be reasonable for the County Council to give you some contribution?—Yes.

46468. The rates on the whole County Cork are low?—Yes; on the rich portion they are low, but in the congested districts they are heavy.

46469. They are high in Schull, but your valuation is exceedingly low?—Yes, but we have no good land. It is all rocks and waste.

46470. The Cork County Council has a large

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Mr. Timothy Coogan.

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balance to his credit—about £30,000—are not you aware of that?—Yes, but unfortunately we don't succeed in getting anything from them.

46471. Are you aware that in the County Mayo the whole County of Mayo is giving a guaranteed contribution of £1,500 in case certain expenditure was carried out in connection with marine works, although only an isolated portion of the county was going to benefit, and unfortunately in the County Mayo we are not so wealthy as you are in Cork?—They are more liberal than we are.

46472. I don't know; but they take a broader view?—There is a mine in Galway. Others may try the experiment, but they say that those who have the mine are not successful. They have no way of bringing the fish to market. They must remain until high water to come up to where the pier is at present.

46473. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This Galway pier is in a fair way of being carried out?—I hope so, because it is very necessary.

46474. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you could

connect the two projects and get them on simultaneously it would be a great matter?—Yes, but I am afraid we cannot do it in that way. If the Congested Districts Board did this pier we would not build them with the opening of the strand.

46475. There would be no fear that the strand would remain as it is?—No. I believe the ratepayers would be willing and anxious themselves to open it. We tried before, but it was through the low sand, and we could not do it. It must be opened on the land side.

46476. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If you opened it would you prevent it from closing again?—I understand that the Council would employ a man to keep the obstructions out, and I think they would not allow it to close again, because they are very anxious to keep it open.

46477. Would one man be able to prevent it filling again?—One man and his family, if they had a boat. They did not know the value of it until this happened. If it was opened now it would be kept open for the future.

*The Commission adjourned.*

## NINETY-THIRD PUBLIC SITTING

TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courtroom, Skibbereen, County Cork.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., B.L. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BYRNE, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.; CONOR O'KEELY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. TIMOTHY SHERIDAN examined.

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Mr. Timothy Sheridan.

46473. Mr. KAVANAGH (in the Chair).—You represent the County Council for this district?—Yes, for the Skibbereen division. I wish you would permit me to make an opening statement. To be candid, we are not encumbered of inquiries down in this part of the country. It was only a few weeks ago there was an important inquiry affecting a very important branch of our deep sea fisheries, held in this courtroom. It was presided over by Mr. Green, the Chief Inspector of the Irish Fisheries.

46479. Was that on behalf of the Agricultural Department?—Yes; it was on a resolution I had proposed and which had been unanimously adopted by the Council of Agriculture in favour of a brand for our Irish cured mackerel. I regret to have to say here to-day, that the inquiry, although it was held at all the principal fishing stations along our seaboard, ended in smoke. Mr. Green, in his report, after that inquiry, pooch-pooched the idea that Irish mackerel should be branded or inspected on leaving the shores of Ireland; but he made no suggestion whatever as to how the great injury that was already done to our Irish-cured fish in America could be remedied. Before going further I wish to hand into you the valuation of the congested area in the Skibbereen electoral division—the valuation, the area, and the population. The area of the congested portion is 28,120 acres; the valuation is £10,191 12s., and the population is 5,799. In the non-congested area within the Skibbereen electoral division the area is 52,746 acres, the valuation is £32,988 19s., and the population is 15,218. I think I am right in including the Urban District of Skibbereen, because that is a portion of my division. The entire area, including that, is 115,566 acres, the valuation is £49,246, and the population is 25,105. The importance of the fishing down in this district may be gauged when I say we have registered in the port of Skibbereen eighty-six large mackerel boats and 635 yaws, and the amount of capital invested in the purchase of these boats, and providing gear amounts to over £60,000.

46480. Are they all Irish boats?—All local boats—not a single foreign boat included in that. The port of Skibbereen may be said to extend from the Galley Head to the mouth of the Kinsale River. That will clearly show how deeply this part of the country is involved in the fishing industry. There are three causes at the present moment retrenching on the most important branch of our deep sea fisheries, that is, the curing of mackerel for the American market. The first cause is the excessive tariff which the American Government levy on fish sent from Ireland into the United States. They levy eight shillings per barrel on every barrel of cured Irish mackerel; and last year we sent from the shores of Ireland 70,000 barrels of cured Irish mackerel, and into the Treasury of the United States the large sum of £56,000 went out of it. If that £56,000 could remain at home in the pockets of our people—hard-working Irish fishermen—what a fillip it would give to the industry! The reason why I introduce this to-day is that I consider the present a most opportune time to raise the question. At this moment the Government of the United States and that of England are in international communication over the

fisheries along the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada. The Newfoundland people and the Canadians are resenting the invasion of the American fishermen into their fishing grounds. They consider it is perfectly unfair for the American Government to send up their boats, and then, when the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders send down their fish, that that fish is taxed on their entry into the United States. The question is of so much importance that at the late Colonial Conference in London it was raised by Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland. As I introduced the question of the Colonial Conference, is not it extremely remarkable that when England invited all the countries under her sway to send their Premiers and representative men to a Conference in London, poor Ireland, as usual, was left out in the cold? As regards this important question of the fisheries, what did all the Colonies and their representatives send to England for? They sent them to get new markets for their wares, and to show where they could dispose of the products of their industries in a profitable manner; and here in Ireland, that has the produce of all these Colonies dumped on her shores, and not a single word about her at that Conference.

46481. The tariff is eight shillings per barrel; how much is the price of a barrel?—Last year unfortunately the price fell to eight and a half dollars, whereas the price of Norwegian fish went up to fourteen. Eight and a half dollars is thirty-six shillings for a barrel of Irish fish, and if you take fourteen shillings for the barrel for the salt and other expenses, and eight shillings to pay the United States Government, what have you left for the Irish fishermen?

46482. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are exceedingly anxious that that large sum of money which goes to America for import duty should be expended in Ireland for the advantage of the fishermen who catch the mackerel?—Yes; I introduce the question because it is on the verge of settlement. At the present time there are negotiations going on between Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and the American Government on this point, and I want to say that if they give the privilege to the Canadians and to Newfoundland fish to enter duty-free, we are bound to get the same privilege. Sir Robert Bond, in his speech, said that when the prohibitive import duty is removed the restrictions imposed by the Bait Act of 1877 will cease to be enforced by Newfoundland; and if free access is given to the American market to fish from Canada and Newfoundland, Newfoundland will give the fishermen of the United States free access to her unrivalled bait supplies, but that that would not be done as long as Newfoundland and Canada were debared from the American market by prohibitive tariffs. Now, I may add, this is the time to raise the question with the Government. They cannot say that at the present time our mackerel is not British fish, and they should make some effort to induce the United States to extend to Ireland whatever facilities are given to Newfoundland and Canada.

46483. You think that any demand which the Government make on behalf of the Colonies should be made *per passu* for Ireland?—Certainly.

46484. Would not you think that we have some

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reason for considering that the Irish demand rests on stronger grounds. Could you not say to America that Ireland imports a great deal of meat without any duty, and a great deal of machinery without any duty, and consequently is entitled to get a remission of the duty on such an Irish product as mackerel?—There is no doubt you are right; but considering the commercial position of America, we have only to try and get for Ireland the best we can. They would not, I suppose, yield to a direct appeal, though I believe they should. We here, in Ireland, contribute greatly to the American Markets, and if for no other grounds alone they should consider the claim of the Irish fishermen on this point.

46483. And they might also consider the claims of the country from which the blood and snow came to build up America to such a large extent; you consider the Government should prove that point?—Yes.

46486. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Suppose you brought it before your members of Parliament?—It is only within the last few days I was able to get the facts so as to be able to put them in an intelligible form before this Commission. I thought it right to raise this question here. I have no doubt whatever it is a question which should be taken up by the Irish members and by everybody having an interest in the country, or in one of the few existing industries that we have. The next cause is the unfavourable conditions under which the fish is cured. At present it is almost impossible to have quality, when the fish is cured along the open pier head. What I would ask of this Commission would be, if you have not the money at your disposal, to press the Government to give a grant to fix on all our fishing centres suitable sheds whereby the fish can be properly cured, and under sanitary conditions. That is one important adjunct of the fisheries, because if the fish in the first stage is badly handled it is impossible to have a good article afterwards.

46487. If the fish trade pays why does not private enterprise do all that?—There is no much uncertainty in connection with the fishing business, but at the same time I do not think there would be any risk in doing what is asked, as I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the small buyers, that they would be only too happy to pay for such accommodation. At present the cost of labour, the cost of herrings, and the tariff to America are so great that if you put on any more expense there will be scarcely anything left. The third cause, and I consider the most important point, if we are to preserve our trade with America, is the absolute necessity of having a brand and inspection for our fish.

46493. That is the point you brought before this Inquiry, was not it?—I would like to read an extract of evidence which was given before this Commission down in another part of Ireland, by Mr. Green. Mr. Green said that some cures had unfortunately sent across staff so badly cured that it gave a bad name to the whole of the Irish fish, while there were others who sent fish to the American market so well cured as it was possible. Are we to let the same uncertainty arise that was in America last year—cabbages flashed across—it was utterly impossible to dispose of the Irish mackerel. Thousands of barrels remained unsold. I don't want to take up the time of the Commission to-day by recapitulating the case I made out when I moved that resolution at the Council of Agriculture in Dublin, which was unanimously adopted, and was supported by representatives from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Waterford, and Cork; but I hand in as portion of my evidence, the statement made before the Council of Agriculture.

46488. What was the reason Mr. Green over-ruled this application?—I carefully studied the four paragraphs where he summed up the result of his inquiry; and I can find really no reason. For the information of the Commission, as you did not see this perhaps, I will read them out. Summing up the result of the whole inquiry, Mr. Green said it would seem clear, first, as regards herrings the Scotch herring brand does not furnish any precedent applicable to herrings cured in Ireland, which have got a reputation in foreign markets, and usually fetch higher prices than herrings branded or unbranded from other places. That is not really a fact, because in the great herring county of Donegal I find that evidence was given in favour of this brand. It is a question here affecting thousands of people. If this American

fishing industry should go to the wall our workmen along the sea will be filled with old people, and the young people will have to emigrate. In Donegal you look evidence from one gentleman. I will only quote one paragraph—the evidence of Mr. James O'Donnell, &c., given at Buncopport. He states:—"In proof of the good quality of the Donegal herrings it may be mentioned they fetch by far the highest price in all foreign markets, and this being the fact that this fish from Donegal, when sold under a discreditable name, as they are sold, without a Government brand, which is a guarantee of quality, secured over the fish that is market, the top price, all the cures round our coast are most anxious to submit our fish to Government inspection, and to have them thus branded." That certainly shows that the cures of herrings up to Donegal are as anxious as the bulk of the cures of the mackerel are to have them branded. The second paragraph of Mr. Green's report is this: As regards mackerel, the advantages, if any, to be derived from a Government system of branding Irish mackerel, would be, at best, slight, and might even then result in certain disadvantages. These—(1) that any advantages that might be gained could be easily well secured by the voluntary adoption by the bulk of a system of grading the fish in packing, according to size and quality. (2) That the Irish mackerel trade would not be prepared to meet the cost of the system, as is done by the herring trade in the case of the herrings branded in Scotland. As far as this is concerned there is no doubt whatever that the cures along the seaboard would be prepared to pay a share. They stated so in evidence here. I put through this project you will find that they did so altogether object, but they looked naturally to the Government for assistance in this respect; and by considering it the duty of the Government with a great industry such as this, capable of further development to assist it financially. They conclude, on this question, that the Government should provide a great portion of the funds. If Mr. Green would not recommend them to give all that money, why did not he, for experiment's sake, as he said fourteen years ago he was in favour of branding Irish mackerel, why did not he test it, and say—"We will have a brand, and give an opportunity to those who wish to have a Government brand; then the buyers will consider they will do better when they are branded up, once they knew they had gone Government supervision of the packing and branding of the fish, and warranting them with the official brand, when sending them to America." I have no doubt whatever, if that were tried, they would adopt the brand, because when the article is good it would command the market. Why do the Scotch stick to the herring brand? It was established in 1809; from that day to this the branding of herrings has gone on. I had got the privilege of branding in 1829; it was taken away in 1829. From that up to the present the fishermen of Ireland are permitted to look out for themselves, and to knock about from one Board to the other—The Board of Navigation, the Board of Irish Revenue, and at this moment, without any dissent whatsoever, they are under the care of two Boards, and I for one would prefer to remain under the care of one Board.

46490. Did they know what the cost of branding for barrel was?—It was held out by Mr. Green as a sort of bogey towards the buyers; but I say that it is the duty of the Government—say we had 100,000 barrels of mackerel leaving Ireland—that would not be too much, considering that we had over 70,000 last year—and at 4d. a barrel, that would realise £1,800; add to that a couple of thousand pounds, and the difficulty would be met. Since 1829 we have not had a technically trained inspector. All the Irish inspectors we had were rascals, emigrants, or somebody else—people that knew nothing whatever about the industry. Only for the blessing of God we would not have had any fisheries left to-day.

46491. Mr. O'NEILL.—A few years ago you got a grant of £5,000 under the Marine Works Act?—Yes.

46492. How was that expended? It was expended to provide the Island of Cape Clear with a harbour of refuge. I am glad to say that the works are now completed, and that the poor people who have lived their whole savings in that island, can now set in peace in their beds when the storm comes on, knowing that their vessels and property are safe. I would be very glad that some such contribution would come



along here, because along our seaboard here there is a lot of money required to be laid out. The first money we got was what you stated. We got the assent of the Government and the Congested Districts Board for a grant of £220 for Crow Head the other day, and £25 for a road; but that is only one of the many places along the seaboard in the County Cork, which is so largely coasted with the fishermen. Docks at Trillick where there is a race of these landy fishermen, there is no landing-stage. They have to wade into the water to bring in their boats. Now, on the western end of Shirkinn Island, where they are curing mackerel under the greatest difficulties, they require a slip or landing-stage. My colleague, Mr. Hurley, on the Cork County Council, will give you evidence of the wants of another district that is long neglected.

45493. Mr. SWANSTON.—Of course you are aware generally of the restrictions that would be imposed upon the curers in their operations by adopting a brand; are they willing to undertake these restrictions?—I believe that they generally are, but I consider that in the interests of the poor fishermen and the boat-owners, who have borrowed money from the Congested Districts Board, that it is their duty to come to their assistance.

45494. I am asking you with regard to the interests of the fish curers who cure the mackerel themselves. You are aware that the brand is only given with regard to the herrings after strict inspection and strict regulations in curing. My question to you is would the Irish mackerel curers undertake the same sort of supervision and the same sort of restrictions as they do in Scotland with regard to the herring?—They would undoubtedly co-operate with any movement for the purpose of curing the fish properly.

45495. But the fish must be landed within a certain time, and must not lie over-night, and must be dealt with immediately without stopping, and the men who ultimately handle them have to superintend such operation. Every fish has to be measured, they have to be carefully selected in sizes, they have to be sorted, and lie for a certain length of time; then they are finally inspected. Would the mackerel curers in Ireland undertake the same sort of thing provided it was to get a brand?—I cannot speak for the entire, but I certainly say that the small curers would, and they are the backbone of the industry, because the large curer is a curer in Manchester or some other large centre, and can go any place he wishes, and then what would become of the boat owners or the fishermen; but I believe they would co-operate in every possible way to put the fish properly out of their hands, and they would find it would be to their advantage.

45496. You mention the fact that you were willing to leave the question of the brand voluntarily to the market?—Yes; first as an experiment, as so much depends on opinion, I would not press in that direction any number of buyers; but I would first test it, and the volume of opinion in the country is that we should have a brand, and restore to the Irish fish their character in America. If we are to continue losing ground in that market we have no other market. Your herrings in Scotland can be sold in Russia and Germany and several foreign markets, but the Irish-cured mackerel has no other market in the world except America, and if that is closed against us our interest is annihilated.

45497. I agree perfectly with you as regards that; I am only anxious to know what was the motive that led Mr. Green and his colleague rather to discourage that at this stage; there is the question of expense; you found very largely on this analogy of the herring brand in Scotland; of course, you are aware that the herring brand in Scotland is purely voluntary?—I know that perfectly well, that in the year 1896 1,250,000 barrels in Scotland were not branded, but they branded half a million.

45498. Then there is the question of payment; you also know it pays itself in Scotland, with a surplus every year; half the fishing piers in Scotland have been built out of the surplus of the branding, after it paid all its own expenses, with £1 a barrel?—I believe that thoroughly, but we say this—I have been reading up the history of the fisheries in both countries—without the slightest disparegament, Scotland has become Scotland because it has got funds and been so favoured in matters relating to fishing.

45499. This is purely voluntary, and the money we get for fishing harbours in Scotland was raised

by the boats themselves and paid by the fish-curers?—Yes, but they are many years doing that, and it is only now that we are putting our house in order. As far as Ireland is concerned we had up technically trained inspectors. You cannot turn us to take charge of an hospital; I am not a doctor.

45500. I dare say the question was there was no settled policy with regard to fishing in Ireland consistently carried out; there was a sporadic effort here and there?—Yes, exactly; it was without a head. My idea is it should be put into shape; this is one of the means by which it can be put into shape, and nobody can say that the Government or the Congested Districts Board is taking an arbitrary course when it is left voluntary. My idea is if you apply the test you will find that it is so; that it is wrong to say that it should be shelved by an official against the great volume of opinion of the country.

45501. Reading up the evidence given before these inquiries I find some misrepresentations as regards Scotland—for instance, that the brand was not popular, the Scotch people are a hard-headed people; they are not going to pay 4d. on every barrel that is presented, and continue to do it for 100 years unless it pays them—when you pay 4d. more for a barrel of herrings and get two shillings more in the market for it on that account, clearly you can see the advantage of that?—Yes.

45502. Do you think that the curing of mackerel in Ireland has been deteriorating—that the curing is not as good as it used to be?—There was a bad example shown here some time ago: Permacoe boats came up to our shores and caught mackerel with a mesh 2½ inches wide. That class of mackerel has a very bad effect. Our fishermen before they came used 3-inch meshes, but in consequence of that mesh and the demand and all that the poor people had to follow, and there is no doubt whatever about the result that it has had a very bad effect.

45503. That would affect the size of the mackerel, but in curing do they put them in sizes?—No, but the grading would have to come with the inspection. When I was in the trade sending away fish to England, if we had ten small mackerel in half a box the whole box was destroyed, and its name was ruined.

45504. That is one of the points—selecting the sizes?—Yes. Another point with reference to the mackerel trade is our spring mackerel season is definitely a thing of the past. With the enormous quantity of trawled fish dumped into England by steam trawlers—ten or eleven million tons—the big prices realised formerly by spring mackerel in England are a thing of the past. Our spring fishing is growing lighter year after year. It happens often that after a week or a fortnight prices drop, and unless they turn and cure for America the boats have to remain idle.

45505. I think it is a very fortunate opening for you—the trade with America?—Yes, if we had not that it would stop mackerel fishing. As a matter of fact, French boats come over here and fish outside the three mile limit, but it is impossible to send fresh or cured mackerel into France as the duty there is sixteen shillings per barrel; we have only the sea market, and that is America.

45506. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would only suggest that the brand should be voluntary?—At present, I think on the volume of evidence that was given by the curers and fishermen and those interested in this part of the country, that it should not be shelved altogether, as Mr. Green has done in his report, but that we should have it established there and give them an opportunity, and lead on those who would not adopt inspection and branding to find that the fish would not realise the same prices as the others, and they would be very glad to fall in with the new system; and it is unfair to Ireland to say that an industry should not be safeguarded. We have a trade mark now to safeguard other branches of industry, and we know that the fishing should be protected in the same respect. There is one other important matter to which I would wish to draw attention; it is this—some years ago the Government gave a free grant to extend the railway from Slievebreena to Baltimore. That was for the purpose of developing the fisheries down at that important fishing station. £20,000 were available; but unfortunately the line was not completed; it was taken to within three or four hundred yards of deep water, and the effect that was intended could not be carried out. The fish have to be jolled and carried out,

July 18, 1907.

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whom if they had the railway down to the deep water and a pier, they could have the fish board and brought into Skibbereen and the other towns and villages along the coast; in fact it would be the greatest advantage if it can be done. It is a project I believe that would benefit the fisheries in a great degree. I hope this Commission will use its influence to have the Government give the balance. At that time we had no chance of linking up the lines in the South of Ireland, but thanks to his lordship, Dr. Kelly, who raised a great agitation to link up the lines in the South of Ireland, we had a Bill carried through Parliament. That Bill justifies the hope that we had here in the South of Ireland that we would have communication with Dublin and the great markets at the other side. It is understood that this communication will be carried out immediately; if so the missing link of the line from Cork to Baltimore is the three or four hundred yards that are wanting down at Baltimore.

46507. You say the Government promised a certain sum for this work?—At the time the line was completed; it was a great pity that after the Government had spent £60,000 on the project they did not complete it. Mr. Balfour gave £60,000 as a free grant to make this railway, nine miles from Skibbereen.

46508. What is the estimated expenditure?—£10,500—there would have to be a pier in connection with it.

46509. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That would bring your railway system down to the deep water pier?—Yes, you could get in at the North Wall, in Dublin, and come down and view the beauties of Carbery's Hundred Isles. The Congested Districts Board agreed to give £3,500.

46510. That is one substantial indication that in their opinion the work would be a valuable one?—They recognised the fact. On October 15th, 1904, they wrote acknowledging receipt of my letter of the 18th inst., and informed me that the pier at Baltimore in connection with the railway would cost £10,000, and they would give a contribution of one-third provided the remaining two-thirds are contributed by the Board of Works and the railway company.

46511. Is it a fact that about that time the absence of through communication at Cork was the great obstacle to the continuation of this work?—Yes, that was the fatal objection.

46512. You have stated now owing to the action of the Bishop of Ross that that obstacle will be removed?—Yes.

46513. And that there is a prospect that the through communication will be a reality soon?—Certainly, it is on the Statute Book. The Government are giving a substantial contribution, and the Cork and Brandon Railway are giving £15,000, and the Cork Harbour Board £10,000. This shows the reality about it when the local companies are investing their moneys in it.

46514. Is not there some great English company concerned in it?—The Great Western.

46515. Don't you think now the time has arrived for making the project of the deep water pier at Baltimore a very live one?—Yes. I have no doubt about it we would have some of the American liners call and the mails dropped at Baltimore. There are persons of the coast line from here to Courtenasherry that require attention, and there is no possibility of getting grants for piers and slips or improving the condition of the people in any way unless it is established as congested.

46516. Are there any farms that would be available for the enlargement of holdings in this district?—In the constituency I represent I regret to say that we have no unencumbered lands in the hands of the landlord. There is a tenant farmer in Castlehaven who is in possession of 500 acres of land, and I believe if he got a satisfactory price he would let us have the land.

46517. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is it residential?—It is; he has two or three dairy farms, and is residing on one portion of it himself, but he is working the entire of it under the dairy system. As to the history of it—fifty years ago there was a terrible roosting out of the people here, entire townlands were roosting out, and the land was handed over to one single person. Round Skibbereen here suffered to a great extent in that respect. Now it would be a great advantage and satisfaction to have the descendants of some of those

people whose houses were actually burned out from restored back to the land.

46518. Do you think that these 500 acres could be acquired?—Yes, he informed me that if he got a reasonable and fair price he would be prepared to negotiate with the Congested Districts Board.

46519. Is the farm situated within a selected area?—It is exactly in the centre of the congested area.

46520. On the borders of the farm, I take it, there are many small cottages on holdings that need enlargement?—There is no doubt; furthermore, there is great emigration from that. The young men, the third parish, farmers' sons and labourers, have to go. If these men, who are thoroughly able to till the soil and work it, got a chance of being still at home, they would give up going to America.

46521. Are there any farms on the rest of the seaboard of Cork eastward towards Cominestown?—Mr. Hurley will give evidence on that point. There is one other important question I wish to draw attention to. We have in the vicinity of Carbery a most important industry—the Benduff Slate Quarries. It is in existence, and has been worked for about fifty years. The slate is of splendid quality. At the present time, as you are aware, 4½ millions of money have been passed for the erection of labourer's cottages in Ireland—25,000 of them are to be built, and it would be a great advantage to have such a quarry that is capable of further development as a large output; if it got assistance so as to provide machinery up to date to develop it a little more it would be the means of keeping many at home in Ireland. There was over £30,000 worth of slate came into the South of Ireland. I had a conversation with the managing director of the quarry, and he states he would be prepared to take £800 for his machinery, and £500 for development, and this would give reasonable interest for the money; but at the present moment there are only £3,000 due to the quarry, though the royalties and fee-simple are £10,000 and his development cost £17,000 now, but is £27,000. He said at the present moment, with the old machinery available, he could only employ 15 or 16 men; he is not at all able to fulfil the order that are pouring in; and he is confident that with improved machinery he would be able to give employment to 50 or 60 men.

46522. Is this a private company?—It is a family company, James Swanton, Limited. If you saw any way to communicate with him, you will get all the information possible.

46523. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is it paying at present? It is paying as a matter of course, but the condition is this: unfortunately in Ireland for industrial purposes it is very hard to get advances in the bank. They would rather send over to London and let it invested over there at 3 per cent, whereas a good solid industry in Ireland cannot get financial support. They are rather afraid of the venture. I rather think Irish money should get a chance of being invested at home.

46524. If it was a good paying concern would there be any difficulty in getting money advanced?—The banks have this way of seeing things.

46525. I don't mean banks?—This is a private company. I have no interest whatever in connection with the matter; we are trying to start new industries under great difficulties; when we have at all established industry we should try the best we can to promote it.

46526. The only question is why should the Government be asked to do what private enterprise ought to do itself?—As far as an industry such as the Benduff Quarry is concerned, that would be a public benefit; it did give large employment in the past in that district; there were far more employed. An accident occurred there some eight or ten years ago, a great portion of it fell in; six or eight men were killed; and from that day it slackened a bit. I have no doubt whatever if the Congested Districts Commission would interest itself in the matter something might be done. I saw that they bought townlands in the West of Ireland, and they buy estates by the acre, and we would be thankful if something could be done for Cork.

46527. Mr. O'Kelly.—Considering the way in which England struggled Irish industries in the past do you think it unreasonable to ask restriction?—It is not; on the contrary, if we were getting three or four millions a year for the next fifty years we would not get back what they took from us.

46538. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is not it true that the state quarry not only gives employment, but that the existence of these quarries has very much to do with the creditable character of the houses one sees from Shillbreen on towards Lough Inel? Undoubtedly, if that quarry was not in existence and

another up at Drimoleague, the poor people round here would not be able to have the fine houses that your lordship admired this morning. The Bandon estates are on all the houses, and were it not for that you would see in this district the old thatch still.

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46539. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are a member of the Cork County Council, and are nominated by the Shillbreen Rural District Council to give evidence?—Yes. I wish first to refer to Glendore harbour. It is a beautiful sheet of water. At the Glendore side of it a pier was erected a considerable number of years ago. For trading purposes it is almost useless. In a southerly wind no vessel can lie with safety near it. It is used chiefly for curing mackerel. There is very little cargo discharged there. There is an occasional coal cargo. In order to bring the mackerel to the harbour the fish has to be all taken out of the fishing boat and brought into a small yard and unloaded at the pier and again handled there. This handling the fishermen tell me—and I believe it to be the case—causes considerable deterioration in the quality of the fish, and makes the process of a perfect curing more difficult.

46540. Of course it is tedious too?—Yes. What the people all there want is the creation of a quay a little way from Glendore where the fishing vessels can come alongside at any state of the tide. This could be done cheaply. The ground there is suitable, and it would not cost a great deal, I think. The fishing boats could come alongside and land their catches and go off to sea at once.

46541. There is a pier at present?—There is a pier. 46542. You suggest it is in the wrong place?—For sheltering small boats and that kind of thing it is useful, but it is absolutely useless for trade. The mackerel are being cured on it, and that is practically the whole of its use at present.

46543. It could not be enlarged or lengthened?—The fishermen there say it would never be made to meet the requirements of the place. The proper way is to erect a pier a little distance away from that in a more sheltered place. That will also have the advantage of allowing the fishing fleet to come alongside at any stage of the tide and discharge their catches.

46544. What is the extent of the fishing in that harbour? are there many boats?—Thirty-five boats.

46545. All local boats?—No, about half that number I believe, about eighteen boats belong to two Manx companies. All the others are local boats. The Manx companies' boats are all manned by local fishermen. There are no strange fishermen there at all. They are all manned by local men.

46546. What made the herring fishing go down in this part of the world; it was a good trade at one time?—I have not sufficient experience to be able to give an opinion of any value on that.

46547. It seems to have disappeared altogether down here?—Herrings have been taken off Glendore, beautiful large herrings; I saw them sold out my way.

46548. You say mackerel is the great fishing here?—Yes. At the other side of Glendore harbour, the Unionhall side, there is a quay that was built twenty or twenty-five years ago. It is also used as a cutting station, and for discharging cargo, and it is entirely inadequate for the requirements of the fish-curing alone. I was speaking this morning to two fish merchants from Unionhall, and they said that the pier could be very cheaply enlarged to give them more space for their operations, and they asked me to press on the Commission that some money be expended on the place to enlarge the quay. There is a piece of friction between the present quay and a jutting rock, which could be cheaply taken in, and would give plenty of space for curing operations. It is jutting out into the water near the channel. The channel is not deep. The channel also requires to be dredged so as to allow steamers of 300 tons burden to come up and discharge coal and other commodities. At present they have to wait for high water to come.

46549. Is this under the Suggested Districts Board?—No. There is no portion of the coast scheduled as occupied between Castletown harbour and Courtmacsherry, though in that district the general opinion

prevails that it would have been scheduled were it not for the fact that there are one or two large farms in the district.

46550. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They run up the valuation?—Quite so, and there are not many people living on those farms. Leap, at the head of Glendore harbour, is also a place where a little trading is being done. There is a great deal of sand discharged there. The sand is dredged in the harbour. The owners of two lighters that are being worked in the place tell me that they discharge from 100 to 150 lighters of sand there yearly, and if they had proper quay accommodation and a good harbour, they could discharge considerably more than that, and would have a market for it. The channel going up to Leap is closed in, and in order to have any vessels of any reasonable size, say nine or ten foot draught, they would require to be floated into it on top of a high spring tide; and any counter draught less than that is not of very much use. So we think that the channel up to Leap ought to be dredged, and a quay there which belongs, or did belong to the state quarry company, ought to be improved and enlarged. Cargoes of coal and maize are discharged at Leap. Glendore and Unionhall are on each side of the harbour, a mile or two from the sea. Leap is further on up towards the head of the harbour. What they require at Unionhall is to have the pier enlarged. It has a narrow band jutting out into the channel, which channel wants deepening, and there is only room for one vessel to lie there. It cannot well discharge at the end of it because it is narrow. I am not quite sure of its width. It is not much wider than the court-house. They have to come up with the tide to discharge. They want a T-piece put at the head of the pier to give greater space for discharging cargoes, and also to relieve the pressure that exists and to give space for the fish-curing.

46551. Is that district scheduled?—No. 46552. For the same reason, I suppose?—For the same reason.

46553. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think the fishing trade would increase if all these extra facilities were given?—I cannot say that it would increase the quantity of the fish, but I know that it would be prosecuted with greater industry, and I dare say when those facilities were used the catches of fish would be a great deal larger; and they could devote more time to fishing. Now they have to devote a lot of time to discharging the catch, and very often they are late in returning to the fishing grounds.

46554. Your next point, I think, is railways?—There is an agitation in Rosscarbery, Glendore, Leap, and Unionhall to connect Clonsilla with deep water in Glendore harbour. I attended a meeting held in Unionhall in support of that about a year ago, and the one opinion at that meeting, which was a very representative one—shopkeepers and others from Shillbreen and Unionhall and the district there, and a considerable number of country people and gentlemen interested in the development of the place—that a railway ought to be constructed from Clonsilla to the deep-water pier at Glendore harbour, and the quay which I suggested a while ago should be made can be utilised for this purpose, and the railway could be made to run this way and take in the catches of fish from the boats.

46555. How far is the proposed railway?—From Clonsilla, about fourteen miles.

46556. A light railway?—It should be the usual gauge, the Cork and Bandon gauge. Anything else would not be much good.

46557. Would you be prepared to give a baronial guarantee to that?—I think not.

46558. You think you have enough guarantee?—Yes. Portion of the district through which this line would run is already paying a guarantee for the extension of the Cork and Bandon line to Courtmacsherry. People all over into Ross are paying that and don't want a double loss for railways.

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46540. Do you mean from Skibbereen to Schull?—There is a small patch of country between Leap and a little beyond Rosebery that is not paying for either, but the charge for the Schull and Skibbereen line extends to Leap, and for the eastern side extends almost into Ross, though the intervening district, five or six miles across, is not paying for it.

46550. Have you any knowledge of the cost of the railway from Schull to Skibbereen?—Yes. I think the paid up capital is £37,000. That would be £4,000 a mile, practically.

46551. Mr. O'KELLY.—That was for absolute construction?—For construction and rolling stock.

46552. There was very little for the purchase of land?—No. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which that line is constructed. The contractor got out of it very lightly. There was very inferior and unsuitable rolling stock put on it, which had to be changed by the guaranteeing area soon after the construction of the line. At one time the railway was actually idle for want of rolling stock.

46553. Under whose supervision was it constructed?—The grand jury and the county surveyor.

46554. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have no doubt that £4,000 a mile would be an extravagant sum for a line constructed along a highway?—I am not an expert, but I believe it is extravagant. The contractor boasted publicly afterwards that he made a good lot of money out of it here. If this connection that is suggested is made it will go through the district where those slate quarries are. Mr. Sheehy said some time ago he believed the Benduff quarries were worked for fifty years. I believe they were worked for considerably over a century. I myself saw as many as 200 men working in them. I know that the way in which the common labourers were paid was twelve shillings weekly, and the work was done by contract. So that they were drawing weekly wages, and any additional money due to them was paid up at the end of the month, which would very often amount to £2 a man.

46555. Mr. O'KELLY.—Over-time?—No. The rock was removed at so much a cubic yard. The ground cleared by these men was measured, and twelve shillings a week was given to maintain them. They were paid so much per yard, and any excess was paid at the end of the month. It often amounted to £2 at the end of the month. The same rule prevailed with regard to the skilled labourers who quarried the rock and split it up into slates. They were paid fifteen shillings a week. Their excess earnings over that at the end of the month often amounted to over £3 or £3 10s. a month for each man. They worked in gangs of a dozen men.

46556. Mr. Sheehy tells us that there are only sixteen men in that quarry now?—I think there would not be more than a score.

46557. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How was that brought about?—That was brought about from the failure of Shaw, who was president of the Munster Bank when it got smashed. Shaw owned half of the quarry at the time and the Swanton family the other half.

46558. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—So that that catastrophe had serious results for the quarry?—Decidedly. At that time there was the most up-to-date machinery working in the place. There were two fine steam engines and another steam engine had been brought on the ground prepared to be erected. In consequence of that it was never erected and it was sold for scrap iron a short time ago. There were at that time twenty-two or twenty-three sawing tables for sawing up the blocks as they left the quarry before they came into the hands of the men who split them into slates.

46559. As a consequence, the bank's collapse resulted in the quarry never being worked by up-to-date machinery?—The up-to-date machinery was in progress at the time of the disaster. The failure of the bank shortened the capital of the quarry and the funds to pay the workers. Consequently the work began to dwindle. Finally the quarry was taken over altogether by the Munster Bank to recoup themselves for their loss. During the time it was being worked by the Munster Bank still greater loss occurred and a cliff fell down. It was stated at the time that a million tons of rock fell into it. There were eight men killed in it, the bodies of five of whom still remain buried there. I assisted myself in taking out the other three, and in taking out a man alive who was buried some

hours in it. At that time the quarries were a hot paying concern, and I saw drawing to the quay of Leap, distant about three and a half miles, three horses every day of the year, for years and years, each horse drawing three tons of slate daily, and when these would be a rock perhaps fifteen horses more would have to be engaged, and I have seen vessels waiting there for their cargo, and thousands of tons of slate shipped off that way at a time. If this railway were made it will put by the gate of that quarry and that quarry will be an excellent feeder for it. I know in the locality that it tenant facilities were given plenty of private capital would flow into the place and work it, and, of course, perhaps a Government grant may help it, but I think capital would flow more freely into it were it not for the difficulties of marketing the slate. It is interesting to note what happened in reference to the Glenties railway station is very difficult of access. To bring slates to that station it would be necessary to cart them up a very steep hill. The railway company gave the quarry company the privilege of loading their slates at a small siding, more easily approached, near the town. That siding is about one mile from the quarry. The company loaded the slates there, and they were taken up to Cork at a much a wagon. The railway company, in their desire to promote Irish industries, thought they were giving too great a privilege to the quarry company and refused to allow them to load their slates at this siding any longer, with the result that the company had to cart the slates to Skibbereen, a distance of eleven miles, and pay a railway rate of fifty-three miles from Skibbereen to Cork instead of thirty-two miles, from Glenties to Cork, and if slate is got from that quarry now, or the neighbouring quarries—for there is another quarry also at work there—say slates for Cork have to be brought in here to Skibbereen and rail from Skibbereen to Cork. Benduff quarry is within forty-two miles of Cork, and in order that the slate may be sent to Cork it has to go a journey of sixty-four miles.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Those facts should be brought before the Railway Commission.

46560. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have any steps been taken to give effect to what the Chairman has now suggested as to bringing the necessary transport facilities before the Railway Commission?—No, I think not; not that I am aware of. Prison Cove is a little cove within the harbour at Glenties, near the harbour's mouth. There are some yards there in which the men prosecute the line fishing. There is no landing stage or shelter and the place is very badly in need of some little shelter for the boats. They have to haul the boats by brute force up to the land when there is a storm, and it should be within the power of the Congested Districts Board or some similar body to give grants to help places such as Prison Cove.

46561. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I am afraid that the powers of the Congested Districts Board would have to be extended considerably to meet all these requirements?—We think in that district that it is only stone that we are neglected so long. The use is to be said about Cow Cove, which is a wild place up to the sea, two or three miles from Glenties. What I say about Cow Cove would also apply to Haul Harbour. I was asked by the people of that place to try to get some body to build a landing stage to facilitate them in some way in carrying on their business. Both these places are just as barren as the others. Not a stone has been moved to assist them to bring in catches of fish, and, etc. They have to haul up their boats by main force from the sterns. As it was no good approaching the Congested Districts Board I approached the Department of Agriculture. The Department at once promised to send down an inspector. The inspector came down early in January, 1904, and inspected the place, and he was so struck by the neglected manner in which he found things to be and by the number of boats and the number of men who were working those boats that he saw in the place that he told me before he left that he would have no hesitation in recommending the Department to give a grant. On the 13th of January, 1904, they wrote that with regard to the place of procedure with the County Surveyor for the harbour works if steps had not already been

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taken they would be glad if we would wait a week, as they hoped within that period to be in a position to suggest a more direct line of action. The meeting of the County Council was to be held on the 21st of January. I wrote Mr. Green drawing his attention to the fact that the meeting was to be held and hurrying him up, and on the 19th of January I got this letter: "Having given the matter of procedure in pier cases due consideration we have decided as follows. No further steps can be taken until the County Council acts as officially to consider the provision of landing facilities at the places in question. Now that the merits of the case are known we are prepared, on being asked, to send our engineers to survey and make plans and specifications which would be submitted to the Council with an offer and subject to any alterations that might be mutually agreed upon." At a meeting of the County Council held on the 21st I proposed a resolution that the Department of Agriculture be requested to consider these plans—

"That we request the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland to consider the provision of landing facilities at Cow Cove, Trillick, and Blind Harbour, and to state what contribution the Department will give towards defraying the cost of said facilities." That resolution was passed. Here is the reply as regards one of these places from the Department of Agriculture. It is dated the 14th of May, 1894, and is addressed to the Secretary to the County Council:—"Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 23rd of January and resolution of the Cork County Council therein embodied, we have to request that you will submit to your County Council the enclosed plans for improving the landing facilities at Blind Harbour, and to inform you that this Department are prepared to contribute two-thirds of the estimated cost of executing these works on condition that the County Council provide the remaining one-third, say, £274, and that the improvements are carried out under arrangements which would make it clear that it is a county undertaking."

45562. Mr. O'KEAR.—What is the legal difficulty in the way that is referred to in your report of evidence?—I am informed that the legal difficulty is that under the Local Government Act the Department of Agriculture have not got any powers to co-operate with the County Council for the erection of this thing. I am told that that is the difficulty.

45563. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say there is a difficulty and you have not had anything further done about it?—Yes.

45564. Mr. STEWART.—What has been the result of that?—When the Department promised two-thirds of the whole I brought the matter before the County Council, and it had to come twice before them. I brought it on in May and it had to come on again in September, and it was passed both times, and we asked for tenders for the construction of the work, and I will send to you a letter now which will explain to you fully why it was not done. It was written by the Secretary of the County Council to the Department on the 23rd of September, 1894:—"Sir,—Referring to yours of the 14th of May last in reference to the construction of a pier and suitable landing place at Blind Harbour, Skibbereen rural district, I beg to inform you that the proposals submitted by the Cork County Council have approved of the plans prepared by your department and have agreed to contribute one-third of the estimated cost, namely, £222. As tenders will be considered for the execution of the work at the adjourned meeting of the proposals committee on the 6th prox. I shall be glad to receive the Department's contribution before that date." The Department did not reply to that. On the date preceding the day of the meeting, the 5th of October, the Secretary wrote again. While the County Council was actually sitting a wire was received: "The Department regret it is necessary to ask postponement of consideration of Blind Harbour proposals. A legal difficulty has been raised which the Department are endeavoring to have removed." That was followed by this letter on the 18th of October:—"Sir,—Adverting to previous correspondence, I have to state for the information of the Cork County Council that the Department regret that the consideration of the proposed improvements at Blind Harbour must be postponed, as legal difficulties have arisen which the Department are endeavoring to overcome." They are still endeavoring to overcome those difficulties, I daresay. That was the 18th of October, 1894.

45565. Did you hear anything about it since?—I have made inquiries. The legal difficulties still exist.

45566. Do you know what they are?—I have been told that under the Local Government Act the Department has no power to co-operate with County Councils in such matters.

45567. Mr. O'KEAR.—Or that the County Council may not spend certain sums in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture?—I rather think it is the other way about from what Mr. Egan tells me.

Most Rev. Dr. Kelly (Bishop of Ross).—The Department acts under an Act passed in 1899, the year following the Local Government Act, so it is on the part of the County Council that the difficulty arises.

Witness.—The legal adviser to the County Council says that the Council is free to pay the moment the Department pays in the contribution.

Most Rev. Dr. Kelly.—According to his view, is it not in the Local Government Act that the provision is?

Witness.—Perhaps I made a mistake in that, but my opinion already expressed remains the same.

45568. Mr. STEWART.—It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, anyway?—Undoubtedly. Blind Harbour is a very shallow place. When the men go out fishing they have actually to take out ballast on their backs for fifty or sixty yards to ballast their boats, and to throw that ballast overboard and wade ashore with their catches. What I say with regard to Blind Harbour also applies to Cow Cove. The Department sent two plans of improvements at Trillick to the County Council, the estimated cost of one being £1,440 and of the other £1,630, and they are prepared to pay half of those amounts, only for this unfortunate legal difficulty. In the country around there from Dunsanyway, and even further north, along to the sea, there is a great deal of unclaimed land practically useless. There are some places where the land cannot be made useful except for tree-planting, and I think that that ought to be done. Furthermore, I think it would be beneficial in more than one way. It would add to the appearance of the country, and the timber later on would be useful to us, and it would be hoped that it would have some effect on our climate also.

45569. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Don't you think tree-planting might be undertaken by County Councils?—County Councils are very slow to undertake such works until the land is transferred to the tenant. Perhaps that they may be in a position to do something if they can arrange with the tenant. But it would be better that the thing would emanate from an official source. I think a Government Department in the present state of affairs could handle the thing with greater ease than the County Council could. In reference to drainage there are a lot of cut-away bogs that could be made very useful. There are hundreds and hundreds of acres lying valueless that could by reasonable outlay be made useful. As you inquired a while ago, if there was any unclaimed land here that would be available for distribution, I think this land could very easily be made available for distribution, and they would be a source of employment to reclaim and also a perpetual source of employment when reclaimed.

45570. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would have it reclaimed for agricultural purposes?—Decidedly.

45571. You say there is land that might advantageously be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, and there are also tracts of land that would be best employed if trees were planted on them?—That is land incapable of being put into a useful state of cultivation.

45572. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How long would it take before that land was made available for agricultural purposes?—It would not take very long. I have already referred to slate. The place abounds in slate quarries. The Bandon quarry embraces a half-dozen quarries, and it is this kind of slate they have for miles all over the country. There are millions and millions of tons of slates there waiting to be dug up. In Glendown there were extensive mines at one time. Unfortunately they are idle for many years. People who know something about minerals say that there are plenty of minerals still lying there. The little lighthouse outside Glendown Harbour was erected by a local committee about ten years ago, and the light has been maintained altogether up to the present by contributions from the fishing boats and

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from private sources. Some months ago the energetic secretary, Mr. Callinan, got a grant from the Department. The letter is dated the 6th of May, 1906: "Sir—Adverting to your letter of the 21st March last, I have to inform you that the Department will contribute a sum of £5 for three years towards the cost of maintaining the light at Glendore Pier, on condition that it is maintained to the satisfaction of the Department." That is all the contribution we get.

46673a. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is the total expenditure on the light?—I could not be accurate as to that. The present arrangement is that it should be kept lighting for seven months of the year. The light-keeper would have to be paid, and then the light provided, which is a considerable drain on the people who contribute to the maintenance of the light. We think the Department should give a sub-

stantial grant, so that that light could be maintained all the year round.

46673. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How long has it been going on?—For ten years. It was erected by a local committee first in the interests of the fishing fleet, but has become useful for more purposes than that. At that time there was nothing to show the fishing boats outside in the fishing grounds where Glendore Harbour was on a dark night. This light was erected to show where the harbour was. It has been most useful—so useful that almost everyone in the locality contributes something towards its maintenance. It was asked by the fishermen and others interested down there to impress on the Commission the great necessity which exists for giving a reasonable and fair grant towards the maintenance of that light, so that it can be maintained all the year round, and I sincerely hope that that will be done.

Captain RICHARD W. COOPER examined.

Captain  
Richard W.  
Cooper.

46674. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You represent the Landowners' Convention?—Yes. I am not a member of them. I was asked merely to attend as a farmer. I am simply a farmer and nothing else. I have been farming in Cork for twenty-five years.

46675. What district is that in?—Ballinacorney. I live in the Douglas portion of the Cork union, about four miles from Monkstown and twelve from Kinsale.

46676. You are not in a congested district?—No. I have attended more to show the great injustice that would be done to us in the South here by splitting up the grazing lands to any extent. The cattle trade in my part of the country is depending on two markets—the English and the up-country. From soon after Christmas until the English market opens we are kept going by the up-country man entirely. That is, the graziers come down from the upper country and buy our store cattle, and take them away to Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and other counties. We buy them from all round this part of the country. We keep them until they are fit to go forward.

46677. Mr. KAVANAGH.—At what age do you buy them?—I buy them for forward year-and-a-halfs to two-year-olds. My farm is a mixed farm. I sell my cattle chiefly fat, but I am talking of the small farmers round me, who depend entirely on those two markets for selling store cattle.

46677a. At what age do the graziers buy them?—Generally at one-and-a-half year old. From that to two and three years old. It all depends on the part of the country it is taken on to. As a small illustration of the movement of cattle in Ireland, a farm fell into my father's hands in Tipperary. I bought about sixty or seventy cattle in fairs round here—Bandon, Kinsale, Ballinacorney—and sent them up. They were one-and-a-half-year-olds, and cost about £5 to £7. They stayed on the Tipperary farm a year, and did well. My father and I valued them then at £12 10s., and he then took them on to his farm in Westmeath, and they were sold out the following November fat, and they went, I think, at from £12 5s. to £12 10s. That is the history of our cattle trade down there. As regards the up-country man it applies to it all. I know a part of the County Westmeath. The objection to breaking up the grass lands is not so much a question of how it will affect the people there, but the certainty that that land when laid down will be worth perhaps half its value. Our whole object in farming here is to get land into grass, into heart. If we can do that we can do anything with it. We can raise our dairy stock. Cork is a great dairy country. The City of Cork depends on milk. Cows never give milk unless you get the land into heart. I raise about sixty acres of oats. The reason I till is not so much for the purposes of the crop as to renew my land and get it back into grass and into good heart. I only break up land to renew it. There is land in Westmeath that I know, and if you put cattle on it you will see that the bullocks won't fatten. If you break that up you will see that the bullocks won't fatten. It simply goes back, and you will have to take years to get that land back into heart. The land I am talking about has not been broken in the memory of man. I remember as a boy seeing a field of this land broken by a Scotch steward. I remember an old man saying to me, "It won't be the better of that for forty

years," and the field speaks for itself. It is in my brother's possession now. It is a four-acre field. I remember this Scotchman breaking it. I also remember my father having once in his study told me that he had seen a field that was laid out only a stone field. It has never been able to fatten a bullock since. This Scotchman, who did not know anything about farming in this country, came and said that the land wanted breaking. It had a type of it. I suppose it was a natural production of the grass. He said it was all top, and must be broken.

46678. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How many crops did he take off it?—He only took one crop off it then, he considered it was in potatoes the following year, and then he laid it down.

46679. Is breaking the land in any event a proposition that should be pursued?—The object of breaking the land is to get it into heart. We don't ever lay land down here for any other purpose. That a good farmer does not. The poor fellow who is simply trying to do it to get a crop off it is to get the money, but if he does the land pays for it.

46680. You know Meath?—I have been over portions of Meath.

46681. Don't you consider that there are large tracts in the County Meath that are in great need of being broken up?—Not what they call farming tracts.

46682. Let us put the fattening tracts on one side—first class land; let us take second and third class land; from the economic point of view would it be much better to have in under a good system of tillage?—For the purpose of renewing it and getting it back into heart if you consider it out of heart.

46683. Apart from that altogether, merely as to the best return out of the soil, is it not better to have that land under tillage?—Because the return on tillage is very poor; you get such a poor price for oats and barley. I remember growing barley one year. I never grew it again because I saw the terrible dirt that might happen to me. I went to Mr. Lee, who was a farmer, and he bought my barley, and he paid me fourteen shillings a barrel, that is seven shillings a cwt. After he bought it he shook out on the street beautiful-looking barley, and said, "Do you know where that comes from? That comes from Omeau. I have been offered a cargo of that, delivered in Cork at 3s. 6d. a cwt., or 7s. a barrel."

46684. I don't know whether it was Mr. O'Meara who gave evidence on behalf of the Landowners' Convention, but some such witness told me when I asked him on this very subject, that in his opinion the land which was not fattening land would, under a judicious system of tillage, produce far more than it would under grass. He got a judicious system of tillage you must in the first place only till according to your requirements, because to get a judicious system of tillage in the first year you break a field for oats. In the next year you must manure that field under a crop that takes manure like turnips. But if you want and get a second crop of oats into it probably that field would never get the better of it.

46685. Do you know of the seven years' system which is pursued in the North of Ireland?—No.

46686. You have two or three years' grass in the

system in the course of the tillage. Would you be surprised to hear that the farmers working that land would not dream of turning it to grass as a means of earning a livelihood?—Perhaps it would not be good enough to fatten cattle.

4559. Is would not?—But the land I refer to is good enough to do that.

4560. Do you not think that if the land which is not of prime quality for fattening cattle all through the country were divided up into moderate-sized holdings and cultivated under a mixed system of tillage that the amount for your cattle would be a wider one than it is now for your store cattle?—I would not think so, because the people you contemplate bringing in are really very little better than labourers. I consider that farming is a very high art in this country. I consider that a great many of the men you would probably bring in would not know how to handle a plough even.

4561. That is a somewhat different question, if I may say so. No one who would contemplate a great change in the use of Irish land, taking it from a grass into a tillage system, would dream of that except under a very improved system of tillage, such as is pursued on the Continent?—It would want to be; but the men coming from those congested districts would have very little knowledge of that.

4562. Assuming that there is a good system of tillage pursued under competent practical direction, do you, from the economic point of view, the point of view of the best use of land, think that it would be better to have inferior land at all events under a system of tillage?—If you could be sure of the price of the produce you grow. I have known oats as low as four shillings a cwt. in Cork; that is \$4 a ton. At the present moment I think black oats have gone up to about 5s. 1d. or 6s. 2d. If you could be sure of that price I think it would pay, but if it comes down to four shillings it would hardly pay the cost of labour on the land.

4563. Your own contention is that if lands are broken up that are now grazed upon it would be difficult for small occupiers in a county like Cork to be able to dispose of their young stores?—If it was broken up to any extent.

4564. Suppose this second and third class land in Meath and Westmeath is broken do you not see that the green crops produced would be available right away for the infreeding of cattle, and those men whose land is not quite good enough for fattening would then be able, besides the cattle they raised themselves, to take a good many cattle for stall-feeding?—My experience of stall-feeding is that it is a dead loss. I don't stall-feed now. I had to give it up. Suppose you buy a bullock in October or November for the stall; he is five cwt. You put him in the stall for three months. You cannot feed him under ten shillings a week. That is \$5 on to his cost, and if you get the ordinary price at the end of it, that is fifty shillings a cwt., you would not have much profit.

4565. The small farmer would have many advantages. Holding a moderate-sized farm he would work it with the help of his family. It would give employment to his family, and with a little hired labour the farmer would be able to find means of employing hands on such a farm when otherwise they would remain idle?—In my part of the country the farmers' children can get employment. They do get employment. They don't like doing farm work. It is very natural. All round Carrigrohane the girls do lace work. A girl who does lace work does not like doing labouring work. Although they would do it as a complement for me I would not ask them unless very hard pressed. I am loth to ask a lot of them to do it, knowing that the thorns and thistles in their hands would be detrimental to their work afterwards. The lace-making pays them better than the farm work.

4566. It is only such work as hay-making you would propose on a farm for girls?—Fattening turkeys and work like that. But they don't like it. It is very dirty work on the fingers.

4567. You rather like to see the people having leisure that way in the direction of the care of their persons?—Exactly.

4568. On the other hand if a housekeeper goes through the rough work of a household, then, when she wishes to wash her hands, she can manage to be very pleasant; is not that so?—Undoubtedly; but there is a great difference between household work

and working in the fields, because in the fields they ruin their hands for lace-making work.

4569. No doubt there is a certain quality of the hand which is improved by heredity in those things, such as the making of beautiful embroidery?—Cordell and lace-making are the chief things they do around me, and very well they do it, too.

4570. But, coming back to what we were at, don't you think that the children, especially the boys, would be greatly influenced in the direction of devoting their energies to the land and the farms if our National schools, instead of giving no training in agriculture, practical or theoretical, gave a suitable training to the boys from their early years, and had little agricultural farms or plots attached to the schools?—I think that the greatest benefit that could happen to the agricultural boys in the community would be if they were taught to be handy men; if they could have carpenter's benches, or do mason's, shaver's, plumber's, or any kind of handy work. It would certainly be the greatest boon to them going to America to be able to go into a trade and be able to earn double the money. I was in America as a young man, and I mixed with all sorts and conditions of men. I have worked as a farm labourer in America, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, ploughing.

4571. Labour is becoming to a man?—Honest labour is no crime. If I could have done any handy work such as that of a blacksmith or a carpenter I could have earned double the amount per day.

4572. Don't you think, as an Irish farmer also, it would be a great matter that every Irish farmer should be able to make his own gate or his own harrow?—Undoubtedly, but very often the young Irish farmer thinks it *tufta* *slig* to work. If his father is a fairly prosperous man you see the young fellow, instead of taking a hand at the work—what I ought to be doing perhaps to-day, making hay at home—they don't do it. I am in Cork about twenty-five years. When I first came here I drove on a mowing machine because I was short-handed. I drove it for the day. I remember a farmer near me, a very small man as regards the number of acres in comparison with myself, said "I wonder you were not ashamed of yourself to be doing that kind of work." I said, "Don't you think it is better to be doing that kind of thing than sitting in a public-house, perhaps, doing nothing," so he had been doing half the day.

4573. Don't you think that such a training as National schools would have the effect of making people like farming more than they do?—I think it would train them better. I think it is the mothers of the boys who are more to blame than the fathers. They will take to work if they are trained. I think if you could get local people to interest themselves in them it would do a tremendous lot of good.

4574. Mr. Kavanagh—Your argument is that if grass lands are cut up it would destroy the trade of the small farmer in this country?—To a great extent. We are depending on the marine. Take the case of farmers with fifty acres of land around the City of Cork, where I live.

4575. I am talking of small farmers?—We consider a man a small farmer in Ireland who has only fifty acres of land. It is only worth from ten shillings to £1 an acre. He will keep three, or four, or five cows, and sell their produce in the form of butter or milk. He will rear two calves for each cow with milk and a little extra stuff added. At the end of the year he will have six, eight, ten, or twelve calves for his stock, and those calves must be sold as one-and-a-half-year-olds to make room for the calves coming on. Otherwise he would be blocked. His market to sell those one-and-a-half-year-olds in the first go off is the up countrymen who take them for a year until they are two-and-a-half-year-olds. Then the up countrymen can shove them on to land that will fatten them, and by the end of November they can be shipped to England and finished.

4576. It is only the period between the one-and-a-half and the two-year-olds that we have to get rid of. Suppose we cut up, in the midlands, some of the second class land—I don't suggest for a moment that we should touch the first class land—we have only a year in which the difficulty could occur, between the time when the animal is a yearling going to one-and-a-half year's old and the time when it is going as a two-and-a-half year's old to Meath. It is suggested that farmers in this country would soon

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adapt themselves to the change. They would probably have to keep these stores one year more!—They have to push them out to bring on the others. You can only keep a limited number of cows on a farm. If he keeps six dairy cows, then, when the new calves come on he must make room for them.

45507. That is if the present system of farming went on; but don't you think that farmers are quite wise enough to adapt themselves to the new system of farming. Suppose they see they cannot sell stores at one-and-a-half year's old don't you think they would change their system and keep their stores to two-and-a-half years?—The farmers around me would not change their system. If they did change their system they would keep more dairy cows and rear more calves, but if that is to be done the calves must be pushed out at one-and-a-half years old.

45508. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Or it might mean that a farmer should till more of his land!—We don't want more tillage than we can help. We have a foreign market up beside us. French straw is brought into our market at £2 15s. a ton. We have to sell our best straw at £3 a ton. We have to pay our rent, taxes, and so forth.

45509. Mr. Kavanagh.—I think you will find that the small farmers of this country would soon adapt themselves to the new order of things!—I don't quite follow you.

45510. Increase your tillage and that would enable you to keep your stores a little longer!—Then you would have to reduce the number of dairy cows, and butter and milk pay better than tillage.

45511. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They require less labour. You are perfectly consistent in your theory. You look upon tillage as an evil in itself!—Where we are so open to foreign competition I look upon it as a great gamble.

45512. Keeping that in view your evidence is not

intelligible unless you assume that the less you till the better!—The less you till the better.

45513. Therefore to have no tillage at all is the best state of affairs!—If your land can stand without tillage, certainly it is, because it means that it is fattening land and that is its right employment.

45514. That is the gist of your evidence!—It is. As regards Canadian cattle, I don't think it is so much a question of protection if these cattle come in, but the fear we have is we want protection from the disease. Between Canada and the United States there is a border line. If there was a border line between Kerry and Cork, and there was a better market for my cattle in Kerry than in Cork, I would find a way of sending them over that border line. It is the same way in America with regard to the United States and Canada, and the United States is full of disease, and there is a border line of 3,000 miles between them which could be easily got across. Take any city like Cork or Dublin. If their milk supply was cut off for twenty-four hours what would be their position and what would become of the children? It is a matter more for citizens and city people than for people farming in this country. It would be a terrible thing if the milk were cut off from the city. In my opinion disease would be in like a shot as from Canada, but from the States.

45515. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You don't think the importation would affect the price of store cattle at home?—I don't think it would. It would affect the price of dropped calves, as it did before. What I noticed before was that it affected the price of dropped calves, which fell. The result was that they gave up rearing the calves to the same extent and kept more dairy cows. They sold them for 4s. 6d. calves which they would sell now for 3s. 6d.

45516. The great danger is the disease!—In it the people in the cities were cut off from milk it would affect the poor children more than anything else.

#### Mr. JOHN T. CARROLL examined.

Mr John T.  
Carrill.

45517. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are Secretary to the County Committee of Agriculture?—Yes. As regards finances, I have a little booklet which shows how they distribute the money here. From it it will be seen that two-thirds of the nominations in the case of mares and cows are given to farmers, cottagers, and so forth in the lower valuations, £25 in the West and £50 in the East Riding. The mare nominations are distributed pro rata over the rural districts of the county, but as this was considered to work unfavourably to the poorer districts the County Committee agreed some couple of years ago to the suggestion of the Bishop of Ross, whereby, in addition to rateable valuation on land only (excluding other hereditaments) the number of working horses in each district was also taken into account as a basis of distributions. This almost doubled the nominations in some of the poorer districts.

45518. We had evidence yesterday that in the congested districts around Schull there was a very small proportion in comparison with the whole of Cork?—It was almost double what it would have been if we had stuck to the original basis of rateable value, but instead of that we took it on the suggestion of the Bishop of Ross on the number of horses in the district. With regard to bull premiums, I produce a map showing the location of the premium bulls at present in the county, three of which are subsidised by the Department directly and the rest out of the Joint Fund. It will be observed that the poorer districts along the south and south-west are pretty well served. Eighteen bulls are in, or in the neighbourhood of, congested districts. The greater number have been bought under the Department's Loan Scheme, balance at 2s. per cent. We have found a difficulty in getting the people in some of the poorer districts to understand about the loan system, but it is gradually being understood and availed of.

45519. What kind of bulls are these?—Shorthorn

45520. Is there no demand for any other?—There are a few of the Polled Angus. With regard to bull premiums on the map I also show the location of premium horses in the county, the number of which would be materially increased but for the difficulty of

obtaining suitable animals. Six of the sixteen subsidised are in congested areas, and as the pig-breeding is pre-eminently suitable for the poorer districts, where family help is largely available, it is the intention of the County Committee to avail of the increasing opportunities which the establishing of suitable herds at Carrara Agricultural Station is given for procuring the best class of horses for the poorer districts. Besides foregoing assistance in improvement in live stock the County Committee give £700 in grants to local shows annually, viz. £200 to Cork Show, £250 each to Clonsilla, Schull, Bandon, Mallow, Coachford, and Midleton, £25 to the Cork Poultry Show, and £50 for small butter and poultry shows in places remote from these ones. Those latter shows generally finish up a week's course of lectures in one or more districts, and make great local interest, besides having a permanent impression on those who attended the classes. The list of those in the county was held two years in session at Bantley, which embraced several of the congested areas. I attach great importance to these six county shows, as they cater for local requirements, arouse interest in people who would not attend a big central show, and I am aware that they have had a very material effect in grading up the cattle in their neighbourhood. We make it a condition of the grant that special provision must be made in the prize list for farmers of low valuation (the bull to suit the particular locality), and they must also have classes for poultry, which are particularly applicable to the poorer districts. As an outcome of the interest taken by the poorer classes in these schemes I may instance Ballinacorney (midway between Kinsale and Cork), where a few years ago there were not two dozen pure-bred fowl. We were fortunate in having one of the local station-holders energetic, and after a couple of improving shows we had over 600 entries at last year's attempt—chiefly owned by labourers' wives, and the Department bought a considerable share for stock purposes in other counties. In reference to agricultural schemes we employ two poultry, two dairy, and two agricultural class instructors, and one instructor in both culture and bee-keeping.

45521. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you just say how the farms are divided so as to secure



the prizes at \$200—\$250 would, I think, be about the fair average for the smaller valuations. In some classes at Skidmore they have them as low as \$15. The valuation is variable in various parts of the county.

46623. The man with a valuation under \$10 would have some difficulty in competing with the people whose value is \$20 and \$30—Certainly. That is felt with locally.

46624. You think that the people in the locality would have practically a decisive voice in making these divisions?—Certainly. We always allow them.

46625. Mr. KATAMARK.—Have you any special prizes for congested districts?—No. In reference to poultry, we have 54 egg distributing stations in the county, besides 42 turkey and 20 goose stations, from which eggs of pure-bred fowl can be had at cheap rates. I expect that the eggs sold from these stations this year will have amounted to 80,000. About 20 of these are either in or within easy reach of congested areas. As regards lectures, while paying due regard to date of application for instructor services special favour is given to poorer districts. The Poultry Instructor for West Cork spent practically all of last year and the early months of this in the Castletown peninsula and in Seaball and Bantry districts. In reference to butter-making, all the congested portions of the county have been visited with the exception of the Castletown district, where the West Cork Instructors is soon due. The Instructors spends about a month in each district, takes in from six to twelve pupils who attend daily and go through the whole routine of separating and butter-making. In the intervals the Instructors visits private dairies where asked and uses the home appliances. Coming to horticulture and bee-keeping, we have sixteen demonstration plots in the county which are under the superintendence of the County Horticulturist, but besides these he makes it his special business to visit cottagers and small farmers. The demand for his services is entirely beyond the work of one man, and we must undoubtedly make provision for a second in October, when annual schemes are being revised. This will enable us to go more systematically to work and to show tangible results in one district before proceeding to another, as we find that unless the Instructor can come around again and again to the same place it is impossible to keep up interest sufficiently long to have left a permanent impression. A great help to the poultry and horticultural industry, as the want of it has been a drawback, is the establishment of a central market in Cork. The Department have earmarked a sum of £500 for making the necessary alterations in a suitable site in the Corn Exchange. The Corporation refused on a previous occasion, but they may change their mind now. My next head is Agricultural instruction. Lectures are delivered during the winter and early spring months at suitable centres, and visits paid between while to farms in the neighbourhood. Over 250 demonstration plots are arranged in various kinds of crops and measures in suitable localities, and some opinions as to what farmers think of them will be found at pp. 5, 6, and 30 of accompanying report, 2,000 copies of which have been printed and circulated through the medium of local shows, which our Instructors attend, District Councils, etc. Of the 117 demonstration plots in West Riding of the County this year 80 plots (or nearly 90 per cent.) are in congested districts. I have referred in reading reports of the Commission that some witnesses are inclined to discredit the usefulness of Agricultural Instructors. This does not agree with my experience, either personal or hearsay. In several parts of the county farmers are afraid to grow pea oats, because of the wire-worm, and when they do grow it they are satisfied with comparatively poor results. I find in dealing with the wire-worm that discipline is the better part of valor, and I get the crop to run away from him by the judicious application of artificial top-dressing. The objection is often raised that top-dressing exhausts the land. In one of my fields, adjoining a railway, I have been deliberately growing pea oats year after year for some time past just to remove this impression in my locality, and, I am glad to say, with good results. I am very confident that the 80 demonstration plots in West Cork this year will do good work. I think, however, that instruction of this class might be very advantageously supplemented in the poorer districts by

a system of resident instructors, localised centrally in a small model farm, which could also be used as a storehouse for the distribution on loan, or, where needed, on sale at cost price, of sprayers, and spraying materials, etc., and also for the distribution of books and other animals from other Departmental institutions. I have applications by the dozen for all such necessities, and I think resident instructors, such as I suggest, could deal very efficiently and usefully with them.

46626. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would make the system quite practicable?—Yes. This system would also have the merit of continuity, which is especially necessary in dealing with the poorer districts. First attempts at instruction only create a mild interest and must be followed up by constant hammering in of hard facts before any good can be done. I have often posted a leaflet on chalkboard-spraying to the owner of a "prebrough" cornfield, which I noticed when travelling by train, or got off my bicycle for a similar purpose, but I am very certain a man on the spot who had his knapsack in the adjoining store and wasn't above using it would get more credit and leave a more lasting impression. I may now refer to our system of farm prices. This year we have arranged a trial scheme of prices for large farms, chiefly on the basis of a revival of tillage and home consumption of farm products, and have 124 entries, which we consider satisfactory for a first year's trial. In addition we contribute £270 to the Munster Dairy School Governors, who, in this county, have charge of a scheme of prizes for cottagers and small farmers (under £15 valuation). The number of entries this year is 166. We also have a system of agricultural class instruction. During the period from October to March we employ two agricultural class instructors who teach science as applied to agriculture in six centres in the county. Train courses have hitherto been selected, but we hope soon to get into more remote places and work up the county systematically. These classes have been very successful and popular.

46627. I think it would be an advantage if you would enlarge for us on the scheme which you have devised for encouraging tillage?—Unfortunately I did not bring the scheme with me, but the Bishop of Ross framed the whole of it.

46628. This is the first year?—Yes. There are to be three inspections. One has taken place. Professor Carroll has made one and will make two more, because this involves a system of accounts, and keeping of books, and also to see at the end of the year how much of the farm produce they have consumed on the farms.

46629. We had a complaint yesterday that the small man was not able to compete in these classes as well as the large man. Is not the only condition that he should till one-fifth of his holding?—Yes, that condition is indispensable, but in addition we have a scheme called the Munster Dairy School scheme. We give the Governors a grant of £270. They have a special class dealing with valuations of from £15 down.

46630. Most Rev. Dr. KEENE.—The farm prices are confined to men above a valuation of £15?—If they have a valuation below £15 they cannot compete for these prizes at all. There is another system of prizes, less valuable prizes, both for cottagers and small farmers. The men of £10 valuation must compete if they compete at all for these inferior ones. It was I that brought the matter before the Department. The whole object of having the large valuation was to try to bring the large farms under tillage. With regard to small farms, they already have a reasonable amount of tillage. If you take a man with ten acres you will find that he has already two or three acres tilled. But if you go to the man with 500 acres, like the man Mr. Sheehy referred to, you will find that he has not an acre of tillage on the whole 500. The result is that the whole farm is going absolutely wild. If you go up to the County Limerick to one of these large farms with thirty or forty acres you will find he has half an acre of tillage. It is the big farmers who are the sinners, and it is the big farmers we want to get at. Consequently we have set down three classes of prizes. We have divided the county into three sections. As far as we could we put the land of the same class together. We made one section of the very good land. We made another section of the bad land where Captain

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Mr. John T.  
Carrall.

Cooper lives. The very district that Captain Cooper lives in is a great tillage district. The Chairman of our County Council lives in that district. There are good tillage farmers all around Carrigaline in spite of Captain Cooper. Our first section is for men between £15 and £40 valuation. In order to equalise the conditions of competition, say, between a man of £20 valuation and one of £25 valuation the condition is laid down that each man must have one-fifth of his arable land under tillage. We exclude the land that is not arable, but then if he has a higher proportion than one-fifth that is a point in his favour. Then the produce must, as far as possible, be consumed on the farm, both by the family and by the animals, and the more produce that is consumed on the place the more it counts in his favour. He has to make a return of these particulars. Hence the necessity for three inspections. It is not merely in order to see the crop growing, but the inspector will have to come on the land in the late winter or early spring to see what crop has been consumed. The more consumed by the family in the way of growing their own wheat and their own oatmeal to make porridge, and their own vegetables, and consumed by the animals, feeding the milch cows and fattening cattle, notwithstanding Captain Cooper's views about fattening cattle, which are rather peculiar, because all the Scotch and English farmers live by fattening them or stall-feeding them. The more consumed on the farm itself the greater the point in his favour and vice versa, the less he purchases, the less French straw he purchases and the less German peat litter he purchases the greater the credit that is given him. He has to show his accounts, both what he consumes and what he purchases from the outside. A chief object is to keep on the soil and send back to it what is taken out of it, because under the grazing system the land is going down. We have very little lime in West Cork. Constantly raising store cattle we are sending away in the bones of the cattle the little lime we have and so we are destroying the land. It was said to me, "You are the author, the inventor of a scheme which none of your own people can touch." It does not suit my district very well, but it suits other people outside. A great number of my people are excluded, because they are under £15 valuation. There is a great difference in the value of the prices, because the prices under the big farms scheme include three of £30, three of £25, nine of £15, and so on, down to £5. The prices run from £5 to £30. Altogether 2474 comes in.

46631. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is avowedly a scheme for encouraging tillage on large farms. As Dr. Kelly has said the big farmers are the sinners. The small farmers till a reasonable amount. They must do it. The big farmer can live by grazing. If he gets only ten shillings an acre and has 500 acres he gets £500 and can live on it, whereas a man with only ten acres could not live on it if he only got ten shillings an acre.—The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act has been put very extensively into operation in this county and with good results, especially to the poorer classes, who are generally in the merchants' books and afraid to take action in consequence. I am sorry the Act of last year is a poor substitute for its predecessor. In reference to veterinary instruction perhaps I might refer slightly, too, to the great need in congested areas of some system of veterinary relief. There are only fifteen veterinary surgeons in the County Cork (outside the city), or less than one to every 7,000 farmsteads. The nearest veterinary surgeon to Castletown is sixty miles away, and there isn't a single one in a line of country from Cork City to Killarney. It would be important if some system could be adopted which would induce members of the veterinary profession to settle down in some of these places. I should have stated that one of the great needs of having a few resident instructors in the poorer districts is on account of the terrible amount of rubbishy seeds sold there, and I fear that a great deal of imported stuff, which go through Cork into Kerry, find their way back again to the poorer parts of this county. Our instructors avail of every opportunity to advise against this practice, but it is apparently forgotten before they get around again. The poorer districts are the happy hunting grounds for some Liverpool and Manchester calf meat manufacturers, whose price varies from

three to four times its value, according to the quality of the victims. I might mention, as showing the good intentions of our wise legislation, and how they work out in practice in this country that by the simple insertion of one little word in the 1906 Act they have expressly saved fraudulent calf meat manufacturers from any legal liability for their misdeeds. The 1906 Act states that all food stuffs (unless they must state the food, flesh and fat for which they contain. Calf meals are, of course, named, and consequently outside the Act. I have myself availed of small butter and poultry shows, and every possible occasion to hammer this into the heads of the poorer farmers, but though the price charged seems to be on the down grade a considerable lot of the stuff is still coming into the country and finding its way to the most difficult to get at in the way of instruction. We had great difficulty the first few years until the Department took over the working of the congested areas in avoiding duplications and complications of all kinds. On account of the intermingling of the various areas it was very confusing both to the County Committee and the people as to whom to avoid and whom to serve, and be as careful as we could I am afraid we made more than one mistake. I have no personal knowledge of the working or the methods of the Congested Districts Board in their own districts, but I fear, as might naturally be expected from a centralised governing body dealing directly with unformed and mostly apathetic units, that, agriculturally speaking, there are no permanent results shown. I central institution, departmental or otherwise, dealing directly with parish committees may have a very good intention as the King's Speech, but far-would decentralising administration through local representative but connected channels I fear the process can be extended further. There is also a difficulty in getting people who are used to anything approaching a spoon-feeding system of administration to take any initiative in matters involving an element of risk or responsibility, such as the purchase of a bull, bar, or the requisites for an egg-distributing station, even though the Department's loan system makes things easy enough for very small capital, and only for the energy displayed by the priests in urging them to do so. Overcoming excessive caution matters would be almost hopeless. However, I believe things are on the mend, and with time and its inevitable reforms, and a really fair share of Job's characteristic, and money, much may be hoped for in the course of a few years. As regards money, I may mention that £1 in the pound on the congested districts in this county only came to about £100 a year, which we expend in premises built alone in those areas.

46632. Have you any experience of the working of the parish committees?—No, but what I mean would be more local committees. I don't think it is exactly the same meaning that the Congested Districts Board give it. I cannot get them to work it and it is the priests I get to work all that for me.

46633. When the priest takes a strong, leading part things go well with the local committees?—Yes, my well.

46634. I suppose you find that co-operation is not refused on the part of the clergy?—Never.

46635. A parish committee is manned by the very best men in each parish to a large extent. It is elected body. As a rule they get a minimum of four times as much work done as the grant which they receive. Would not you consider that that is a good work?—Certainly.

46636. They have local initiative. I might say that the parish committee is Home Rule as far as the administration of its grant goes. With reference to the agricultural work, when it was under the Congested Districts Board you will find, I think, that the Board made arrangements to suit the districts, so as to enable comparatively poor people to get half of their animals?—Yes, and as a result I find that there is no chance of getting the people to buy under any system now. They wait for the same system to be adopted. They ask to have the animals sent free.

46637. They did not get them free before?—They suggest something to that effect to me.

46638. Would not it be your impression that the poor districts require more help than the better districts?—There is no question about it.

46639. Suppose that the money available for the county was not touched and that from a central body

like the Department subsidiary grants were made available for the special requirements of the poor areas and administered by the county committee and perhaps a local committee knowing exactly the local wants?—That would be admirable. The Department have made special payments for subsidiary schemes, but there is not anything approaching the amount that would be needed for these schemes. I may have read a letter from the largest manufacturers of artificial manures in the United Kingdom:—"In answer to yours of yesterday there has been a steady increase in the consumption of manufactured fertilisers since 1903, last year, 1906, being the largest on record. The past season now closing shows a slight decrease compared with 1906. This decrease is principally in the topdressing of grass owing to the unfavourable weather at the beginning of the season. There has been a marked increase in the demand for the better qualities of superphosphate and complete manures during the last three years, which we attribute very largely to the information and advice which the farmers are now receiving from the County Council lectures."

46640. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Cork is a great dairy county?—It is. July 16, 1907.

46641. Are there many creameries?—There is a considerable number in some places, and none in others. Cork is practically several counties. There are so many different classes of land that it is equivalent to several counties.

46642. Are the creameries chiefly co-operative or private?—Chiefly co-operative.

46643. Do you find that tillage decreases wherever a creamery is?—I don't think so. In my own immediate neighbourhood there are several creameries. I know if I was not Secretary to the County Committee I could be in for this scheme which his lordship suggested as well as my neighbours. I till considerably more than one-fifth of my place.

46644. The opinion was expressed that the price of the milk was so much better that it was cheaper to have all dairy cows?—It does not necessarily follow that you would not have tillage and dairying going on, too. In fact, without tillage you cannot have winter dairying, which must be developed if we wish to hold on to the British markets.

Rev. Procorator TOWNSEND examined.

46645. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes. I have been several years farming land in this district, so that I am accustomed to the way of farming. I have tried to promote farming and tillage by trying to give land to schools for school farms, but I found that the parents would not avail themselves of it. They said their boys would be only working for the benefit of the schoolmaster, and I did not succeed. But as a general rule, I want to say I am very grateful to the Board for a great deal of work done as regards tracts and papers. It is very hard for the public to get at them. They should have some depot in a country town, especially like Skibbereen, where the people would know they would get these tracts for a penny or so. The land in this part of Cork is generally a light moory soil on a clay slate foundation. There are patches where the red sandstone comes in. The union of the two makes a better soil, and better from each soil gets a halfpenny more in the market than it does on the clay slate farms. Generally the land is divided into small fields with rocky uneven surface. Under these circumstances every farmer will tell you that tillage does not pay. I may say that tillage does not pay, because they don't know how to make it pay. I worked a great deal of tillage farming. In all this district around here you cannot use advanced machinery to any large extent. You cannot bring in double-furrowed ploughs. You cannot bring in reaping and binding machines. A great deal must be done by manual labour. That class of tillage must die out. My opinion of the work of the people, especially around to the West, is that the land would lay up into grazing more or less. To illustrate what I mean about the difficulty of such tillage as they practice, I may mention that it takes a man, say, two days to plough and manure an acre of land for a potato crop; three days to "hack" it by hand to make a smooth level surface; it takes two days at least setting the potatoes; at least two days more covering the potatoes after they have been planted; from four to six days for weeding earthing. So that a very hard-working industrious farmer doing his own work does not on an average plant an acre of potatoes without giving at least ten to fifteen days' manual labour, in addition to the horse labour. If those people would only work with a chisel plough and turn up the soil and make the drills they would do it in less than quarter the time.

46646. Do they all make lay beds?—Almost universally. I hardly see in any place drills except in a few places near Glengall, where there is a large area near the sea on which they have them.

46647. Is it for drainage purposes that they have the lay beds?—In very rough, rocky little spots, but on the average land it is not for drainage purposes. That is the way they have been accustomed to.

46648. There must be some reason for it?—It is only tradition, but I have practised tillage with the plough in my district for forty years, and I have found no difficulty in it. I got better crops than my

neighbours, and got prices at a good many shows; but that, I think, is for the better class of lands round here. A great deal of that rough ground from here to the west you cannot improve by high class tillage. You want a better system of irrigation; you want to teach them the way to improve grass lands. You want to feed with cake by giving cattle cake on the ground, and making fertilising land of perhaps only very poor pasture land. That is a class of instruction that I don't think is given in the agricultural schools. It is not given as a rule. They all go in for high-class tillage suited to fine large fields and large areas of deep soil. That does not suit the country. It is the same way with cattle. Forty years ago you never saw lambs in the early market here before June or July. About that time my father brought a good many Leicester sheep into the country. They were too delicate. Then I took the common sheep of the country, a kind of shaggy, brought over in October, and I gave them the South Down run, and I could make 300 per cent. profit on the sheep that way, by rearing the lambs to April, and selling them at from thirty to thirty-five shillings apiece. Soon after the balance was sold for twenty-five shillings in June, and the ewes in August for fifty shillings. In consequence of that the local fair of July died out, and many lambs are sold in Glengall fair in May. That little bit of farming succeeded very well, and as a practical way of improving that country was a great success. You could see thousands of such lambs in the country now. Thirty years ago you would seldom see one sooner than July. So my experience leads me to believe that for this particular class of country you want a particular class of agriculture—not the agriculture of the great deep lands. It is the same way with cattle. Short-horn cattle are rather delicate for this country. They are very bad milkers, the pure short-horn cows as a rule cannot rear their own calves. They have to get a second cow to be a nurse to the calf. I think attention should be paid to the milking qualities of the cows. A tenant farmer wants bullocks that will sell in the English market, big stores that will sell well, and he also wants cows for his own dairy. If you have got short-horn bulls you will get very fine prices in the English market, but for milkers you must get some of the old Irish cows. It is the same with the Aberdeen-Angus. They are very handy cattle, and very well suited to this country; but most unfortunately around here the Aberdeen-Angus they have got are the worst milkers in the country. They have a very bad name, and farmers are prejudiced against them. Forty or fifty years ago the late Mr. William Owens of Blinington, introduced the Aberdeen-Angus. They got prices at the Dublin Show. They were the best milkers I ever saw. He had them publicly tested against the best Ayrshires, the best Kerries, and the best milkers from anywhere, but, like the short-horns, some are and some are not of a milking strain. I respectfully submit that the Congested Districts

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Rev. Professor  
Townsend.

Board should apply their attention to giving us a milking race of cattle here. There was a breed of cattle fifty years ago, Dutch cattle, white-faced, large-framed black cattle. It was said they were remarkably good milkers. I take it the practical way of improving farmers would be by giving attention to those things. As far as I can see, no attention is being paid to them at the present day. Attention is given chiefly to producing cattle that bring a good price for fattening, but there is no attention paid to having good milkers. If you cannot have two strings to your bow you cannot succeed in farming. There is a point that tends very largely to emigration here. That is the condition of the labourers' cottages. They were introduced as a great boon to the labourers. In many ways they have been a great boon to them. The system is that the cottages are put up utterly irrespective of the farms on which they are placed. They are a separate property. If one is put on my farm I have no possibility of knowing whether I can get that particular man to work for me in time of stress, and he cannot be sure of regular work in winter. The labourers in these cottages first got half an acre of ground, and after they had it a few years they were it out with successive potato crops, and it was of little value to them. Then he got an acre, but with similar results, whereas formerly he had a cottage—it was a very bad one, and an entirely different acre of land from the farmer every year on which to plant his potatoes. He was a labourer attached to that particular farm on whose services the farmer could count. I am not going into the question of wages or anything of that sort. A farmer who wants three or four labourers now has to go to market every other day to hire a man. I think this may succeed close to a town, but in country districts it is different. There is a number of these labourers' cottages quite empty. It should be possible to introduce some new method of working them in connection with the farm on which the labourer resides. As a rule, when a labourer gets a new cottage the farmer tries to do without him. This creates a deadlock, and things go down instead of upwards, whereas if the labourer could be attached to the farmer and the labourer in the cottage would be sure of his work it would be better. Under the present system the farmer is uncertain of his man, and the labourer is uncertain of his work.

46609. Are there many farmers who give constant employment all the year round?—Yes, there are; and many would do so if they could get the men.

46610. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any special scheme for binding the labourer to work on the farm and binding the farmer to provide work for the labourer?—It is a scheme that has been in force for many years in this country. The labourer has been hired once a year, the same as in Scotland, and he is given a cottage and land and so much wages all the year round. It is either a six or twelve months' agreement, and there is no practical difficulty. Now, if a farmer has a cottage that is condemned as unfit for human use, instead of getting another cottage fit for use the labourer gets a cottage somewhere else, and the old cottage is left empty.

46611. Mr. BURNHAM.—You say that some of these cottages now stand vacant?—Yes.

46612. I suppose the former occupants of them have emigrated?—Some have.

46613. Is that the principal cause?—I think it is that the labour has been as a rule year by year decreasing, as farmers have been giving up tillage.

46614. If the system you believe in advances and less land is under tillage, then of course there will be less demand for labour?—That is in the very rough places only.

46615. That may be the reason for having these vacant; the land going more out of tillage, and consequently there being no more work for these labourers to do—is that the case?—No. There are labourers' cottages vacant on some of the best places around us.

46616. The system you appear to favour would tend to diminish the necessity for labour at all, would it not?—That is only in the very rough ground. I am not advocating that for all soils. I am saying that tillage came in, then the farmers would have a larger return from the land and more work would naturally follow, more dairy work, more work of every kind, if you can get double the crops off the soil.

46617. Why should you cultivate only the rough soil; is it not a misuse of labour to expend it upon the least productive land?—Decidedly.

46618. Would not it be a better use of labour to use it on the most productive land?—Decidedly, only on such; but there are large areas out here (points Schull and all that district with a great deal of rough soil).

46619. That appears to be cultivated?—Very little of it.

46620. There is a great deal of cultivation between here and Schull?—Yes. There are spots here and there, but it is not my idea to restrict the amount of tillage done at all, but I want that the people should know how to improve the poor parts of the land, and thus be able to give more employment. I think it is the tendency of the farmers all around here to till just as much as their families use it and no more; and then he may buy another ten and perhaps a third farm. There are farmers around here who have three farms. They live on the one and carry a few cattle to another, and there is no person to attend them, and no tillage on that ten. That system is growing all around for the last twenty years.

46621. Because it is the easiest?—Because it is the easiest, and because of the scarcity of labour. A farmer with 50 or 60 acres here has not got labour attached to his place that he is certain of. A labourer living around may come to him if he pleases.

46622. Which is the real cause; that it is easy or that he cannot get the labour?—Both of them. I great many farmers have had to give up the wet because they cannot get the labour. It is very hard to get labouring men around here for constant use.

46623. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would make the cottage part and parcel of the farmer's holding?—Certainly.

46624. So that he would have some claim on the labourers?—Yes, and I think the farmer should pay the rates. The labourer is now paying for it. He could give the labourer the cottage as part of his wages, and then he could give him a separate acre of land every year instead of keeping him year after year to the same spot. My next point is that I have a great interest with regard to fruit growing and vegetable preserving. But fruit growing gives a very uncertain return, for the crop of fruit is very uncertain and it is very hard to protect it. Therefore it is not a very popular thing here, nor is it likely to be very popular; but, on the other hand, there is a very great opening for the employment of a great number of females in cottage industries with regard to vegetables, if there were more encouragement given and more instruction as regards growing vegetables. Our local Board applied one time for an instructor with regard to fruit growing and vegetable preserving. The Congested Districts Board was not able to give us one. But it would be a great advantage if you could have an instructor to instruct them, because you get a return from vegetables two or three times a year. I am not in favour of factories. The factory system, most clergymen will tell you, is not very suitable for the family. Youngsters of twelve to sixteen get as much wages very often as men. Homes are broken up and so on. But cottage instruction have not this effect. As regards vegetable preserving, at the Exhibition of Cork they had an instructor all this work; but the instructor had no interest chiefly in large factory work. They had two assistants, large boilers, heaters, and so forth, and they did not exhibit any cottage work. I got samples of cottage work, and a pamphlet describing it. I made a little drying machine to experiment with, and I am able to have vegetables at my table, the nicest green peas possible, in January, February, and March, and also kidney beans and other vegetables. These preserved vegetables have a good sale all the year round. But if a man comes into Dublin with a cart load of cauliflowers he will not sell for them for a few days; but there is no such sale, no fixed market. Then he drops them. If he dried them, as the women could dry them, now that the creameries have taken away work from the home, they would have plenty of employment, and profitable employment, whilst he would have a better price for his produce; but it requires to be shown before their eyes how the thing can be done or they won't

do it, and if we had these instructors for this cottage work I think they would be very successful indeed.

4665. Mr. SCHUMMANN.—With regard to fruit, have you a local market for fruit?—We have a local market here in the streets.

4666. Is any fruit sent to Cork?—No, I think not. I don't think, with railway rates and one thing or another, that it pays.

4667. Strawberries are not sent?—They are not sent in any quantities. They are distributed locally. I don't know of any being sent up. I tried to start one or three men with half-acre of gooseberries and so on. The difficulty was to get sale for them, the price of carriage to Cork comes so heavy.

4668. And they are subject to deterioration also?—Yes. They want careful handling.

4669. What are the other kinds of fruit raised here?—Raspberries and strawberries. Of course, if they were encouraged there is an immense crop of blackberries to be had for the collection. It is very easy to collect them. I would go in more for vegetables than fruit; especially peas and beans.

4670. Are these difficult to preserve; is the operation intricate?—No; very simple indeed.

4671. Is sugar the principal ingredient?—No; simply boil them for about five minutes; then put them on a square frame with a grating at the bottom of it, just over a stove or range after the day's cook-

ing is done until they are dry. I generally get the dairymaid to do it after the day's work is done. July 18, 1907.

4672. Do they require to be hermetically sealed?—No; they can be kept as easily as corn in the bags. The most simple country folk could easily do it. Any of the produce all the year round will give a good price for it.

4673. Have you put yourself into communication with the Agricultural Department in Dublin about it?—No, I have not. I have only worked locally, with the Technical Instruction Board we have tried to get on here to some extent.

4674. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The district is specially suited for the growing of early vegetables and potatoes?—It is, but it is not so well suited for early potatoes up here, because we have frosts up to May. The early potatoes are better near the sea; at Clonakilty or Toe Head. At Castle Townsend Madame De Bunsen employed an instructor, who got down spreading boxes, and persuaded a lot of people to go in for early potatoes, and send them off to Glasgow; but several of these little lots sent to Glasgow did not pay carriage, and several of them have only just paid carriage. It was not done there on a large scale, as it is at Clonakilty.

4675. Will the through service to Cork help to market them?—Yes, very much. We would have a quicker market than for fruit from here right on if out of carriage is lessened.

#### Dr. T. J. O'NEARA examined.

4676. Mr. KAYMAN.—You have been nominated by the Bishop of Ross to give evidence?—Yes. My evidence before the Commission deals with the dietary, physical condition, housing, and sanitary surroundings of the houses of the poor, chiefly in the districts extending along the coast from Toe Head to Roaring Water Bay, and including the islands of Sherkin, Cape Clear and Hare. The area of this district is about 20,000 statute acres. The population is 5,700, of whom about 1,200 live on the islands. The land along the coast is for the most part rocky and the soil of a light nature. The greater part of this area comes under the definition of a "congested district." The inhabitants are for the most part poor; the dietary is defective, the general health of the people not good; the houses of the poor, exclusive of those who occupy "labourers' cottages," bad, and the surroundings of the houses very unsanitary. The dietary consists chiefly of bread and tea, dried fish and potatoes. Tea has become a very general article of diet, in portions of usually three times a day, and often by the women five and even six times daily. Milk and porridge are now scarcely used at all, and the poor say they cannot obtain milk, the supply of which is absorbed by the creameries. I think that eventually the creameries will interfere very much with the general health of the country.

4677. Mr. SCHUMMANN.—We have had this complaint before, but not on such high authority as that of the medical profession; you are decidedly of opinion that the creameries have got this tendency?—Yes. The farmers will actually not sell the milk to the poor, and even they won't use it themselves. They will use tea in preference to milk. They want to get as much money as possible out of the creameries to meet their expenses. With that object they send as much milk as they possibly can to the creameries.

4678. You think it is bound to have a deleterious effect on the health of the people?—Yes. My objection to creameries is altogether limited to that one thing.

4679. But it is a very important thing?—Yes; *salus populi suprema lex*.

4680. You think it may ultimately affect the physique of the population?—I am afraid so. Even where the people are ill they have a difficulty in obtaining milk. In such illnesses milk is indispensable.

4681. For infants no food is so valuable?—Not at all as valuable. Milk is the natural food of the young of every mammalian species.

4682. Mr. KAYMAN.—What was the price of milk before the creameries came in?—I could not tell you that with certainty.

4683. I suppose they have sent up the price?—I don't think the creamery system has sent up the price.

4684. Why should not the farmer keep as much

milk for his family as formerly?—He does not wish to reduce his sales to the creamery. I believe he would scarcely sell the milk locally, even at an increased price, even when he got a penny a pint. The creamery pays about fourpence-halfpenny per gallon for raw milk, and he gets the separated milk back. This separated milk is not fit for use. The people won't use it. It has the taste of machinery.

4685. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The good is taken out of it?—Not all. It would be a really useful article of dietary if it was not objectionable. The only nutritious part taken out of it is the cream. You have the milk salts, the sugar of milk, and the albumen in the returned milk, which, if usable, would be a very good article of diet. It would correspond to the skim milk of former days.

4686. Mr. SCHUMMANN.—Is it all as good as the skim milk?—Not quite as good. There is more cream taken out of it. The former method of skimming the milk was simply by taking off the cream which rose to the top of the milk.

4687. Mr. KAYMAN.—Would you say it is nearly as good as the old separated milk?—As far as chemical analysis goes it would be as good an article of diet, but it has certainly a very objectionable taste, which I suppose is due to the machinery, and people have given up using it.

4688. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It deteriorates rapidly?—Yes. There was some other objection too. In the beginning, after the establishment of creameries, typhoid fever broke out in connection with them before they were established on a proper sanitary basis. That was a deterrent to a certain extent. In the Brandon district an epidemic of typhoid was caused some years ago by infected milk going into the creamery and being sent out in the separated condition and used by the farmers.

4689. The substitution of tea for raw milk in feeding children is a serious matter?—Yes. There is no overstatement in tea, except the milk and sugar put into it. Tea is simply a stimulant. There is in the country an amount of tea drunkenness. Women drink tea five or six times a day as a stimulant. They make it in an objectionable manner. They steep the tea on the fire. A great deal of the tannin is got out of it, which is very deleterious to the stomach.

4690. Even if it were well made you would object to it, because it allays the natural appetite for food?—I would not object to anybody taking tea if they made it in a proper manner, and food of a proper kind was taken during the day. In consequence of this dietary anemia and dyspepsia are common diseases among the female portion of the population. The health of the people is below the normal standard. The most prevalent diseases are anemia and dyspepsia, caused by defective dietary; rheumatic

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affluents, caused by the humidity of the climate and the dampness of the dwellings; typhus fever, which is endemic, but seems to be on the decrease. Typhus fever is essentially a disease which arises from filth and overcrowding, and has been very prevalent in this locality for generations.

46601. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—To what do you attribute the fact that typhus is endemic?—It has been in this country for generations. The germs have been in the country for a very long time. They have remained there owing to defective sanitary surroundings and to the ignorance of the people.

46602. They were not properly dealt with when the fever went down?—Yes. Even apart from that, I think typhus fever is a fever that will arise de novo from insanitary conditions even without any pre-existing cases.

46603. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are the islands the worst?—Hare Island is the worst. The Head is almost as bad. Typhus fever occurs in ill-ventilated overcrowded, insanitary houses, more especially of The Head, Anghadown, and Hare Island, though sporadic cases occur from time to time throughout the entire district. When I say sporadic cases I mean cases that arise without any previously existing case, but arise from the insanitary condition of the house itself. During the past twelve years there have been three outbreaks of this fever in The Head, two in Anghadown, and two in Hare Island. This last-mentioned place has been the seat of very serious outbreaks of typhus. In 1885 an outbreak of such severity occurred there that the schoolhouse had to be turned into a temporary hospital. That gives you no idea of the amount of typhus that has arisen in this district from time to time. It occurs all along the coast. After the last outbreak of typhus in The Head in 1903, Mr. Justice Ross—in whose court the Toe Head estate is—on requisition being made to him, gave directions that some twenty houses should be better ventilated at the expense of the estate, and windows which can be opened were thus inserted into these houses. That is a great improvement. I am very loth to prosecute my patients, as every doctor must be. There were some twenty or thirty of these people presented at my suggestion for the purpose of compelling them to improve the surroundings of their dwellings. That was before the outbreak in 1903. They were fined nominal sums, and paid the costs, and the year after the outbreak of typhus occurred. The suggestion was made at the prosecution that the court should be appealed to to improve the condition of the houses under its jurisdiction, and the Court of Chancery refused to do that. In fact I believe that the suggestion never reached Judge Ross himself, in the first instance. Nothing was done. Twelve months afterwards the epidemic occurred. There were eleven cases and two deaths. Then I brought forward this matter again, and sent a copy of the former suggestion to the Local Government Board. They evidently sent those suggestions to Judge Ross himself, and an order was made that this should be done.

46604. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who is liable in this case? Is it the landlord or the tenant?—The lawyers all say that this is a difficult question, as to who is liable to put these houses into a sanitary condition. The tenant is liable for the surroundings of the house, but the landlords claim the house as part of the land. They let it, but I believe they are not obliged in law to repair it.

46605. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In any case it is a bankrupt estate?—Not exactly bankrupt. It is in Chancery.

46606. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Court of Chancery are really the landlords?—Yes. In reality there are four or five landlords, but the estate is being administered by Judge Ross. Pulmonary tuberculosis is very prevalent, more especially in Anghadown, Hare Island, Sherkin Island, and Opea Cleeve. I have noticed that its incidence is greatest in those localities to which consumptive Irish-Americans have been and are returning, and when it is introduced into one of these houses, which from their structure cannot be properly disinfected, and in which isolation of infectious cases is impossible, we often find it continue in the house for years, one member after another becoming infected until frequently the family practically disappears. In Hare Island, into which the disease was first introduced from America about fifteen years ago, I have known four members of one

family die of it in one house in three years; in the Baltimore locality five members of one family died of it in ten years. This last case is very sad. Only the old man is left now. He is about seventy-five years old. His four children and his wife have been taken away by this disease. In another case four members of one family died of tuberculosis during the winter of 1906-1907, in Anghadown. In this last case also the first patient was a returned Irish-American, who came home to die. I think that this is a very important question. We are all very anxious to reduce the amount of tuberculosis as far as possible, but I think the fact that our death rate from tuberculosis has practically remained constant for the last ten years is in no small degree due to the fact of those Irish-Americans returning to die. A question was asked in Parliament a fortnight ago as to the numbers of those who return. It is impossible at present to ascertain that with accuracy. With regard to this matter I read a paper before the Royal Institute of Public Health at its meeting last year in Cork. At that meeting I made the suggestion that persons suffering from tuberculosis and returning to this country should have their cases notified to the Quakerstown or other port of landing to the medical officer of the district to which they intend to proceed. That suggestion has so far not been acted on, but I have reason to believe that in a short time legislation will be introduced.

46607. Have you any knowledge of the seaports at which these people were employed before they came back?—A good many were employed as housemaids. There is the glamour of the wage. By getting pretty good wages in America, but they have to work extremely hard. Some of those girls tell me they have to work from four o'clock in the morning until seven or eight at night. The men work in factories. They leave the country districts—we are greatly around here from emigration—in good health. They go into the towns, and work under miserable conditions, and they very soon fall victims to disease. It is a curious fact that in America we see the Celtic race seem to be subject to tuberculosis. They have noticed the same thing there. The incidence is greater among the Celtic race in America than among the other races.

46608. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you suggest it is a more infectious class of tuberculosis that is brought back by the returned emigrants?—I believe that it is suggested, but not stated, but I have suggested it in other places. It is not only my opinion, but among the people themselves I have heard them say that such is the case. We are gradually finding that a lot of those old ideas that we used to regard as superstitions have a good foundation in fact.

46609. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would they do on the American side if that class of people went there?—It is very interesting with regard to that. Last year while I was away I met some gentlemen who had been travelling, and in one of the boats which called at New York they had a gentleman who suffered as a hunchback, which is very often a form of tubercular disease of the spine. Though this man was actually a first-class passenger they would not allow him to land in New York. I had a somewhat similar experience myself of a patient who came home here suffering from consumption, and improved while here. He had been here or five years in America, and he went out again, but they would not allow him to land in that country. The conditions on our side are very different from what they are in America. They are very stringent here, and I may say they are right. I think we require protection in that respect anyhow.

46700. Your observation has been that among returned Americans pulmonary consumption is more prevalent than any other disease?—Yes. Among those who return suffering from disease I may probably say it is the disease. Another disease that they suffer from is a form of neuritis. The poor women go to America. After a time very often they suffer from nervous strain, and they frequently come back bordering on insanity. They are all nerve. They are not actually insane, but in a perpetually excited condition. The houses of the labourers, except those who occupy poor law cottages, the fishermen, and the small farmers, consist for the most part of low, thatched, ill-ventilated cabins, with earthen floors, which are consequently always damp in winter. They consist generally of two apartments,

a kitchen and a bedroom, and sometimes a "lath." There is frequently no means for proper segregation of the sick. At the front and back of houses such as these there are as a rule cow pits or manure pits, which emit foul odours, and are, of course, injurious to health. In houses of this class and with such unsanitary surroundings we find typhus fever, pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, occasionally diphtheria, which is on the increase in this district, and oftentimes severe forms of influenza, pneumonia, and scarlatina. For several reasons the rectifying of these conditions is difficult. Being a dispensary medical officer, I am, both, as a Medical Officer of Health to prosecute my own patients, and indeed all other dispensary medical officers in Ireland are placed in a similar position—a fact which renders the sanitation of rural Ireland stagnant. In fact, the dispensary medical officer is a kind of governmental Pook-bah. Originally he simply attended to the people when ill. Then the Public Health Act was passed forty years ago, and instead of appointing proper officers of Public Health at proper salaries, they simply got rid of the difficulty by tacking that duty on to the medical officer, and giving him a salary of from £10 to £20 a year as medical officer of health of a district varying from 50 to 100 square miles in extent.

46701. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They have no separate medical superintendent?—No, except for large centres like Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Limerick.

46702. Of course an officer in that position would have no scruples in prosecuting?—Of course not. He is independent of everybody. It is all very well to say that a man should do his duty and prosecute those people, but I need not tell you it is expecting too much of human nature.

46703. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Besides it interferes with the confidential relations subsisting between you and your patients?—Exactly. I am always attending patients for venereal diseases and get a lot of patients' secrets, and it is not a nice thing to have to go and give evidence against these men. But I may say this, that I have prosecuted my patients as much as anybody else.

46704. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would not it be far harder in any case to enforce the sanitary laws in very poor districts?—Yes. In this connection County Medical Officers of Health should be appointed, who should devote all their time to sanitary work, go about among the people, instruct them as to what should be done, and with the co-operation of the local authorities, see that their recommendations are carried out. However, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants of these congested districts, I do not consider much progress can be made in sanitary matters by prosecutions, the costs of which press heavily on the poor who have not the means of putting into effect the recommendations of the sanitary officer.

46705. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We are back at the old point: whose property it is. Surely it is no hardship for any person who has property and derives profit from it to put it into sanitary condition?—It is and it is not. I would agree with you that a man should keep his house in proper sanitary condition, but I don't think in present circumstances it is feasible. We are at present in Ireland at a time when the land is passing from the landlords to the people and it will be very difficult to get the landlord to expend money or build houses on those lands.

46706. That condition has not obtained always; it did not obtain at the time of the Medical Act?—It did not. I have tried to get that done, but I have got little advice that it is not possible to make the landlord build a sanitary house on his property.

46707. You have no power such as we have in other places to deal with the property yourself and recover from him?—So I believe.

46708. Why should you not have this in Ireland?—We have different laws in Ireland from those in Scotland. I have spoken to a solicitor about this and asked him if it were possible, and was told it was very doubtful if a prosecution against a landlord would succeed in those cases.

46709. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We have heard of houses in other parts of the country without chimneys; these are also the property of the landlord?—We are practically in that condition here with regard to a lot of these houses.

46710. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There is no disease in them?—In all the houses which were bad here in former times with smoke there were people who suffered from ophthalmia, but I understand they have not got that in the smoky houses in Scotland, though their lungs must be coal-black, and loaded with soot.

46711. The death-rate in these houses is the lowest in the kingdom; that is the test?—Persons may suffer seriously in their health and not die. A person may live to be ninety with ophthalmia. In these cases I would suggest that grants-in-aid be made through parish committees or otherwise, and more especially to the inhabitants of The Head and Hare Island and to the poorer people in Sherkin and Cape Clear Islands, for the improvement of the surroundings of their dwellings, the putting in of proper windows and the cementing of the floors. I think that is an important thing to have done. If we could get a grant through your favour we could get people to build houses. A great many of these people, if we could give them a grant to buy slates and timber, could, by local co-operation, build houses.

46712. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would be the average valuation in these islands?—In Hare Island I should say it would be £4.

46713. I think it would be difficult to find an area where the claim for a parish committee with a respectable grant is stronger than the area you have described?—I am very glad to hear you express that opinion. In The Head and Hare Island and some other portions of the district the houses are built in villages, so that "bawns" of four or five houses adjoin. The bawns are simply the manure pits. It is quite the thing in these places along that coast. They continue to build their houses in villages. It is an interesting question, the origin of the building in villages, which they have traced on the Continent to the desire for protection against wild animals. From those villages modern towns have developed, it seems.

46714. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does the question of relationship enter into it?—In these villages not in the least. As a matter of fact there is a saying in this part of the country that they cannot agree because their bawns are too close. This adds materially to the other evils of congestion. In the The Head locality the population is 176; there are 37 houses; of these, 17 are unfit for habitation, and of the remaining 20, all, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are defective by reason of earthen floors or insufficient ventilation. In Hare Island, with a population of 300, there are 45 houses, of which 40 are unfit for habitation. In Cape Clear, with a population of 650, there are 120 houses, of which 25 are uninhabitable. In Sherkin Island, with a population of 300, there are 60 houses; there are only 6 or 8 of these houses unfit for habitation. On the whole, the people of Cape Clear and Sherkin Islands are not badly housed, though the floors are nearly all earthen.

46715. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They are different in that respect from the people of Hare Island and The Head?—Yes. The people of Sherkin and Cape Clear, the latter especially, are all engaged in the fishing industry. In Cape Clear Island they are not badly off at all. In fact, from the financial point of view I think they are a great deal better off than a good many of the farmers on the mainland. Finally, the return of convicts from America should be notified from Queenstown, or other port of landing, to the medical officer of the district to which they may be proceeding. I am of opinion that the high death-rate from tuberculosis in Ireland, viz., 27 per 10,000 of the population, is caused (1) by a weakening of the health of the people generally, which debility arises from emigration and defective diet; (2) by defective housing of the people and the defective sanitation of the country generally; (3) by the return of consumptive Americans, who increase the death-rate by their own deaths, and by infecting and causing the deaths of others.

46716. It would be a great matter if the people could be induced to return to the simple diet of their fathers?—Yes; when the people lived on skim-milk, and potatoes they were far healthier than at present. The nature of the feeding has become more refined and expensive, but it is not as good as it was in former times.

July 10, 1907.

Dr. T. J. O'Donnell.

REV. JAMES O'SULLIVAN CRIMINAL.

July 16, 1905.

Rev James  
O'Sullivan.

46717. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission—I wish to refer to the congested district of Aughadown South. It is in my parish and comprises about half of the parish, which includes several islands. The population of this district would be about 1,400. On the mainland there would be about thirty or forty farms unoccupied, and on the islands they are all unoccupied.

46718. What are the islands?—Hare Island, Sleam Island, and Calf Island.

46719. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any suggestion of any property in your parish being sold to the Congested Districts Board?—No, though we have made overtures to that effect to some of the landlords and the agents. In the entire district there are only two estates sold so far by private arrangement.

46720. Straight from the vendor to the tenants?—Yes.

46721. Would not you consider such districts as are in your parish, and as have been described by Dr. O'Meara, Hare Island District and Too Head peninsula, should not be sold direct to the tenants, but should pass through an improving authority, such as the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. I think that would be the proper thing to do, if the interests of these people were to be improved. They require very much better houses and better sanitary surroundings. On the southern side of the mainland and on the islands fishing occupies a very important place, but agriculture also is important. A large proportion of the land is cultivated, and there are creameries in the locality. The cultivation is rather of an imperfect kind, and they require proper technical training. I consider the proper thing to do to develop agriculture in the district would be to have plots attached to the National schools where the teachers would give instruction to the children, even from their early age, theoretically as well as practically, and in addition to the local teacher that there would be itinerant teachers or inspectors coming round from year to year, experts to point out the best methods to add to the instruction given by the local teachers.

46722. Without specially trained teachers you could not do this work?—You could not do it well.

46723. They have not the training?—I don't think the present generation of teachers can do much in the matter; but they should be trained in the training colleges first, and when they come out I think they would be sufficiently competent to give a certain amount of instruction, theoretically and practically.

46724. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you noticed that the health of the children suffers from the presence of creameries?—I have no doubt in the world but that it does materially. The milk from the creameries is very defective as an article of diet. As the doctor has observed, it has a very disagreeable taste; and it is very liable to corruption, and to become unfit for food very quickly, and there is very little nourishment in it. They give some of it to the children, and they use it also for feeding young cattle. They hold that cattle fed on creamery milk are inferior to other cattle.

46725. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any tendency to send away out of the household more milk than the household can spare?—They send away nearly all the milk to the creameries. They, in some instances, retain very little to colour their tea.

46726. Is there enough retained for the children and the mother?—No, very rarely; as a rule there is not.

46727. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is not really the fault of the creamery system; it is the fault of the people who send too much milk to the creameries and do not keep enough for themselves; don't you think if that was brought before them it would have a very good effect?—It is put before them very frequently. I frequently bring the matter under their notice, in very strong language sometimes. It makes very little impression on them. They send all they can to the creamery to get as much as possible in a lump sum. They don't like to lessen the amount they are likely to get. It holds out a great inducement to them. They forget altogether the health of the children in the matter.

46728. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your parish is

at Roaring Water Bay?—Yes, and round by Slickbreen River. It comes near Slickbreen.

46729. What would you chiefly suggest as the best thing to be done?—I distinguish between the mainland and the fishing districts. On the mainland instruction is necessary, and they may be helped in various ways. One thing would be to get good seeds for their last good grass seeds. I am of opinion myself, as well as from what I have heard the tenants say in reference to seed, that it is very difficult to get really good seed that will grow, and grow strongly, because seed is sometimes very defective. I think it would be well if some plan would be adopted to secure good seeds for the tenants.

46730. A change of seed?—Seed that would be guaranteed as sound, and would be sure to germinate and grow strongly. With regard to the fishing population on our islands principally, and along the coast, they are greatly in need of piers for the development of the fishing in my parish.

46731. What is Hare Island connexion inland?—As a passage from Hare Island East to Hare Island West. It is very inconvenient for people to go out come from market and do their business, having to wait for low tide when it would be dry, and the children going to or coming from school were in danger of being drowned. At high tide there is a depth of about six feet on the strand. The water rushes in very rapidly.

46732. Has the work been begun?—Not yet. It was originally expected that in connection with the bridge there would be a quay or slip built for the use of the boats of the locality. We have a large number of boats on the island, large marked boats, and we have a large number of lobster boats. Lobster fishing is the principal fishing on Hare Island. I would be a very successful fishing if we had a good permanent market for the lobsters. It was only last Sunday I met some of the people and they told me they had lobsters caught in their pots, and some of them were dying. When the weather gets sun they die very quickly when confined in pots. They were afraid they would lose a lot of them for want of a buyer. For many years past, except last year, there was only one buyer came there from England to buy the lobsters. He had a monopoly and cut out the price to six shillings a dozen and five shillings a dozen, and it went as low as 4s. 6d. a dozen, a price that would hardly pay them for their labour; and men coming with lobster clearers from England said, I am given to understand, safely give twelve shillings a dozen, and have a splendid profit. A fisherman came last year, and he raised the price to twelve and fifteen shillings in some instances, but we are doubtful if he will come in the future. If he does not come in the future, then, of course, the monopoly returns.

46733. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose he found it did not pay?—He is supposed to come every year, but he got into some difficulties in Baltimore. Mr. Be charged him more than he had anticipated and he brought an action against him. He got very angry over it and stated he would never again come. However, it would be well that the fishermen would have a market, and that it would not be in the hands of one individual. Adopt some means to market the lobsters and I am confident that the fishing would be very successful. We want a little quay built there in connection with the bridge. It would be a great convenience. There are two villages near where the bridge is built, and there are a lot of lobster boats, and the people want a quay very badly. In rough weather they have to pull up their boats on the dry land.

46734. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say it should be built in connection with the new construction?—Yes. It could be built for very little.

46735. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are in a congested district?—Yes, it is a congested district. With reference to accommodation on the island, in 1893 there was a road made through the island for the first time. I succeeded in getting it passed. Father Davis was in Baltimore at the time. Lord Zetland, who was Lord Lieutenant, came down on the island to see it. Through him I succeeded in getting the road made and a slip at the east end of the island, as well as a



large quay at Boaring Water Bay; but the slip on the east is not at all sufficient for our wants there. We should have a quay there, with a slip at the end of it allowed to run out, and it is very easy to make a little land-locked harbour where the mackerel and lobster boats particularly can be safely protected during winter from the storms. The mackerel boats would come alongside, and it would be very useful to them frequently. There are a number of hands on the island. If there is a surplus of fish there, they tell me, when there is a glut of fish and a very little price for it in Baltimore they would come over there, and employ the females in saving the fish even for their own use. But as it is they have to anchor away right off the land. They have no quay there. We want a quay on the mainland, and opposite this quay on the end of a road leading to Hare Island there is no place to land except the rough rocks. These schemes were outlined in 1898. All the engineers that came that way, as well as the County Surveyor and the Deputy Surveyor, were in favour of having these quays built, with other improvements. There is a road from the east to the west of the island, but it was intended also to make two small bits of road, one running north and the other south, leading to little villages on the island, which would be a great advantage to the people and very necessary. I have no doubt in my mind if Father Davis had lived a little longer, or anyone representing that part of the country were on the Congested Districts Board, those schemes which were outlined at the time and approved of would have been long since completed.

48796. You would like a representative on the Board for the County Cork?—Yes, I think it would be well. Anghosfown South is a very large congested district with a lot of islands, and it is very congested. In Hare Island the valuation per head is about

twelve shillings, and we have never up to this, to my knowledge, got a penny from the Congested Districts Board, except for this bridge we have got lately, and for which the poor people of the island are very grateful. With regard to purchases on the mainland as well as on the islands, we have purchased two estates in that district. They made overtures to the landlords and agents of the other estates, and there are many of them there, small landlords and small middlemen, and we could not come to terms with them. They required too high a price, and we consider that in order to effect anything like a reasonable bargain between the landlord and the tenant in those cases the only way to secure that would be to give the Congested Districts Board compulsory powers to purchase the land. I would suggest that particularly with regard to Hare Island, because if it was in the hands of the Congested Districts Board the Congested Districts Board would be in a position to see that the houses would be improved and the people made more amiable in their surroundings, and also that the boundaries of the farms should be defined. The boundaries are very irregular and mixed up very much; and these irregular boundaries, which have existed from time immemorial, are the cause of frequent squabbles among the people, whereas if the boundaries are defined and each holding was altogether by itself it would obviate any difficulty in the matter.

48797. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—A representative from Cork on the Congested Districts Board would know each property as the one to which you have referred, and he would know also the need for meeting the special wants of the fishermen, and he would be aware of the conditions of the people both on the coast and inland to a degree that would not be possible for one living at a distance.—Certainly. He would know all the circumstances of the case better.

July 16, 1907.

Rev. James  
O'Sullivan,  
P.P.

The Commission adjourned.

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## APPENDIX I.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. M. O'CONNELL in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

## A.—NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

## CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

There are ten electoral divisions congested; population, 16,794, roughly a third of the population and area of the union of Limerick. The Rural Council think that the remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that the average population per head is only £1 19s. 3d., and of the congested divisions, £1 3s. 2d. The 30s., or under, per head rule should be abolished, and the Board should have a discretion to schedule a townland or a group of townlands as it should see fit.

The present method is no guide. For instance, Kilsheena, one of the scheduled divisions, has only a valuation of 15s. 3d. per head. The cause of the low valuation, of £400, is because the land, reclaimed bog largely, was of little value in 1832, when the valuation was made. A holding of only five or six pounds valuation may have from ten to fifteen cows in Kilsheena, Lisloghlin, Tarrigara, Lisheen, Uriel, and other places are more "congested." The instance of this division is given to show that the rule at present in force should be abolished.

## UNIMPROVED LANDS.

As to what lands are more conveniently situated for the relief of congestion, I submit a schedule of the unimproved lands in the district, which was sent to the Commission in October last.\* Also the replies received from some of the owners of these tracts.† Since then the townlands of Bannacree, Coolagarr, and Ennismore have been sold to the Estate Commissioners, and the holding at Curreen has been sold to a tenant. The most considerable area of the best land in that schedule is in Kilsheena, 346 acres of very good tillage land, and the better from Moore, Reems and Sons, solicitors to the Scottish Provident Institution, states that they were in communication with the Congested Districts Board as to sale. It will be observed that in this schedule desolate lands are excluded.

## COTTAGES—MILK SUPPLY.

With a view to improving the condition of small cottagers, rather than increasing their number, it may be well to consider whether, in the case of congested localities situated near tracts of unimproved lands it would be practicable, in the case of buying any of these tracts, to vest a portion of each land in the Congested Districts Board permanently with a view of enabling that Board to let such lands for the grazing of a cow by each cottier whose present holding is too small to feed a cow. I am informed, and believe that, while in the towns milk can be got, in the rural districts, for six months of the year, very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. The nurses tell me condensed milk is used to feed children, and even during the summer months it appears to be the practice, generally, that in the absence of a continuous and certain demand for milk, such as contractors provide for, farmers cannot see their way to sell any of their milk by retail, as the greater portion of the milk is engaged to be taken to the creameries and the remainder is used for feeding calves. Many hold the view that the appearance of the children at the rural schools shows, as a rule, they are not well nourished. Suppose, then, the land is obtained near congested places, the question will then arise, in the case of these people, how are they to purchase a cow, and if they get a loan to buy a milk cow where there is no cow already, or to replace an old tuberculous cow, what security can they offer for the repayment of the money.

Bearing upon this point, I submit a report made by me on the 7th May to the *Guardian*, from which it will be observed that, out of a seed loan of close on

£2,000, in the rural district, there was actually selected out of the first instalment £165, over 98 per cent., leaving only an arrears of £13 uncollected, but in not one case out of over 1,000 requests of applicants was any attempt made to repay the debt. It is to be borne in mind that a large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any sort of security; they were trusted; they proved themselves worthy of trust, and I think it may be stated that they would also repay a loan to buy a cow.

It is suggested, respecting the supply of milk to the poor throughout the year, in the landless or situated near unimproved tracts, if it could be arranged to have contracts with the local farms, made by the Parish Committees and the Board's local agent, to see to a weekly collection, it is possible that there is no economic or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth any farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and a portion of the money paid for dear tea, and is largely consumed, would, in this way, be devoted for a supply of milk, which is so badly needed in the children of the poor, who, perhaps, have also to drink the milk of tuberculous cows—hence the high consumptive death-rate amongst the poor. In some cases, the supply of pure milk is of the importance.

Proper organisation and a business arrangement would seem to be the only thing necessary to carry out this reform.

## LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

There are 444 cottages provided in the Limerick Rural District—310 completed and occupied and 134 building, or near completion. There are 515 applied for at the inquiry now going on; and, allowing for 350 to be passed, that will be 800 cottages provided, but as the rate limit, a shilling in the £, will be reached when the 800 cottages have been built, some other sources must be sought to improve the condition of the remaining unsanitary houses.

The attached paper shows the accelerated work of the working of the Act to 31st March last.‡

## SANITATION.

Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, seeing that a sub-sanitary officer, as was the practical work falls of enforcing the Public Health Act, is paid at the rate of £10 a year, it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties. Parish Committees should be formed to assist the Sanitary Authority in such work as removal of manure from poor houses, law-washing, inspection of dairies, etc.

At the present the work is not as effective as it should be. Hundreds of notices are served to remove manure from rear dwellings, but the manure, if removed, is shortly afterwards allowed again to accumulate.

A local committee, including the clergy, with a mistress who should have some such qualifications as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, to enable her to deal with such matters as ventilation, &c., should have the proper authority to deal with such matters. The County Inspectors should visit the houses of the poor—at present those who attend the houses in towns are educated below many of whom are qualified to be sanitary officers themselves. To improve the general sanitary condition, I hold the view you must commence with the schools, but the sanitary condition of the schools is "a menace to the public health"—reports received in April and May, 1907, from medical officers of health—and the Chief Secretary says the condition of the premises "infamously"; yet nothing is done. An improvement was recently suggested by the Rural Council of Limerick to the Resident Commissioner of Education

\* See p. 206.

† See p. 207.

‡ See Table E, p. 208.

§ See Table F, p. 209.

with a view to the use of earth cloths (paper enclosed), but as the Commissioner's reply merely threw the responsibility on the managers, this seems to be ending the question, as the managers have no funds for this purpose.

#### TREES FOR SHUTTER

The Rural Council suggest that forest trees, in lots of four or five hundred, should be given through the Congested Districts Board, in congested areas, free to occupiers under £10 valuation, and at half-price, or 1s. 6d. per 100, to occupiers under £20 valuation, to plant shelter belts.

#### FRUIT TREES

An occupier having this year—March last—planted an acre (Irish measure) with 304 apple trees, twelve feet apart either way, with small fruit loes in be-

tween, I am able to state, if it is of any interest, what the precise cost was. For fencing a sod fence 6 feet high at north and west sides, and paling at south, and east, thorn gauched, with furze on top, cost of trees at 9d. each, three years old, approved sorts, pitting, planting, everything, £17 9s. 2d. Though the soil is a very heavy, retentive clayey, light surface, about eight inches, and quite unsuitable for tillage, the trees all grew well, and in sheltered places some on to twelve are yielding this year as many as two to eighteen apples each. The land will be mowed as if it were not planted, and in five or six years' time it is expected the whole money will be made in fruit.

This instance tends to prove that, if sheltered from north-west, apple trees flourish in poor, cold land, which is not suitable for tillage; but, to encourage planting, trees should be provided for small occupiers at a mark cheaper rate than 9d. each.

### B.—NOTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING HELD BY THE LISTOWEL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL IN REFERENCE TO LARGE HOLDINGS.

The Listowel Rural District Council, in Special Meeting assembled this 2nd day of November, 1906, respectfully request the Right Honourable the Earl of Listowel, Lord Ormonde, and the Gentlemen named in the Report accompanying this Resolution to be so good as to let us know, at their convenience, whether they will be pleased to enter into negotiations with the Estates Commissioners, or, in the scheduled areas, with the Congested Districts Board, for the sale of the lands at present in their possession, to be divided amongst competent persons who have no land and who are willing and able to till it and pay rent for it.

Let our action in this matter may be misunderstood, we desire to say that by the Labourers Act, 1890, we are enabled to purchase portions of an estate for the use of agricultural labourers.

We submit the following for consideration:—

(1.) All parties in the country agree, as shown by the public Press, of every shade of opinion, here and in England also, that the question of Emigration has already become a serious economic question; and, as time passes, will become more serious still, if some real effect is not made to stop it.

(2.) One method, in conjunction with local or cottage industries, in the direction of large holdings amongst those willing and able to cultivate land, which recent evidence before the Commission has shown to result in material improvement in Connaught.

(3.) On the question of whether small holdings are economic:—Taking the most progressive counties in Ireland—Armagh, Down and Londonderry—the proportion of large holdings in these counties of from 200 to 500 acres is—Armagh, less than half per cent.; Down, two per cent.; and Londonderry, three per cent.

(4.) In the County of Kerry the number is fourteen per cent.

(5.) Taking holdings of from five to thirty acres—where the workers and the producers are raised—Armagh has eight and a half per cent.; Down, over ten per cent.; Londonderry, six and a half per cent.; and Antrim, eight per cent. of such small holdings.

(6.) Again compare with Kerry, which has only four per cent. in number of five to thirty-acre farms.

(7.) In the north-east of Ireland the rule is—tillage and no grazing of store cattle. The fertile soil is a wilderness of grazing, and so tillage to speak of—even right up to the towns' undrained, saturated, and "sour" land—deteriorating. Listowel Union is three times the size of Downpatrick Union, and the figures (Report, 2,722, page 124), taking one crop only, are—Potatoes, 15,800 acres in Downpatrick; 4,851 acres in Listowel. The proportion here is, allowing for total area of tillable land, acre for acre, nine times more tillage in the North.

(8.) Based on precise, ascertained facts, this tends to confirm the view that holdings of from five to thirty acres of average land, at a fair rent, can be made economic; and that being so, and the owners being willing to sell, the division of these large tracts of land amongst the workers—the sons of labourers and the sons of small farmers who have no land and whose only prospect of betterment is emigration—is only a matter of price.

(9.) Should business now result, our strong suggestion to the Commissioners or Board will be:—In selecting tenants, to take only working men who are sober and can prove their by an account, if only £2 or £3, in the Savings Bank, and in order to discourage business to put a smart rent of £2 to £3 an acre, on all grass or meadow, more than the holdings require, and to charge 5s. an acre only for tillage, the local agent to be the sole judge of this.

(10.) Let it be understood that the proposal now made by this Council to the proprietors is a business one—will sale and division pay better than granting! It is also quite a friendly one, and if there is any objection, of their own free-will, to sell, or to enter into negotiations as to the sale, the matter is at an end, so far as this Council is concerned. However, whether for or against the proposal, we invite an expression of opinion, as each can do no harm, and may possibly result in good business for all parties concerned.

(11.) We recall, with pleasure, that it was to this Council the Right Honourable the Earl of Listowel first made known his intention to sell his estate, and we should be very glad now also to learn, through his Lordship, that he would be prepared to sell his lands at Lynmouth, etc., and thereby give a good lead to the other proprietors who are similarly situated.

(12.) Finally, this Council desires to acknowledge publicly that they have been met in a business-like and liberal spirit by the owners of land in Listowel Rural District, without exception, respecting the purchase of 120 plots this year, under the Labourers Act, and whether they are now disposed to discuss terms with us or not these friendly relations, as far as we are concerned, continue unabated.

We are, my lords and gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

Signed on behalf of the Rural Council in Meeting assembled,

T. O'CONNELL, Chairman.

J. BOLAND, Vice-Chairman.

T. KEANE, Chairman of Poor Law Board.

Countersigned, M. O'CONNELL, Clerk.

2nd November, 1906.

APRIL 1913. C.—LARGE TRACTS OF LAND EITHER UNTENANTED OR HELD BY TENANTS NOT RESIDING THEREON, AND USED FOR GRAZING.

[illegible]



## D.—CORRESPONDENCE.

APPENDIX I.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL HOLDINGS.

From Sir W. J. PAUL, Bart., Waterford.  
(Bag, 116 acres.)

Dear Sir,

As unoccupied lands near Listowel, I should be willing to sell the turf lands in my own occupation, but I have to bear in mind that it is expensive to sell a portion of an estate, and also that recent turf lands, near the town of Listowel, must, sooner or later, be of considerable value. At one time when my father cut turf on his own lands, it produced £30 a year net profit.

Faithfully yours,

W. J. PAUL.

Clerk of the Council, Listowel.

From G. F. TARNON, Esq., J.P.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular I have nothing to do with any property in your list except that of Mr. Blacker-Douglas.

As regards the first item, the holding in Carranagh has been already allotted to the tenants, on their purchase; and as regards the second item, at Tullinacilly, I am already in communication with the Estates Commissioners regarding the allotment of it amongst occupiers in the neighbourhood.

Faithfully yours,

G. F. TARNON.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

RICHARD LATCHFORD, Esq., J.P., TRAVER,

Notifies that he is prepared to sell his farm at Clive-  
nagh, 35 acres, to the Congested Districts Board.

From the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, EDIN-  
BURGH

(846 acres, tillage land.)

Sir,

The Scottish Provident Institution have handed us your letter of the 3rd, together with the schedule referred to in same, and in reply thereto we beg to inform you that we are now in communication with the Congested Districts Board relative to the lands on hands referred to in circular.

Faithfully yours,

S. S. &amp; E. REEVES &amp; SONS.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

From J. SAMERS, Esq., M.P.

1, Reginald-road, Dublin,

17th November, 1896.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favour of the 15th inst., I beg to state that I am at present in communication with the Estates Commissioners re my untenanted land.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SAMERS.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

## E.—PARTICULARS AS TO THE COLLECTION OF SEED RATE.

I submit to you the result of the collection of Seed Rate, first instalment. Closed on 31st March last.

Collector.	Instalment.	Amount.	Per cent. collected.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
O'Donnell, .. ..	107 1 2	0 16 2	94
O'Connell, .. ..	220 17 10	0 16 10	76
Gabris, .. ..	143 16 8	8 8 6	26
Fynn, .. ..	141 12 0	2 0 4	18
Kenna, .. ..	177 8 0	1 1 8	96
Wade, .. ..	103 17 10	0 25 6	94
McCarthy, .. ..	37 2 0	1 7 1	96
Total, .. ..	964 10 12	15 13 1	—

Upon the whole the amount actually collected and lodged is £98 11s., out of every £100 worth of seed sold, and arrears £1 9s., excluding one collector whose arrears is made up almost entirely of two peculiar cases, which still remains to be investigated, and about one of which I am far from being satisfied, the amount collected by six collectors is fully 94 per cent.

Decrees have been got for nearly all these small arrears. For instance, Mr. Fynn holds five decrees for £3 9s. 4d. which ought to be good to the extent of £2 15s.

Having regard to the rush at the distribution; to the want of patience by the great bulk of the recipients; to the fact that the railway company three times disappointed us in the way of delivery; and to the anxiety of the guardians to distribute the large supply, 465 tons, to two thousand applicants, in the shortest space of time, I venture to express the opinion

APPENDIX I. that a collection of 99½ per cent. by six collectors is not bad.

Another thing of importance is proved conclusively by this collection—taking them generally, the recipients were very poor people—in many cases, the poorest of the poor, and it stands on record that these poor people in Listowel Union have met their liabilities in a manner, I think, that reflects credit upon them, and I shall take the occasion of bringing

this fact to the notice of the Royal Commission on Congestion, which meets at Listowel on the 3rd July next.

This collection amply proves that these people may be trusted to meet their liabilities to the Congested Districts Board for small loans to enable them to improve their condition.

May 7th, 1907.

# F.—PARTICULARS AS TO THE WORKING OF THE LABOURERS (I.) ACTS IN THE LISTOWEL RURAL DISTRICT.

1. No. of Cottages and Allotments provided	309
2. Rents reserved in the Lettings	£728 13 6
3. No. of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied	1
4. (a) No. of Cottages or Allotments the Rent whereof is in arrear	142
(b) The total amount of such arrears	£35 4 0
5. (a) No. of Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme	226
(b) No. of extra Half Acres applied for under last completed Scheme	70
(c) No. of Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme	137
(d) No. of extra Half Acres applied for under last completed Scheme	46
(e) The total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme	£228 4 6
[Total Loan, £23,210; 138 Cottages, 43 Half Acres, 8 Acres]. (Date of Order—8th December, 1906).	
Particulars of such expenses:—	
Official (Board of Works, L. G. Board)	£228 8 6
Legal—Inquiries, Privy Council, Appeals, &c.	£157 0 0
Engineering	£160 0 0
Clerical	£108 0 0
Incidental—Printing, Advertising, &c.	£74 15 0
6. No. of cases where advances have been made to Agricultural Labourers under Section 2 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and Section 19 of the Labourers' Act, 1906	NIL
7. (a) Amount of Loans sanctioned for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots	£55,990 0 0
(b) Amount of Loans received for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots	£55,759 0 0
Amount of Loans due for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots	£9,210 0 0
(c) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans	£2,102 0 0
(Valuation, £55,930; outstanding, £43,626).	

(d) Poundage Rate necessary to raise amount specified at 7 (c)	9½
(e) Poundage Rate actually levied under the Act	9½
It is to be observed that under the Improved Acts—Landlord and Tenant Act—the rent shall be 40 days in arrear before a Summons to recover can be issued.	
8. (a) Amount of Rents paid by Tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1907	£728 13 6
(A) Outlay during year ended 31st March, 1907, for:—	
Repairs	£27 11 6
Insurance	—
Rent Collection	£90 1 6
Legal Proceedings against Tenants' Evictions	£12 10 6
9. No. of Cottages with Half-acre Plots or less than Half-acre Plots	25
No. of Cottages with more than Half and up to Three-quarters of an Acre	—
No. of Cottages with more than Three-quarters of an Acre	25
10. (a) No. of Plots Let to Persons not Tenants to the Council of Dwelling-houses	—
(b) Total Acreage of such Plots	—
(c) No. of Tracts of Land Let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring Villages or Towns	8
(d) Total Acreage of such Tracts	4 acres
11. Details of any new Improvement Scheme proposed to be carried out:—	

No. of Cottages, &c., to be provided.	Where Garden Allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where Garden Allotment exceeds half an acre.	Estimated Cost.	Date of Scheme.
218	4	112	38,068	29th April, 1907.

30th April, 1907.

## APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX III.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. GEORGE TRENCH, in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

## A.—STATEMENT OF SALES OF TENANTS' INTEREST ON TWO TYPICAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTY KERRY.

## (a.) M. V. BLACKIE-DOUGLAS'S ESTATE.

(1.) Maurice de Courcy sold his interest in 1895 to Thomas O'Connor, a returned Australian, for £600. Area, 84 acres with a mountain.

Rent, £50—17 years' purchase of the rent Poor Law Valuation, £43 15s.

O'Connor sold his interest in 1898 for £600 to J. Harkin, present tenant; 13 years' purchase.

(2.) Thomas Foyan, Kilgarra, sold his interest in 1896 to Thomas Corrydon for £145. Area, 31a 1r. 3p. Judicial rent, £9—16 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £7 10s.

(3.) Thomas Reillyan, Carrageagh, sold his interest in 1899 to Sarah Stock for £250. Area, 40a. 0r. 20p. Rent, £17 2s.—17 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £13 10s.

(4.) R. G. Gentlemen, Farranavanns, sold his interest in 1900 to Ed Finnegan for £500. Area, 212a. 2r. 6p.

Rent, £141 13s. 6d.—24 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £106 10s.

## (b.) LINDSEY TALBOT-CROSSIE'S ESTATE.

(1.) John Wood, Ballysheen, sold his interest in 1892 to Daniel Pierce. First term rent, £233. Area, 282a. 1r. 6p. Poor Law Valuation, £176.

Price, £350—3½ years' purchase of the rent.

(2.) David Watson, Ballysheen, sold his interest in 1894 to Joseph Levitt. First term rent, £167. Area, 247a. 2r. 7p. Poor Law Valuation, £106 5s.

Price, £250—3½ years' purchase of the rent.

(3.) John Leslie, Chonnavatagh, sold his interest in 1897 to Thomas Harty. First term rent, £24. Area, 39a. 0r. 15p. Poor Law Valuation, £14 18s.

Price, £200—18½ years' purchase of the rent.

(4.) John Talbot, Laccamore, sold his interest to John Hannigan. First term rent, £6 5s. Area, 19a. 1r. 2p. Poor Law Valuation, £2.

Price, £180—21½ years' purchase of the rent.

## B.—STATISTICS RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR (1) ALL IRELAND, (2) COUNTY KERRY.

## (a.) STATISTICS FOR ALL IRELAND.

No.	Description.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
149	Co-operatives, ..	46,876	556,000	1,600,000
156	Agricultural Societies, ..	14,120	30,000	103,000
225	Credit Societies, ..	18,280	40,000	32,500
37	Poultry Societies, ..	1,084	20,000	34,800
47	Home Industries Soc- ieties, ..	1,650	4,500	15,000
38	Flax Societies, ..	411	5,000	20,000
46	Manufacturers, ..	2,302	32,000	120,000
218		84,652	636,500	2,115,300

## (b.) STATISTICS FOR COUNTY KERRY.

No.	Description.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
10	Crescoria, ..	1,093	15,000	45,000
1	Agricultural Society, ..		(No returns)	
28	Credit Societies, ..	808	2,500	3,800
2	Woolweavers, ..	156	(Society not formed)	
35		1,657	£17,500	£48,800

## (c.) GROWTH OF CREAMERIES IN KERRY.

Year.	No.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
1904 ..	None	—	—	—
1905 ..	1	(No statistics available)		
1906 ..	2		Do.	
1907 ..	6	363	5,662	26,181
1908 ..	7	835	4,800	55,554
1909 ..	7	822	4,558	56,440
1910 ..	7	763	5,714	37,048
1911 ..	8	1,060	4,386	54,212
1912 ..	8	1,060	8,627	37,183 4d
1913 ..	8	1,074	10,546	45,940
1914 ..	10	1,000	15,000	45,000
1915 (3)	10	1,200	16,000	48,000

(a) Free societies only furnished returns.  
(b) Approximate—figures not yet complete.

## APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV PAMPHLET put in by THE MCGILLYCUPDY OF THE REEKS, in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

## "IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY."

TO ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

## AN APPEAL.

The old restraints on Irish industry have been removed, and the spirit that invigorated them has passed away. Ireland is free to develop her own resources. A superb opportunity awaits her. But her seed is industry, and those vital forces of industry—capital and trained direction. Labour she has in plenty. It is the purpose of this pamphlet to proclaim an opportunity that opens the way to the industrial regeneration of Ireland, and to appeal to English-speaking people throughout the world for the aid by which the opportunity may be grasped and the great work begun. No differences of race, religion, or politics can interfere. The cause is humanity; the task, the uplifting of a nation by the arts of peace.

Ireland's way to prosperity lies through the development of her fisheries. It is proposed to develop this natural wealth by co-operative labour. The various industries that will be thus revived, or created, will help Ireland where she most needs help—in the Congested Districts. The co-operative principle will enable her to reap and retain the full benefits of her labour; an inspiring example will be set before the entire nation; Ireland will enter upon a new era and a new life.

The plan presented in these pages is an ambitious one, but it is practical. Its originator is a man of experience, courage, and untiring energy, and he is an Irishman, bearing an old and honoured Irish title—The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks.

Ireland's loftiest mountains rise above the matchless waters of Killarney and perpetuate the name of a tribal Mac once dominant in Kerry. The tribal legends still linger about MacGillycuddy's Reeks; what was true in the old customs of chieftainship survives there, and the head of the Sept still dwells among his people.

Among his latest unaided efforts in developing the resources of his district has been a notable revival of industry among the salmon-fishers of the Laine, the Maine, and the Carragh rivers, and Castlesine Bay. The MacGillycuddy, by securing markets and transportation for the catch, enabled these men to increase their earnings one hundred per cent. in a single season. And this was done against a fall in prices.

Encouraged by his success, the MacGillycuddy conceived the idea of establishing a Co-operative Association among the Irish fishermen. For eighteen months he made a careful study of the history of the Irish fisheries, of their present condition, and of the best means for developing them. The result is the plan presented in his appended address to the men.

In behalf of the great American journal which it is my privilege to represent, I accompanied the MacGillycuddy on an extended tour through the Irish fishing districts. The experiences of this journey were described in the Boston Herald. It is impossible to repeat within the limits of this pamphlet the story of our investigations, but I have done so in a little volume entitled "Self-Help for Ireland," which is already in the Press, and which will be published for the benefit of the proposed Association.

The world knows that the Irish waters are rich with fish, but it does not realise the extraordinary abundance of this wealth. Nor do Irishmen themselves appreciate the incalculable resources of their seas and streams. The Irish sea-fisheries to-day give uncertain and ill-paid employment to 22,000 men, of whose not more than 7,000 devote their entire attention to the work. The rest are small farmers, who, in endeavouring to follow two widely different occupa-

tions, make a success of neither. There are in Ireland only 355 fishing boats of the "first class," i.e., rating above 15 tons. The remainder are inefficient row-boats and frail carriages.

The Irishman's boats are primitive, and his gear is defective. In all Ireland there are but four net-making machines, and these are used by the boys in Father Davis' Fishery School at Ballinure. Puckinagh is almost a lost art; markets are for the most part, inaccessible; breakwaters, piers, and landing-slips are needed at almost every station. Through ignorance and inferior equipment, the Irishman is unable to compete with the foreigners who fish along his own coast. Though he is quick to learn, and is willing to work, he is too poor to buy the necessary plant, and to provide for himself the requisite instruction. Capital has never interested itself in his behalf. He has been left to struggle as he could.

Fully one-half of the Irish catch is wasted, because there are no adequate facilities for transporting fresh fish, and because the men are ignorant of the arts of curing and salting. The Fishery Inspectors are hindered in their work by lack of funds, and even accurate statistics are not available. There are no figures extant showing the volume of the Irish catch. Even the sales are imperfectly recorded. The Blue Book for 1890 contains returns of the sales at 16 stations only. It appears that the men received £230,000 for the year. But these figures give no indication whatever of the actual catch at these 16 stations. This must have been at least twice as great as the quantity sold. My own investigations have convinced me that three-fourths of the Irish fish are wasted. But it is sufficient for present purposes to estimate the waste at one-half the catch.

The demand for fish as food is steadily increasing in all great centres of population. With proper facilities for reaching the markets the Irishmen can sell all the fish they catch. They could have sold £760,000 worth of fish in 1890—that is to say, the entire catch of the 35 stations which are far too few enough to be mentioned in the Blue Book.

English, Scotch, Manx, and Frenchmen fish off the Irish coast. It is fair to assume that, with their superior training and equipment, their fish-take is at least equal to that of the Irish crews. Add to the known hauls the returns for Irish salmon exported to eight large English towns in 1890, according to the Inspector's report, and we have the following figures which fairly indicate the immense wealth of the Irish waters, wealth which Ireland can easily make her own:—

Actual Irish catch, at least	...	£760,000
Catch of foreign crews in Irish waters	...	790,000
Irish salmon export, 1890	...	333,000
		<hr/>
		£1,883,000

This is a very moderate estimate. But I am convinced that the first year's work of the proposed Co-operative Association would return to the Irish fishermen two million pounds. If the long-line fishing, which can be carried on throughout the year, were properly developed these figures would be greatly increased. The possibilities of growth are unlimited. In "Self-Help for Ireland" I have discussed them fully. I have also cited many instances of waste which came under my observation. I will mention but two here.

On one occasion I saw 100,000 mackerel brought to the strand by twelve row-boats working six acres. On another occasion I saw a single seine haul 16,000

machinery. In both cases the boats hauled within a hundred yards of the shore, and about half a dozen miles inside the headlands of one of Ireland's finest bays. In both cases the fish were wasted. There were no buyers, and the men had no curing-sheds and no salt. Such woful instances are common at the Irish fishing stations, but they find no place in the official estimates of the Irish catch. At the time of which I speak, mackerel were selling in the London fish-shops for sixpence each.

From her own waters Ireland can draw great wealth. But she must first be able to provide a better fleet, and she must hire, or purchase, small steam vessels for carrying her fish to market. Should anyone deny Ireland's ability or inclination to grasp this opportunity with the means which it is hoped will be granted her, let him go to the Cape Clear region in County Cork and see what has been accomplished there by the aid of one of England's noblest women. Twelve years ago the Baroness Burdett-Coutts found at Cape Clear a destitute people. She loaned them capital, and to-day the entire region is as thrifty and prosperous as any fishing district in the world, and the "Capeers" are said to be the most daring fishermen in the British Isles. What Father Davis has done at Baltimore (perhaps the most remarkable deed in Ireland during the nineteenth century) by establishing there the first Industrial Fishery School in the world, is another proof, if proof were needed, of what Irish brains can do when it is guided by a true brain.

From the public point of view the proposed Association deserves support, and at its inception substantial help. It is highly probable that the Association's steamers will be able to influence a considerable reduction in the railway rates on all classes of goods carried in the North, West and South-West of Ireland; the general work of the Association will remove a heavy burden from the rates and taxes; the congested districts will be permanently relieved; Co-operative Labour will restore the fallen fortunes of a country whose natural resources have been scarcely touched; Ireland will be awakened by industry, and her people will secure for themselves a prosperous life in their native land.

It is intended that the Association shall be ready for active work at the opening of the spring fishing season in 1902. But this cannot be done unless public subscriptions help to supply the equipment necessary to begin the work. Once under way the Association can undoubtedly secure funds from the Congested Districts Board, from the Grand Jurors, or County Councils, and from Government Loans and Grants. Meanwhile this appeal is made to the generous public. I have elsewhere shown how the Association can quickly become self-supporting.

An account has been opened in the name of "The Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association," at the National Bank, Limited, Killorglin, Kerry; and subscriptions may be sent to E. H. Hannigan, Esq., the Manager of the Bank.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen is being formed to assist in collecting and forwarding subscriptions.

The subscription list will be published from time to time.

Now, then, is Ireland's opportunity. The natural wealth awaits development; the labour awaits employment; the trained hands, and the directing heads have been selected; and they, too, await the starting signal—the liberal subscriptions of all who believe that industry exalts a nation.

ARTHUR WARREN.

#### FISHERMEN OF KERRY, CORK, AND THE WEST OF IRELAND.

Your earnest attention is called to a plan which is of vital importance to every man among you, because it is intended to make you prosperous by increasing your earnings and your opportunities, by developing your fisheries, by providing new and profitable employment—together with technical education—for your children, by protecting your rights, and by securing to you the full fruits of your labour.

#### Fishermen's Association.

#### APPENDIX IV.

You may have already heard that, in August and September, I addressed meetings of fishermen along the coast of Kerry and Cork, having in view the foundation of a co-operative organization to be called "The Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association." In order that the nature of this Association may be fully understood by those who were unable to attend the meetings, and by all whose co-operation it is desirable to enlist, this pamphlet has been issued.

#### What has been done.

The meetings referred to were held at Skerwick, Ballyterrier, Brandon, Dingle, Caherciveen, Valentia, Portmagee, Ballinskelligs, Waterville, Derrynane, Eyre, Ballydoonagh, Albion, Garinish, Castlegregory, the Cashes River, Kinsale, and other important fishing stations, and they had the warm approval and support of the principals of those places—the Rev. Fathers O'Leary, Scannell, O'Sullivan, Murphy, O'Reilly, Fegan, Martin, Larkin, Barton, O'Connell, McCann, Trant, and Malynoux, who took the chair at the respective gatherings.

#### The next steps.

On each occasion, and without a dissentient voice, it was resolved to accept the plan herein set forth, and it was further agreed to call, later on, one or more general meetings of all the lake, river, and sea fishermen, and fishery owners of Kerry, Cork, and the West Coast, for the purpose of founding the Association, which, it is hoped, will begin operations on St. Patrick's Day next, for the opening of the Spring season of 1902.

#### Invitation to Fishermen.

The General Meetings will be held at the most central and convenient places possible, and due notice will be given by advertisement and posters. All the riparian proprietors, and all the fishermen, from the fresh-water anglers to the crews of the sea-trawlers, are cordially invited to attend these meetings, either in person or by their appointed delegates. The railway companies will be asked to provide special trains and fares. It is important that there should be large and representative gatherings.

#### Co-operation.

The "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" will be a purely co-operative industrial body. It is estimated that on the salt and fresh waters from Kinsale, in Cork, to Achill Island, in Mayo, there are about 14,000 fishermen and 3,500 boats. Every one of these men should join the Association.

#### Self-help for Ireland.

The movement thus inaugurated is destined to become one of the greatest and most beneficial movements ever known in Ireland, for as an industrial organization on a strictly co-operative basis, governing itself from within its own membership, and providing ample work for the very poorest of both sexes, it should expand into a larger and similar body comprising all the fishermen in Ireland and all persons needing employment along the Irish coast, especially in the congested districts, thus furnishing a splendid example of self-help which must in time be adopted by all other workers in the country, and raise the people in thrift, intelligence, skill and prosperity.

#### As you are, and—as you can be.

Fishermen! You should remember that "Union is strength." This old saying embodies a truth which is as applicable to you as it is to other men. To-day, working individually, or in small groups, you are poor; but united, you can change your poverty into prosperity. To-day you lack the appliances and the knowledge requisite for catching and curing fish according to the best standards, and you are unable to compete with the fishermen of other countries; but united and directed you can have the best boats and the best gear; you can have the best curing establishments that money and industry can procure; you can have harbours, piers, breakwaters, slips,

## APPENDIX.

icehouses, and bulks, and lobster tanks, and all things needful to your calling; you can have training for yourselves, and training-schools for your children. To-day your catch of fish is limited by the small capacity of your icehouse craft and appliances, but united and teamed you can have deep sea boats, and you can thus follow the fish to sea and open new fishing grounds, and increase your catch in volume and variety. To-day your means for getting fish to market are uncertain, intermittent, and very costly; you have no check on the market sales, no guarantee that you will receive full value for your catch; but united you can provide continuous transport throughout the year, and on the lowest terms, and you can command the best prices in the best markets, and secure for yourselves many intermediate profits which are now made by others. To-day the greater portion of your catch is wasted, spoiled and unsold, and often, when your waters are filled with fish, it is useless for you to go out even with your small boats; but by co-operative union you can dispose with profit of all the fish of every sort that you can take by means of a training and equipment equal in every respect to those of the most prosperous and skillful fishermen of other countries.

*Wealth of the Irish Sea.*

You have the best fishing waters in the world. Your seas, rivers, and lakes are filled with incalculable wealth which can be greatly increased. For centuries the fishermen of other nations have availed you the possession of these sources of wealth. To-day foreign fishermen arrive in ever-increasing numbers and enrich themselves along your coasts. The time has come for you to develop this wealth for yourselves. This you can do by industrial co-operative union under trained direction.

*Advantages of Industrial Union.*

This is the age of industrial union. Irish industry must be organised and directed or the country will for ever lose its opportunity, and be drained of the best part of its population, whose emigrated labour, by competing elsewhere with your own at home, increases the odds against you in the battle of life. It has been said that "Whoever should make two blades of grass, or two ears of corn to grow upon a spot of ground where but one grew before, would deserve well of mankind, and render essential service to his country." Co-operative union will enable you to catch two fish—yes, and twenty—where one was caught before, to earn two pounds where you earned one before, and to benefit your families, your communities, and your country by the establishment of a variety of allied trades now unknown in Ireland. "God helps those that help themselves."

The "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" will be formed for co-operative, industrial, provident, and economic purposes; it will benefit all classes of fishermen and fishery owners, and it will be open to all of them. Its opportunities for profit and general helpfulness are so manifold that only an outline of them can be given here.

*Stop Emigration.*

The Association will do much to prevent the need for emigration which is fast draining Ireland of its best blood and brain, as it will provide technical instruction and good employment for Irish boys and girls. It will also provide for the employment of all the able-bodied men at present in the fishing districts. It will take able-bodied parents of both sexes from the workhouses and so reduce the number of those institutions by enabling an amalgamation of Unions to take place, thereby rendering the vacated buildings available as co-operative centres—no Dairy, Agricultural, Poultry, and Fishery Schools, &c.—and relieving the present excessive burdens on the Poor Rates and County Cess.

*Work for all at Home.*

The necessity—hereafter described—of supplying the Association with timber, will encourage the re-afforestation of the land, not only on the part of the Government, but also on the part of the peasant proprietors themselves. The Association will en-

courage and assist all organisations and individuals endeavouring to promote any form of Irish industry in the co-operative plan.

A wide scope for industrial development in Ireland is presented in the following statement of the

## OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

*How to Increase your Earnings.*

The first object is to develop the Irish Fisheries, and to retain for the profits of the fishermen every penny their fish make in the English, foreign, and home markets, beyond the cost of carriage and the commissions of salesmen.

In view of the great bulk and variety of fish which the Association will be able to send to market in the steam-carrying vessels (which will probably take return cargoes of goods or corn), the cost of carriage can be reduced to the lowest possible figure, the fish will be delivered regularly, without delay, and in the very best condition, and it is likely that the fishermen will find it to their advantage to make better terms.

*Steam Carriers.*

The Association will have (it may rise at first, until its own vessels can be built) a sufficient number of steam carriers, each capable of conveying from 200 to 500 tons of fish, and fitted with the latest improvements in engine power, as well as with wells or tanks for conveying lobsters and other live fish, and with cold air or refrigerating machines. These vessels will also be supplied with fishing gear, and they will be employed in fishing when they are not carrying.

*New Markets.*

These steamers will make a daily collection of the fish caught along the coast, and they will steam alongside the different markets, as the North Sea boats now do at Billingsgate. Direct, cheap and speedy communication will thus be established with the great food markets of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, &c., and with important railway termini such as Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Milford-Haven, Southampton, Rotterdam, Ostend, Harve, Bordeaux, and Lisbon, whence the fish can be despatched by train to large inland towns. The bruising and jarring of frequent transshipment will be avoided, the fish will be delivered in prime condition, and new markets will be opened.

The steamers of the Association will bring to Ireland return cargoes of goods and general supplies, and they can even do this from foreign ports—such as Holland, France, Germany, Spain, and America—certain seasons of the year when the catch diminishes, or the export of cured fish increases.

*Collecting the Fish.*

The Association will have a number of steam launches (or electric launches in districts where there is abundant water-power to generate the motive current, and where coal is scarce), also fitted with tanks to collect the fish in the different bays, after it has been taken by the fishermen, and convey it to ports just off the headlands, and thence transfer it immediately to the steam-carriers, in order to avoid delay and to enable the latter vessels to proceed without waiting, and without deviating from their course.

*Railway Notes.*

The Association will secure special railway rates for fish to inland towns throughout the United Kingdom, and for catches that may be too small to send by sea. What are called "course fish," for which there is already a demand in Irish towns (where it is now sold at exorbitant charges), could also be sent fresh through the country in this way, a home market created, and the food supply of Ireland increased.

*Parcels Post.*

It is also proposed to establish a Direct Supply System by Parcels Post to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Ice.*

The Association can build its own ice-houses. This can be done at small expense. At Killgobbin, in Kerry, old limekilns have been successfully converted into ice-houses, containing ice sufficient for a year's

each in that district. At Killorglin the women and children collect the ice from the ponds; and even when the ice was not more than an eighth of an inch thick, they have gathered three hundred tons in a day at an expense not greater than five shillings per ton. In other parts of Ireland ice has been collected at two shillings and sixpence a ton.

The same method of collecting ice can be adopted in other districts. The work will relieve the neediest portion of the population, at the hardest time of the year. Norwegian ice can hardly be bought here for less than twelve shillings per ton.

Ice-houses can be obtained for stations where they will be suitable. They can be filled from the ice-boats belonging to the Association, or by ice which may be manufactured by machinery at certain stations, or which can be purchased elsewhere.

#### Storage.

Some ice-houses will contain chambers for storing fish during a glutted market, or for occasions when a catch is too heavy to be sent by one steamer, or when the weather is too stormy for the carriage to put to sea, and railway transport is not available. These sub-storage chambers will also be useful for preserving bait for long-line fishing.

#### Bait.

At present this bait is usually unobtainable when it is most wanted, and the long-line fishing, which can easily be carried on throughout the year, is stopped.

#### General Work.

The Association will have lobster and ool tanks in Ireland and England; it will have oyster and scallop beds along the Irish coast; it will have salmon hatcheries; it will vent small rivers now barren and stock them from the hatcheries; it will protect spawning fish and fry; it will have curing and smoking sheds, sheds for tanning fresh fish, as the Scotch and Americans have; sheds for making nets, boxes, barrels, lobster-pots, and gear generally; it will have salt-water sheds; and it will ultimately have its own dock yards and saw-mills, and its boat-building and repairing yards.

#### Harbour Boards.

The Association will establish Harbour Boards, as is done elsewhere. It will appoint a qualified engineer for consultation on important matters, for improving existing works, and for the construction of any new works required.

#### Value of Fish-Refuse.

The Association will supply fish-refuse as manure for the land. Huge amounts of this refuse are now wasted. Immense areas of worn-out land can be made valuable by its application. The dog-fish, which are so numerous and so destructive in many quarters, can be caught by special appliances, and their fish utilized for this purpose. The skins and offal of dogfish are also valuable. The long-line fishing will then be relieved of its greatest pest.

#### Training Irish Labour.

The Association will provide able teachers to instruct Irish labour in the use of suitable machinery for making and repairing all nets, gear, sails, and clothes that the fishermen use, and all the boxes, barrels, smoking-apparatus, lobster-pots, direct supply bags, &c., incidental to the fishing industry. By trained direction it will enable the Irish fishermen to cure and smoke fish as well as the Scotch and Norwegians, and by sending out a high and even quality it can obtain a Government Brand which will enable shipments of Irish-cured fish to enter all ports without question or examination. This privilege has long been enjoyed by the Scotch shippers.

#### Deep-sea Boats.

The Association will enable its members to purchase first-class deep-sea boats and fishing gear, and it will provide skippers and hands to teach the new crews.

The Association will establish Industrial Fishery Schools on the model of the institution so worthily founded and successfully conducted by the Rev. Char-

les Davis at Baltimore. In these schools orphans and workhouse and reformatory children can be placed. Childhood will thus be disconnected from undesirable surroundings, and the burden on the community will be lightened. There will also be similar technical schools to which respectable boys can be sent by their parents. All the schools will be largely self-supporting, and while quickly relieving the rates and taxes, they will furnish Ireland with trained crews and mechanics for her future fishing fleet, and her varied industries.

#### Insurance.

The Association will establish a system of Insurance for lives, accidents, disablement, adulthood and old age. It will also provide for the insurance of the members' boats. Such systems are in operation in the English and Scotch fishing districts, and, in fact, in most large industrial communities, and their advantages are so obvious that they need no further explanation here.

#### Thrift and Recreation.

The Association will establish a Savings Bank, and it will promote temperance and thrift. It will encourage cottage industry, and it will open coffee, and reading and recreation rooms at the various stations.

Fishery Interests should be represented in Parliament.

The Association, while being in no sense political, will endeavour, for the welfare of the fishermen, to secure the adequate and continuous representation of the fishery interests in Parliament. It is necessary to inform successive Governments with regard to these interests; it is necessary to guide legislation with regard to them; it is necessary to secure Government assistance in great measure, as it is freely accorded in other countries. There are unnecessary limitations to be removed, and some necessary restrictions to be imposed—in the latter case such as relate to the regulation of over-fished areas, close seasons, and the saleable size of fish. The choking of rivers in the open season, and the pollution of streams must be prevented. The Government should be asked for larger and less restricted leases for boats, and for grants for harbours, piers, and landing-places, for bays, and guiding-marks, for clearing channels for building railways and light-houses, for aiding technical schools, and for a scientific system of fish culture. Efforts should also be made to secure the extension of the Labourers' Cottages Acts to the housing of fishermen. Maps should be made of the sea, river and lake fishing-grounds, and charts for the spawning beds should be provided. Care should also be taken to secure to the fishery interests a proper share of the funds provided by the Congested Districts Bill.

#### A Peace-maker.

The Association will settle all disputes between fishermen; and it will closely watch and guard the fishery interests.

#### Security and Audit.

All persons through whose hands the funds of the Association shall pass in the management of its business, and who may have the care of its property, shall give reasonable security for the trustworthy performance of their duties; all accounts of the Association will be regularly examined by independent auditors; and all securities periodically inspected. The banking accounts will be kept in the name of the Association.

#### Development of Irish Industry.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Association will cause a widespread revival, and an increasing development, of various Irish industries. For this reason its efforts should be aided and encouraged not only by the fishermen themselves, but by the Government, and by all who wish well by Ireland and her people.

#### FUNDS.

##### Assessment of Members.

1st. To provide funds for the work of the Association it will be necessary, in the first instance, to call upon the members, i.e., the fishermen and fishery

**APPROXIMATE IV.** owners themselves, for a subscription which may not be less than £1 per man, and which will doubtless increase in proportion to the size of the boat represented, and to the benefit to be derived. It is not likely that the whole subscription will be called up at one time.

#### *Government Aid.*

2nd. The Association, representing so many thousands of men, should be able to secure funds from the Congested Districts Board, and from the Grand Juries, or County Councils, and from Government loans and grants; it can also raise loans on reasonable terms on the general security of these sources, and on that of its combined membership and plant.

#### *Help from Philanthropists.*

3rd. Substantial financial help has already been forthcoming from wealthy and influential people who merely wait to know that the Association has been formed, and that the fishermen are really determined to help themselves, and to prove the sincerity of their desire by subscribing their dues to the Co-operative Association, and thus pledging their best endeavours to secure its success.

#### *Public Subscriptions.*

4th. Appeals for funds for working capital will also be made to the public in England and America, and to philanthropists who have always shown their willingness to help men who will help themselves.

The Association when once established will be able quickly to extend its fleet and its work.

#### *Existing Assets.*

5th. Fishermen already possess in their own labour, experience, and present outfit, fully forty per cent. of the capital necessary to begin the work.

### ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT.

#### *Membership.*

None but fishermen and fishery owners will be admitted to membership, except by presentation of the Freedom of the Association, on the vote of the Central Council. The Association will not spread until it has grown strong enough to conquer all the fishermen's difficulties, when it will extend its membership and benefits inland to embrace the farmers, townsmen, and all others in Ireland as quickly as can be done with safety from overloading, or trying to do too much.

#### *One Vote.*

Each member will have one vote, and one vote only.

#### *Local Councils.*

There will be a Local Council at each fishing station. This Council will be elected solely by the members of the Association residing at the station, or within the district comprised by it. The number of members on each Local Council will be in proportion to the number of members of the Association residing at the station—say one representative on the Local Council for every twenty members in the district.

The Local Councils will acquire and record all information concerning the work and requirements of their respective stations, and will administer the local affairs of the Association under the direction of the Central Council.

The Central Council will be elected by the Local Councils from among the members of the latter, each Local Council sending one or more representatives in proportion to numbers.

#### *Central Council.—Its Duties.*

The Central Council will receive, consider, and take whatever action is necessary upon the reports of the Local Councils; and it will issue working directions to the latter, and provide for the execution of the instructions. It will also obtain all available information relating to Fisheries, home and foreign; it will publish and circulate such information derived from these sources as may be of importance to the Association; it will establish a Reference Library

of Fishery Publications; it will have charge of the training schools, the curing establishments, and all the property of the Association; it will regulate all matters relating to sales and transport, and, in fact, all the working of the Association, of which it will be the governing body.

#### *Trustees.*

The Central Council will conduct experiments relating to fish culture and the curing and storage of fish; it will frame Parliamentary Bills when necessary; and it will endeavour to secure the election of efficient and faithful Boards of Conservators; it will accept and administer all aid given by the will-wings. The members of the Central Council will act as Trustees for the property of the Association.

#### *President's Vote.*

A President and a Vice-President will be elected by the Central Council, and will be co-trustees with the members thereof. The President will have the power of vetoing any measure passed by the Central Council if he considers it opposed to the best interests of the Association, and motions so vetoed will be referred to the general vote of the Association for decision.

#### *His Duties.*

The signature of the President will be necessary to ratify all proceedings of the Central Council, which proceedings thus ratified, will for all purposes of this Association, become fishermen's law. The President will, with sufficient assistance, manage and direct the business and the affairs of the Association.

#### *Safeguard.*

As a general safeguard, the Central Council, with its President, and the Local Councils, sitting together in General Assembly, shall have the power of suspending for a period, or of expelling after warning, any member of the Association who is found, after proper investigation and hearing, to have abused his membership privileges, or to have willingly acted against the interests of the Association. For such General Assembly one member from each Local Council will be sufficient to represent its Council. The Central Council will appoint standing committees from among its members, and a committee of each Local Council, to provide for the different branches of the Association's work, and one-third of each committee will retire each year.

#### *Terms of Office.*

The same privilege of retirement in rotation will be observed in the membership of the Central and Local Councils, thus ensuring continuous peace in administration. The retiring members will be eligible for re-election.

The members of the Central Council will serve for two years, and the members of the Local Councils for one year.

The President of the Association, who will also be its General Manager, will hold office for three years. The Vice-President will hold office for eighteen months and will then be eligible for re-election for a second term of eighteen months. This will ensure a reserve of several men qualified by practice to fill the Presidency.

The President will have the power to order a general election for the Central Council, but only in the event of some new unforeseen danger which may threaten the existence of the Association as a co-operative body.

#### *Rules.*

Articles of Association, and Rules and By-laws, will be prepared, and every member of the Association will subscribe to them when joining.

#### *Aiding Members.*

The Association will act as guarantor for those of its members who, being approved by the Council, desire to use the Fishery Loans, or to raise other funds for procuring boats and gear. Thus, industry will be encouraged.

A list will be kept (with prices) of all boats for sale in the British Isles.



A proportion of the office of the Association will be filled by the most competent graduates of its training schools.

#### *Sketch of Working Plan.*

The Association will be founded, and its affairs conducted, on a purely co-operative basis. The accounts of every member, and of every boat, will be kept separate and distinct at the respective stations, and a full return for the fish accurately and promptly rendered.

To describe the method in brief: each boat will have a numbered locker on the strand, or slip, at its fishing station; and in its own receptacle the boat's fish will be placed. The Local Manager, who will be responsible to the Local Council, will have a duplicate key for each receptacle and will render a daily account of the fish to the owner, or owners, of the boat; he, and his assistants, will pack the fish and deliver it to the collecting-launch for transfer to the steam-carrying vessel which will take the catch direct to market, where the fish will be sold. Accuracy of count will thus be ensured, and the full market value of the fish will then be returned to the men who caught it, the only deduction being for the cost of carriage, the salesmaster's commission, and a small percentage for current working expenses. There will be a similar plan for the lake and river fishermen. Thus great loss of time to boats landing fish will be saved; which they can employ to continue fishing, instead of waiting till the till unloaded.

#### *Cost of Carriage.*

The charge for carriage in the Association's vessels will be much less than by any existing carriers, and less than any other vessels can carry for. The earnings of the carriers will go to the treasury of the Association, and thus pay for these vessels, meet the Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds respectively, and help to augment the revenues for the general work.

#### *Salesmaster's Commission.*

The Salesmaster's commissions will be of no greater percentage than now. In view of the immense bulk of fish, the probability is that the rate of commission will be lessened. This will undoubtedly be the case if the Association can deal through agents of its own selection.

A number of fishing boats will be gradually bought by the Association as a body, and the earnings of all these boats will be entirely devoted to the work and profit of the Association, in the benefits of which all the members will share. They can be manned by men graduating out of the Fishery Schools, who can, later, buy them with their savings and the Association's help.

#### *Division of Profits.*

There will be a yearly or half-yearly division among the members of the profits derived from the steam-carriers and fishing-boats, and from the other property and work of the Association. Should there

be any loss it will fall lightly among so many members. But it is almost certain that no loss can ensue.

Efforts will be made to secure from the Government a Post and Telegraph office at each fishing station. The Association will have its own flag.

#### *Future Fishing Fleets.*

Time is, of course, necessary for the growth of the Association, and for the full development of its work. But there is every reason to believe that well within ten years everything herein anticipated will have been accomplished, and that Ireland will have 20,000 good fishing boats of all classes, instead of 5,000 (mostly inferior) boats as now; and that she will have 100,000 trained fishermen instead of 22,000 unskilled men, as now.

### PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

#### *First Steps.*

The first steps in organizing the "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" are to be taken at the General Meetings, which will be called at an early date, and to which all the fishermen and fishery owners from Kinsale, in Cork, to Achill Island in Mayo, are invited. The men at the stations named on page 211 have promised to attend, or to send their representatives. Once under way, the organization will be extended to other districts, and will ultimately embrace all the fishermen of Ireland. When this has been done we shall have "The Irish Fishermen's Association."

At these preliminary General Meetings, committees will be appointed to approve the preliminary rules and by-laws which will be submitted, and to arrange for the election of a Local Council at each station.

#### *Send your Best Men.*

Do not fail to send the most intelligent and trustworthy men among you, to help in establishing the Co-operative Association, which must inevitably be productive of great benefit to you and to the country.

#### *With Lists of Boats and Crews.*

Be sure that you, or your representatives, at the General Meetings, bring correct lists of all the boats and fishermen at your respective stations.

Meanwhile, I will gladly furnish further information to any one who will communicate with me, and I will welcome any helpful suggestions.

McGILLICUDDY,

The Hecla, Benadict,

Kerry.

November 1st, 1891.

## APPENDIX V.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. W. J. DELAP, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

## A.—STATISTICS as to PAYMENT OF RENTS ON ESTATES IN COUNTY KERRY managed by Witness.

County.	Estate.	Period.	Rent for the period in Oct. 61.	Rent received in the period in Oct. 61.	Average yearly rent per tenant.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
Kerry, .. ..	"A."	Average for ten years ended 30th March, 1896.	5,351 16 6	5,279 11 0	5 12 3
Do, .. ..	"B."	Average for eleven years ended 1st November, 1904.	1,809 15 5	1,818 18 7	7 12 4
Do, .. ..	"C."	Average for ten years ended 1st May, 1900.	404 5 5	408 5 0	5 5 2
Do, .. ..	"D."	Average for ten years ended 30th September, 1900.	387 6 4	387 14 4	10 0 4
Do, .. ..	"E."	Average for ten years ended 1st May, 1900.	150 10 5	176 14 0	12 7 8
Do, .. ..	"F."	Average for seven years ended 1st November, 1900.	85 0 4	85 8 4	15 10 4
Do, .. ..	"G."	Average for ten years ended 30th March, 1900.	312 5 0	303 15 1	20 0 0
Do, .. ..	"H."	Average for ten years ended September, 1900.	115 10 0	124 7 0	26 5 1
Do, .. ..	"I."	Average for ten years ended November, 1900.	85 5 7	73 17 4	9 0 7
Do, .. ..	"J."	Average for seven years ended September, 1900.	48 5 0	57 26 8	17 13 0
Do, .. ..	"K."	Average for ten years ended November, 1900.	800 14 0	875 1 0	16 5 4
Do, .. ..	"L."	Average for eleven years ended November, 1900.	440 8 3	432 12 0	18 2 7
Do, .. ..	"M."	Average for seven years ended November, 1900.	584 12 0	615 12 5	11 9 4
Do, .. ..	"N."	Average for ten years ended 1st November, 1900.	580 17 0	544 5 3	8 5 0
Do, .. ..	"O."	Average for eight years ended 30th September, 1900.	790 0 7	824 12 1	10 11 9
Do, .. ..	"P."	Average for nine years ended 30th September, 1900.	692 21 10	687 12 5	17 20 1
Do, .. ..	"Q."	Average for two years ended 28th September, 1900.	500 12 0	513 7 8	26 1 8
Do, .. ..	"R."	Average for twelve years ended November, 1900.	22 8 5	33 5 7	10 10 2
Do, .. ..	"S."	Average for twelve years ended November, 1900.	183 2 8	165 0 2	31 0 0

## B.—SALES OF TENANTS' INTERESTS ON ESTATES IN COUNTY KERRY managed by Witness since 1st January, 1881.

No.	Townland.	Ordnance Valuation.	Judicial Rent.	Real Judicial Rent, (insert date when paid).	Date of Sale of the Tenancy.	Amount obtained for the Tenancy.	Number of years' purchase of the Rent.	OCCUPATION (Give also information with regard to quality and condition of soil at buildings at date of sale, and any improvement or deterioration by its occupying tenants).		
									Net Price.	
									£	s. d.
1	Garmestown, ..	5 25 0	7 2 8	1st Term, by Agreement.	1884	170	6 10 0	25-14	Grass of four acres and two 1/2 acres mountain, within 1 mile of Derris.	
2	Garmestown, ..	10 0 0	14 20 0	1st Term, 1884, ..	1884	150	7 10 0	18 6	Very poor and neglected farm at the sale, within 1 mile of Derris.	
3	Garmestown, ..	0 10 0	17 24 8	1st Term, 1885, ..	1901	305	15 5 0	16 0	Grass of six acres, no cattle.	
4	Derris, ..	4 12 0	5 23 8	1st Term, 1886, ..	1886	255	15 18 0	40-10	Grass of five acres, no cattle, 4 miles from Cahirciveen.	
5	Cahirciveen, ..	5 20 0	8 8 8	1st Term, 1901, ..	1885	180	8 6 0	64-5	Grass of three acres, boggy part let in 1885 from Cahirciveen.	
6	Do, ..	4 35 0	8 30 8	1st Term, 1888, ..	1888	205	14 10 0	64	Grass of six acres, boggy part let in 1888 from Cahirciveen.	
7	Derris, ..	5 5 0	4 22 8	Yearly Tenancy, ..	1885	157	8 17 0	56	Grass of three acres, 4 miles from Cahirciveen.	
8	Cappagh, ..	12 0 0	12 12 0	1st Term, 1888, ..	1907	284	10 5 0	56	Grass of six acres, boggy part, 1 mile from Cahirciveen.	
9	Do, ..	18 0 0	18 10 0	1st Term, ..	1908	348	17 8 0	22-12	Boggy rocky land, much waste, 1 mile from Cahirciveen.	
10	Laharr North, ..	8 25 0	18 0 0	1st Term, ..	1885	359	22 10 0	21 0	Four good acres of six acres, 1 mile from Cahirciveen.	
11	Enlugh, ..	19 25 0	28 0 0	?	1890	348	17 8 0	14	Boggy rocky land, 2 miles from Cahirciveen.	
12	Cahirciveen, ..	5 0 0	8 0 10	?	1908	348	17 8 0	50-65	Grass of eight acres, retained in 1885 from Cahirciveen.	
13	Fallyrathery, ..	50 0 0	28 0 0	?	1904	605	—	14-65	Fair land, fourteen acres, grass 1 mile from Cahirciveen.	

## APPENDIX VI.

APPENDIX  
VI.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. ROBERT, M'CLURE, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

## A.—LANDLORD'S IMPROVEMENTS.

EXTRACT from the *Kerry Evening Post* of 31st October, 1883.

## KERRY LAND COMMISSION.

## KEMMARE, SATURDAY.

Mr. Commissioner MacCarthy attended here in the Courtroom to-day, with Mr. Oliver J. Bourke, B.L., Registrar, and delivered the following judgments in the land cases heard recently in Kemmare—

## Estate of RICHARD J. MAHONY, of DROMORE.

This estate is of a class which is, unfortunately, rare in Irish agricultural life. Too frequently it has been our duty to deal with estates in which the tenants seem to have been viewed merely as machines for the production of rent—in which rents were increased on almost every occasion of death, of marriage, or change of occupancy, and of change of proprietary—and in which no respect seemed to have been paid to the rights of tenants to improvements effected by them—rights which, though formerly doubtful in law, were never doubtful in morals. In such cases the painful remedy, though sharp, was simple. The rent was reduced to what, on careful field-to-field inspection, appeared to be a fair rent—the tenant's improvements being exempted from rent in the manner and to the extent provided by the statutes—and the protection of the law being given to their future position. In another class of cases (generally arising on estates of great absentee proprietors), the rents were found to be, on the whole, moderate; but the estate was neglected, its management almost limited to the collection of rent, and nothing of importance for the improvement of the land done by either landlords or tenants. In such cases the problem was still simpler. The rents needed little revision; and the main operation of the statute was to give the tenant that security of tenure and protection for improvements which, when based on a fair rent, ought to induce him to rise from the lethargy of the past, and achieve the results of intelligent industry in the future. But on Mr. Richard Mahony's estate we have a condition of things quite different from both the classes of cases which I have mentioned. Eager the landlord is a resident gentleman of high intelligence, and of generous devotion to his proprietary duties. For what is ordinarily counted a generation he has applied himself to the improvement of his estate. He has opened it up by a great series of roads; he has connected it by many bridges; he has made many miles of drains and fences; he has built farm-houses and farm-offices; he has retained hundreds of acres; he has stimulated his tenants' improvements, and respected whatever rights were then created; he has helped his tenants in their troubles with his advice, his capital, and his command of banking facilities; he has established model farms and model dairies, introduced better breeds of cattle, and by his own admirable example, showed his tenants how to improve their stock, their dairies, and their culture. His rents rarely exceed the reduced rents which were fixed at the time of the *Enclosure*. To deal with an estate thus managed, as we would deal with the estate of a greedy rack-renter or

a neglectful absentee, would be a flagrant violation of justice. For personal acts of kindness to his tenants Mr. Mahony can have, like other men, only the reward of a good conscience and the gratitude which such acts ought to insure. But it is our duty to see that he shall have a fair pecuniary return for every pound of his expenditure in the improvement of the holdings submitted to our adjudication. So far as such improvements have been proved by evidence, and as on inspection, it has appeared to be suitable to the holding and to increase its letting value, this we have done to the best of our ability, and certainly with scrupulous care. If the results of our inquiries and of my colleagues' inspection showed that the rents ought to be increased, we would unhesitatingly have increased them. As it is, we leave them in most cases unaltered. In some cases a small reduction seems to be necessary. A few cases have been adjourned for survey or for inspection. A considerable number appeared to have been settled out of court. I venture to express a hope that the operation of the statute, instead of disturbing, will cement the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the landlord and his tenants. Mr. Mahony need not regret that his tenants have received by law the security of tenure which he has always practically accorded to them. It is not hard to admit *de facto* what he has long recognised *de facto*. His tenants should patiently pay rents which an impartial tribunal declares to be fair. They ought to prove by their patient, intelligent, and energetic industry that they are worthy of the opportunities now secured to them by the law, and of these other advantages afforded to them by the kindness and good example of their landlord, which no law could secure to them.

Tenant.	Old Rent.	New Rent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
David Kelly, .. ..	35 0 0	35 0 0
Jeremiah Sullivan, ..	35 15 0	35 15 0
David Grady, .. ..	2 10 0	7 10 0
Mary Doyle, .. ..	14 5 0	12 0 0
John Doon, .. ..	37 0 0	37 0 0
John Nash, .. ..	44 10 0	43 10 0
John Sullivan, .. ..	36 0 0	36 0 0
Geoffrey Mahony, .. ..	36 0 0	36 0 0
Do., .. ..	28 0 0	25 0 0
Thomas Connor, .. ..	30 0 0	25 0 0
Walter Sullivan, .. ..	33 0 0	25 0 0
Do., .. ..	45 0 0	40 0 0
John Nash, .. ..	12 0 0	12 0 0

## B.—SALES OF TENANTS' INTERESTS IN SMALL HOLDINGS IN THE VENTRY ESTATE, COUNTY KERRY, SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1902.

Townland.	Name of Tenant (Vendor).	Area, Statute Measure.	Cottier's Valuation.	Rent.		If Judicial Rent, insert date when fixed.	Date of Sale of the Tenancy.	Amount realized for the Tenancy.	Date when paid.
				Old Rent.	Judicial Rent.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)
Barrymore, ..	Thomas Kline, ..	12 1 13	1 3 0	—	7 0 8	Judicial, 12th Aug., 1902.	20th May, 1902, ..	47 12 6	4
Lahane, ..	David Kline, ..	2 0 12	2 5 0	0 5 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	2nd April, 1902, ..	40 0 0	12
Marinmore, ..	J. W. Kline, ..	7 0 25	7 35 0	7 35 0	—	Do, ..	27th October, 1902, ..	305 0 0	12
Do, ..	Mary Callaghan, ..	21 2 23	22 0 0	25 0 0	14 0 0	Judicial, 20th Nov., 1902.	7th November, 1902, ..	240 0 0	12
Carraigmore, ..	Johanna Kline, ..	12 2 4	10 10 0	15 10 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	2nd February, 1903, ..	180 0 0	12
Tulla, ..	Michael McCarthy, ..	2 1 53	4 0 0	—	0 33 0	Judicial, 12th Nov., 1902.	12th Nov., 1902, ..	130 0 0	0
Castlegary, ..	Eugene Kline, ..	4 0 30	4 2 0	5 3 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	25th October, 1902, ..	120 0 0	12
Daltrymore, ..	Michael McCarthy, ..	27 1 39	28 15 0	30 0 0	—	Future Tenancy, ..	12th August, 1902, ..	305 0 0	12
Lahane, ..	Thomas Kline, ..	12 2 25	2 15 0	3 16 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	4th July, 1902, ..	170 0 0	12
Crooke Lower, ..	—	10 8 7	4 0 0	3 0 0	—	Do, ..	12th August, 1902, ..	40 0 0	12
Ballymore, ..	Thomas Kline, ..	10 2 16	5 0 0	7 0 0	—	Future Tenancy, ..	25th October, 1902, ..	140 0 0	12
Lahane, ..	Patrick Kline, ..	14 2 26	0 0 0	1 0 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	19th Nov., 1902, ..	20 0 0	12
Marinmore, ..	Mary Callaghan, ..	1 1 30	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Judicial, 4th Feb., 1903.	31st January, 1903, ..	30 0 0	0
Lahane, ..	Marion McCarthy, ..	0 0 37	1 0 0	1 10 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	15th May, 1902, ..	40 0 0	12
Do, ..	John Stevens, ..	2 0 25	0 2 0	0 25 0	—	Do, ..	15th May, 1902, ..	50 0 0	12
Crooke, ..	Robert Goodwin, ..	0 0 9	0 20 0	0 2 0	—	Do, ..	17th August, 1902, ..	30 0 0	12
Lahane, ..	Margaret Kline, ..	4 2 37	1 30 0	—	1 10 4	Judicial, 15th Feb., 1903.	30th March, 1903, ..	47 0 0	12
Do, ..	Marion Langley, ..	2 1 17	0 0 0	3 12 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	September, 1902, ..	25 0 0	12
Tulligmore, ..	Do, ..	1 0 15	None.	0 0 0	—	Do, ..	September, 1902, ..	25 0 0	12
Lahane, ..	Denis O'Leary, ..	30 3 37	3 17 0	0 0 0	4 12 0	Judicial, 15th Feb., 1903.	1st Dec., 1902, ..	80 0 0	12
Barrymore, Callaghan, ..	Patrick Lynch, ..	30 1 14	37 15 0	30 0 0	—	Yearly, ..	1902, ..	200 0 0	12

## C.—A FEW HINTS FOR DAIRY FARMERS IN SOUTH DUNKERRON.

1. It is most important to have clean dairies; no manure or filth of any kind should be allowed near a dairy.

The walls should be roughly plastered, and the ceilings lined with a few half-inch deal boards.

The floors should be concrete; and if a farmer is too poor to provide a concrete floor, the next best thing is to make a floor of lime mortar, and coat it with well-belled tar laid on while hot, and on this, while fresh, sprinkle powdered lime or fine sea sand, such as is used for land. Thatched roofs are as good as any.

2. Keep only good millocks, and feed them well in summer and winter, so as to obtain the greatest produce possible. Food can be grown on the land itself.

Rye, rape, cabbage, vetches, clover, and mangolds, sown in small quantities at a time and in the proper seasons, will enable a farmer to keep a larger number of better fed cows, and at the same time double the produce of the cow, and produce a higher class of butter. If cows are well fed their calves are more valuable than those of half-starved animals. I know many who read these hints will say, "Oh, where is the manure to come from to grow these crops?" My answer is that, if a beginning is made the difficulty will be solved.

Begin to grow the crops, even on a small scale, and you will find as you go on increasing the extent of green crops that the better-fed cows give you the necessary supply of manure; of course the cattle should be housed during the heat of the day in summer, and at night in autumn, winter, and spring. If, if open-drained (by no means an expensive operation), will yield the heaviest green crops.

3. Be careful to breed from bulls of good shape, whose horns or mixed breeds, and on no account put dairy cows to a badly-shaped, ugly animal; for, remember, it costs more to feed a bad calf than a good one, while a bad calf will not bring half the price of a good one.

4. Dairy farming in this country requires better management and greater exertion than in past years, for other countries have learned improved ways of making a first-class butter; and these countries are pouring into the English markets butter which is far superior to ours.

Unless we change our system of managing our dairy farming we shall not be able to sell our butter in the English markets, and get the price foreigners now get.

England consumes annually from eleven to twelve million pounds' worth of foreign butter. Foreign countries have learned that Englishmen like milk, cream, and a palatable butter. Irishmen still put butter, tainted with bad-smell, rotten water, dirt, and impure coarse salt into dirty brown packages, and wonder why they cannot get the old price. While we have been slumbering other countries, such as France, Denmark, and Holland, have been making headway against us.

Butterine, which is made partly of refined fat, is more palatable than our badly-made dairy butter, and while butterine can be purchased by the middle and lower class consumers in England at sixpence per lb. they will not agree to give us more for our butter.

5. The creameries, which are now being introduced, are calculated to do much good; but really good results cannot be obtained, even through the instrumentality of creameries, unless we observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in our dairies where the cream is produced, and unless we learn to feed our cattle in the way I have described already.

These hints are very simple, and their observance absolutely essential to our success as dairy farmers.

If they are followed the results will be satisfactory and profitable to ourselves; for, instead of producing now one cask of butter to the cow and selling it at 2s., or perhaps less, the produce may be easily doubled, and the price also almost doubled, and the value of the calves certainly doubled. To get this

statement in plain figures, I shall take the case of a man having now eight cows badly fed. The produce of these, allowing a fifteen per cent. on mountain land will be as things were last year—

Eight cows, at £22, ..	£16 0 0
Say, six calves, at £1 5s., ..	7 10 0
	£23 10 0

The produce of eight cows on same description of land under a better system, such as I have endeavoured to explain, would be—

Eight cows (2 milkers to a cow), at £24, ..	£64 0 0
Six calves, ..	15 0 0
	£79 0 0

Here we have a difference of £55 10s. in dairy farmer's favour, or, in other words, he can, by means entirely within his own power, earn £79 by following my simple suggestions, instead of having only a produce of £23 10s. by starving and unenlightened management.

The whole thing is proved at Inishda beyond you or me. Last year 34 cows' butter sold for £230, besides which there were twenty-five calves reared. The butter produce of each cow was nearly £15. This high average is probably beyond the range of small farmers, but surely half of it, viz., £8, which is my calculation, is not.

As we are now beginning a system of dairy co-operation in this district, we must endeavour, by

every means we can, to make it a success, and success means prosperity. In order to succeed, we must give up the old ways of management, no matter what the women, who think they know best, say; and we must begin at once to do as the people of France, Denmark, and Holland have been taught, by their own interest, to do. The chief things to observe are—

Cleanliness,  
Better feeding of cattle,  
Attention to breeding,  
Perseverance and honesty,

and the result must be—

Success and prosperity.

The old ways will always find us living from hand to mouth, and sometimes with empty hands and hungry mouths.

I give you those few simple facts, because nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see you both prosperous and happy, and I believe you have it in your own power to be both.

Remember that no law can make a man independent.

Industry, perseverance, and honesty are the characteristics of a prosperous nation as well as of a prosperous individual; stripped of these, individuals as well as nations rapidly decay. This I believe a fundamental law of nature.

11th May, 1896.

APPENDIX VI.

## APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

Document put in by Mr. WILLIAM ROCHFORD, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

TABLE showing Area and Valuation of Unencumbered Land on Estate of Lord Lansdowne in County Kerry

	Colour reference to Map.	Area.	Valuation. County Assessor's.	
<b>GLASHBROUGH BARONY:</b>		Acres.	£	
Total Area and Valuation of Estate, excluding town of Keshmoo	—	66,384	8,441	
<b>LANDS ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S ESTATE:</b>				
(A) Demesne Lands (including plantations attached to the residence of Curraheen, Binn Folia, and Lansdowne Lodge, Keshmoo.)	Pink.	222	180	This valuation includes buildings.
(A) Town park and other grazing lands suitable for arable purposes or profitable grazing.	Purple and Yellow.	402	100	This valuation includes buildings. Less than half of this 402 acres is suitable for tillage.
Purple represents lands in Lord Lansdowne's own occupation.				
Yellow represents lands let for short periods for grazing.				
(B) Woods and plantations, .. ..	Green.	1,843	257	
(C) Rough mountain, .. ..	Blue.	2,478	67	
		5,123	407	
<b>IVERAGE AND DUNKERRON H. BARONIES:</b>				
Total Area and Valuation of Estate, .. ..	—	21,054	2,479	
<b>LANDS ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S ESTATE:</b>				
(A) Grazing lands suitable for arable purposes, or profitable grazing (yellow represents lands let for grazing for short periods.)	Purple and Yellow.	79	20	
(B) Woods and plantations, .. ..	Green.	112	20	
		191	40	

Taken from Parliamentary Paper, No. 230 of 1894.

2 E 2

## APPENDIX VIII.—STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. KERRY.

## A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Kerry have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of Valuation (see pp. 524-6), the Registrar-General (see pp. 528-43), and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (see pp. 544-51), and certain returns have been furnished at the request of the Commission by the Local Government Board and the Congested Districts Board. Other information about County Kerry is available in different publications, e.g., the Census Returns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the Estates Commissioners, the Congested Districts Board, &c.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated and explanatory notes have been added where required (e.g., pp. 223, 227, 256, 270, and 279), with a view of forming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Kerry which may prove of assistance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Kerry, and subsequently be helpful to readers of the evidence.

26th June, 1907.

WALTER GALLAGHER,  
Secretary.B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901,  
COUNTY KERRY BOOK [Ch. 1059-IV., 1902, pp. vii. and viii.].

The (Administrative) County of Kerry covers an area of 1,189,787 statute acres, or 5·7 per cent. of the total area of the country.

The number of persons in the County of Kerry according to the Census was—in 1881, 201,039; in 1891, 179,136; and according to the recent Census, 165,726 (84,437 Males and 81,299 Females), or 7·6 per cent. less than in 1881.

The number of distinct Families in the County at the time of the late enumeration was 29,354, the average number of persons in a family being thus 5·6; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 23,370, showing an average of 5·8 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the Special Institutes of Public Institutions have been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts, as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the number of persons in 1891 and 1901; and the increase or decrease during the decade:—

County Districts.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
Kilbarney Urban, ..	1,013	2,308	140	—	2·8
Listowel Urban, ..	2,598	2,804	20	—	1·2
Trillick Urban, ..	2,513	2,887	166	—	5·8
Cahersiveen Rural, ..	22,484	22,416	—	1,438	5·8
Dingle Rural, ..	29,021	18,274	—	7,747	5·9
Kenmare Rural, ..	29,518	14,042	—	1,677	10·3
Kilbarney Rural, ..	55,000	21,440	—	5,610	10·8
Midwest No. 1 Rural, ..	51,001	27,799	—	5,242	10·4
Trillick Rural, ..	55,487	32,016	—	5,449	9·7
Total, ..	179,136	165,726	—	31,410	7·6

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there was an increase in each of the Urban Districts and a decrease in each of the Rural Districts. The highest percentage of decrease took place in Listowel No. 1 Rural, viz., 10·4, and in Kilbarney Rural and Kenmare Rural with 10·3 each.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 2,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains four such Areas, viz.:—Kilbarney, Listowel, Trillick, and Cahersiveen. In 1881 the population of these Areas amounted to 20,381; in 1901 it was 21,141, showing an increase of 760 persons, or 3·7 per cent.; in the Rural portions of the County the decrease was 8·9 per cent.

The following statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County of Kerry in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the degrees of elementary education, relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms, the numbers on which the percentages are based being those for the County as constituted in the respective years:—

DEGREES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.	Rate per cent. of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write. . . . .	69.6	69.8
Read only. . . . .	18	4.8
Illiterate. . . . .	32.8	26.0
Total. . . . .	100	100

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 60.6 per cent. of the inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901, 69.8 per cent. could do so; that the percentage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 18, and in 1901, 4.8; and that the percentage of the "illiterates" fell from 32.8 in 1891 to 26.0 in 1901.

In 1891 34.6 per cent. of the inhabitants, aged five years and upwards, were illiterate (22.3 per cent. of the males and 56.9 of the females); in 1901 the percentage was but 17.1 (15.8 of the males, and 18.4 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County of Kerry, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May), was 34,172, or 48.2 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted; in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May) was 29,371, or 50.6 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County of Kerry (as then constituted) returned as Sick on the night of the Census was 1,317, or one in every 136 of the population; in 1901 the number so returned was 1,210, or one in every 137 of the population; of the latter number 671 were at their own homes, and 539 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law system was 5,178, or one in every 35 of the population; of this number, 1,312 were inmates of Workhouses, and 3,866 were in receipt of outdoor relief; in 1901 the number returned was 4,755, or one in every 35 of the population; 1,261 of these were in Workhouses, and 3,494 an outdoor relief.

According to the returns of the Registrar-General, the number of Marriages registered in the County of Kerry during the ten years ended the 31st March, 1901, was 6,197, equal to an average annual rate of 3.9 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period affords an annual average rate of 4.6 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County during the ten years was 40,599, affording an average annual rate of 23.3 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23.6 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 24,403, being equal to an average annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18.5 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County of Kerry, amounted to 38,599 (17,430 males and 21,169 females); the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 50,857; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 27,034; for that ending with March, 1871, 49,480; and for that ending with March, 1861, 54,672, making a total of 211,644 for the fifty years.

C.—Returns showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per head of Population in each Poor Law Union in County Kerry containing Congested Districts.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per head of Population according to Census of 1901.		
		Consolidated portion of Union.	Non-consolidated portion of Union.	Total.	Consolidated portion of Union.	Non-consolidated portion of Union.	Total.	Consolidated portion of Union.	Non-consolidated portion of Union.	Total.	In Poor Union.	In Congested Districts.	In Non-congested Districts.
					Acres.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kerry and Glengarriff.	Glengarriff.	2,439	37,380	39,819	67,684	125.52	190,176	55,539	64,267	119,806	1 11 11	1 5 5	2 1 10
	Trillick.	30,124	37,721	67,845	140,856	253.23	22,000	83,617	13,664	97,281	1 10 3	1 5 5	1 10 5
	Single.	3,287	1,547	4,834	20,520	37.50	20,520	2,628	2,628	5,256	1 6 7	1 3 10	1 10 5
	Killarney.	33,643	22,222	55,865	170,000	304.00	164,000	12,000	65,264	77,264	2 3 10	2 3 11	2 12 0
	Oxcliffe.	22,426	—	22,426	126,000	—	126,000	26,713	—	26,713	1 3 20	1 3 30	—
	Kesh.	11,061	8,000	19,061	156,000	277.00	156,000	30,000	—	30,000	1 9 6	1 7 0	1 10 7

APPENDIX  
VIII.

D.—LIST OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Kerry, showing Ratio of Population to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.\*

\*Where the average valuation per head was in 1901 not less than 10s., the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Rateable Premises.
UNION OF LISTOWEL.								
Ardsagh, ...	1,830	1,285	0 19 0	1,515	1,270	1 0 11	4 2	6 1
Ballymore, ...	730	1,064	1 9 8	617	1,061	1 18 4		
Cassmore, ...	830	1,192	1 8 9	751	1,300	1 11 11		
Daugh, ...	952	1,180	1 5 2	882	1,260	1 8 10		
Drishane, ...	754	1,101	1 9 2	682	1,367	1 12 5		
Ellingsbeg, ...	1,815	5,297	1 8 5	1,576	5,284	1 18 2		
Kilbary, ...	1,094	1,509	1 9 8	935	1,834	1 12 7		
Kilbarrane, ...	510	484	0 18 7	541	486	0 17 11		
Kilbenny, ...	778	1,079	1 7 11	721	1,114	1 11 0		
Lisheen (Glen), ...	970	1,050	1 7 5	839	1,333	1 12 2		
Totals, ...	9,500	12,837	1 5 4	8,499	12,814	1 9 8		
UNION OF TRALEE.								
Ballykeigue, ...	1,267	1,672	1 5 9	1,081	1,625	1 11 4	2 4	1 1
Barrington, ...	560	527	1 8 2	510	800	1 11 0		
Breena, ...	1,502	1,844	1 1 11	1,512	1,688	1 8 8		
Carrah, ...	525	704	1 7 0	438	706	1 9 0		
Cassara, ...	761	929	1 6 1	760	1,002	1 8 6		
Kerryhead, ...	1,011	778	0 15 5	906	767	0 16 4		
Killybeg, ...	469	629	1 0 11	564	715	1 4 5		
Kilgarryhead, ...	1,312	1,128	0 19 7	1,144	1,147	1 0 9		
Kilmorey, ...	550	956	1 12 8	515	888	1 17 7		
Knockragh, ...	1,774	1,728	0 19 6	1,613	1,788	1 1 6		
Milbrook, ...	954	1,025	1 1 9	832	1,130	1 7 6		
Mount Eagle, ...	466	542	1 3 8	420	548	1 8 0		
Totals, ...	11,318	12,617	1 2 7	10,154	12,909	1 8 5		
UNION OF DINGLE.								
Ballinacorney, ...	983	1,329	1 7 0	854	1,380	1 11 1	5 8	6 1
Ballymore, ...	710	915	1 6 0	668	916	1 9 4		
Bandon, ...	558	461	0 14 6	518	415	0 18 6		
Carrigrohery, ...	1,830	1,863	0 18 6	1,852	1,698	1 0 8		
Claghane, ...	777	883	0 17 7	733	429	0 12 4		
Davin, ...	910	798	0 17 8	837	587	0 15 9		
Dingle, ...	4,146	3,745	1 7 6	4,059	5,947	1 9 4		
Dunbeg, ...	626	534	0 16 10	625	522	0 17 2		
Dunleavy, ...	787	1,399	1 11 8	737	1,211	1 10 4		
Kilbarrane, ...	1,129	824	0 16 4	1,200	934	0 18 6		
Kilgann, ...	1,084	946	0 17 11	1,124	849	0 17 0		
Kesh, ...	1,602	1,215	1 4 1	977	1,233	1 8 1		
Lack, ...	414	860	0 19 7	580	618	1 9 2		
Macra, ...	536	715	1 5 8	554	717	1 8 10		
Ventry, ...	1,228	1,408	1 2 4	1,170	1,413	1 4 8		
Totals, ...	18,572	19,928	1 2 2	16,387	19,690	1 8 10		
UNION OF KILLARNEY.								
Carrig, ...	1,607	910	0 10 9	1,666	1,280	0 17 2	3 4	5 1
Claghane, ...	480	648	1 8 2	499	823	1 11 7		
Coole, ...	610	878	1 8 9	581	887	1 10 8		
Coona, ...	2,984	3,329	1 2 8	2,872	3,367	1 6 4		
Carrigmore, ...	429	570	1 8 6	748	840	1 8 6		
Droichead, ...	596	1,384	1 7 8	920	1,317	1 6 5		
Killingbeg, ...	4,487	3,813	0 16 1	5,094	4,508	1 2 8		
Totals, ...	12,887	11,725	1 0 8	10,843	12,495	1 8 11		

\*This return is taken from a similar return for all Counties containing Congested Districts, which was prepared by the Congested Districts Board, and published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 204, et seq.

† Issued by Order of the Land Commission.



D.—LIST OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Kerry, showing Rates of Population to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.—con.

APPENDIX VIII.

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF CAHERCIVREEN.								
		£	£ s d		£	£ s d	In the £ s d	In the £ s d
Bahagh	745	417	1 1 11	769	534	1 3 7		
Bahaghilly	1,666	1,009	0 14 4	1,856	1,426	0 15 4		
Ballyvaugh	573	908	1 1 7	520	455	1 0 2		
Caher	8,034	5,181	0 15 8	8,414	5,759	1 2 8		
Caheralee	1,041	545	0 26 5	905	640	0 17 10		
Caheralee	606	580	0 35 5	645	556	0 19 5		
Caheralee	1,417	1,808	1 4 11	1,494	2,304	1 15 11		
Caheralee	266	435	1 6 9	241	335	1 7 7		
Caheralee	622	797	1 4 2	588	724	1 6 8		
Caheralee	885	947	1 1 5	832	945	1 2 11		
Caheralee	784	909	1 5 2	725	811	1 6 1	4 10	4 0
Caheralee	1,021	1,480	1 0 9	1,020	2,080	1 5 5		
Caheralee	2,607	1,474	0 11 4	2,558	2,395	1 0 9		
Caheralee	1,041	871	0 38 8	847	1,589	1 15 9		
Caheralee	268	258	0 17 8	275	308	0 16 2		
Caheralee	1,000	1,057	1 0 8	1,115	1,557	1 5 16		
Caheralee	622	645	1 7 1	465	809	1 7 4		
Caheralee	844	724	1 4 10	595	725	1 7 10		
Caheralee	906	750	0 15 8	829	741	0 17 10		
Caheralee	415	622	1 4 2	456	611	1 5 9		
Caheralee	840	540	1 0 0	775	800	1 1 11		
Caheralee	2,590	2,654	1 0 0	1,844	2,940	1 5 2		
Totals	25,624	32,016	0 19 2	25,485	36,713	1 5 9		
UNION OF KERRY.								
Ash	916	1,065	1 9 10	854	1,261	1 4 6		
Burns	750	368	1 5 0	723	945	1 7 3		
Caheralee	1,457	1,841	0 14 8	1,529	1,854	0 17 9		
Caheralee	782	1,302	1 7 10	717	1,115	1 11 2		
Caheralee	509	663	1 5 5	479	680	1 6 0	4 10	4 0
Caheralee	603	784	1 6 1	524	799	1 10 5		
Caheralee	908	914	0 15 5	859	912	1 1 4		
Caheralee	2,001	8,412	1 5 8	2,475	8,594	1 12 3		
Caheralee	1,503	1,899	1 4 2	1,489	2,709	1 17 0		
Caheralee	1,848	1,845	0 19 11	1,489	1,781	1 4 4		
Caheralee	1,100	1,136	1 0 5	952	1,131	1 8 5		
Totals	16,735	26,715	1 9 2	15,071	26,944	1 7 5		
Total in respect of the Congested Districts in Co. Kerry.	56,872	89,676	1 1 4	80,960	101,268	1 5 2		

## E.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN CO. KERRY, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.\*

*Specially prepared for the Commission.*

### EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (specially prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation), shows the Total rateable valuation (1891), the population (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division in Co. Kerry.

(1.) Where that average is under 30s.

(2.) Where that average is between 30s. and 50s., but is brought below 30s. by the exclusion from the dividend (i.e., the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50.

In these cases the average and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division, though scheduled as congested, does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Kerry is 165, of which 163 are rural and 2 urban. The total number of electoral divisions comprised in this return is 87, all rural. Of these, 10 are not scheduled as congested, and are distinguished by an asterisk.

The total number of divisions in Co. Kerry scheduled in 1891 as congested was 77, of which 2 were then not below 30s. In point of average valuation per head of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the average valuation rose 25 per cent (owing mainly to the decrease in population), and of the 77 divisions, 20 are now below 30s. Of these 20 divisions, 9 are not below 30s. normally, but are when the total valuation of all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 11 are above 30s. even after these exclusions. The names of these divisions are printed in italics.

\* This return is taken from a similar return for the whole of Ireland, which was published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioner, pp. 226 et seq.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHERIVEEN.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, £100	Popu- lation, (Census 1881.)	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases between 200 and 500 when all valuations over 500 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF ENCLOSED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	s. d. c.		s. d. c.	s. d. c.	A. P.	s. d. c.	
Bakings, . . .	537 15 0	766	1 0 6	—	—	—	
Balmakellege, . . .	1,681 30 0	1,150	0 35 7	—	—	—	
Ballyvaugh, . . .	483 30 0	335	1 5 18	—	—	—	
Cahan, . . .	3,064 15 0	1,624	1 6 1	—	—	—	
Caherdaniel, . . .	324 0 0	338	0 37 15	—	—	—	
Carrig, . . .	608 15 4	643	0 13 4	—	—	—	
Clona, . . .	303 5 0	341	1 7 8	—	—	—	
Corraghbeg, . . .	704 35 0	614	1 5 7	—	—	—	
Derrymore, . . .	543 15 0	822	1 3 0	—	—	—	
Derrinco, . . .	841 0 0	755	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Ennagh, . . .	2,865 5 4	1,629	1 5 10	—	—	—	
Glacahilly, . . .	2,207 5 8	2,208	1 1 1	—	—	—	
Inkeen, . . .	308 34 0	319	0 36 4	—	—	—	
Lough Carrane, . . .	1,587 5 0	1,116	1 5 18	—	—	—	
Malinsbeg, . . .	503 30 0	406	1 7 5	—	—	—	
Monm, . . .	710 0 0	625	1 7 10	—	—	—	
Portmangan, . . .	745 0 0	676	0 35 0	—	—	—	
St. Finian, . . .	530 15 0	455	1 5 6	—	—	—	
Terranacagh, . . .	552 15 0	578	1 2 0	—	—	—	
Valentin, . . .	2,345 15 0	1,936	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Kilfinane, . . .	1,580 37 0	617	1 30 1	1 8 1	7 17 21 10 10 21 11 10 21	60 0 0 104 3 0 107 30 0 110 13 0 113 15 0	Railway
Castlegary, . . .	2,377 30 0	1,826	1 34 1	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	26,965 0 0	21,450	1 4 1				

## RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE.

Ballymore, . . .	908 14 0	655	1 3 5	—	—	—	
Beaumont, . . .	418 39 5	616	0 16 1	—	—	—	
Castlegary, . . .	1,721 1 0	1,655	1 0 6	—	—	—	
Clackness, . . .	712 0 0	783	0 30 8	—	—	—	
Doon, . . .	634 5 0	567	0 10 0	—	—	—	
Dracula, . . .	536 15 0	628	0 37 2	—	—	—	
Kilrush, . . .	640 35 5	1,308	0 15 5	—	—	—	
Kilquane, . . .	564 5 0	1,124	0 17 8	—	—	—	
Knard, . . .	1,330 11 0	677	1 8 3	—	—	—	
Loch, . . .	655 15 0	550	1 5 1	—	—	—	
Marlin, . . .	720 15 0	584	1 0 5	—	—	—	
Porter, . . .	1,435 14 0	1,178	1 4 3	—	—	—	
Dingle, . . .	6,626 15 0	6,600	1 10 1	1 8 7	660 3 12 670 1 12 271 5 12 80 6 12 87 5 12 70 7 12 129 1 12	130 10 0 111 5 0 305 15 0 25 13 0 48 3 0 54 30 0 305 0 0	
Derrinco, . . .	1,824 7 0	737	1 13 6	1 9 0	260 1 17	67 5 0	
Derrincoher, . . .	1,541 15 0	554	1 15 5	—	—	—	
Total of all other Elec- toral Divisions,	3,881 15 0	1,947	1 13 11				
Total of Rural District,	10,507 7 0	11,546	1 8 11				





F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS, AND TO THE CHIEF DIVISIONS OF THE LAND IN COUNTY KERRY.

APPENDIX  
VIII

*Specially prepared for the Commission.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables I-IV, has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—e.g., a man has in County Kerry six holdings valued at £3, £4, £5, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—e.g., in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Kerry one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns, where one man has several holdings in County Kerry, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the entire is allocated

to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Kerry), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus, the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, having considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

The information contained in Tables V. and VI. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland from the office summaries of the Agricultural Statistics of 1905. Their importance and interpretation were touched upon in the memorandum to which reference has been already made, and it will suffice to remark here that the difference between the number of holdings given in Table V. and the number given in Table I. is accounted for by the following causes:—

- (1) Table V. is a return of holdings, and Table I. a return of landholders.
- (2) Table I. refers to agricultural holdings only, and Table V. includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens, and
- (3) Differences of classification and adjustment.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry.

TOWN AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER BY EACH CLASS										
		Not above £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £9.	Above £10 and not exceeding £19.	Above £20 and not exceeding £29.	Above £30 and not exceeding £39.	Above £40 and not exceeding £49.	Above £50 and not exceeding £59.	Above £60 and not exceeding £69.	Above £70 and not exceeding £79.	Above £80 and not exceeding £89.	Above £90 and not exceeding £99.
CORRIBBERY.												
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	56	27	46	27	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	518	81	190	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	45	2	24	7	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	130	33	124	38	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	140	75	58	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	56	25	30	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	207	54	82	81	10	7	2	1	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	27	4	21	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	74	13	40	15	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	152	43	85	13	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	180	15	50	11	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	521	81	10	25	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	180	225	70	19	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	142	45	71	29	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	60	20	12	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	55	25	19	2	2	5	1	1	2	—	1	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	49	2	12	17	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	10	27	11	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	204	68	10	7	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
*St. Finian's, .. .. .	21	7	14	15	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
*Ternanagh, .. .. .	112	33	54	17	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Ternanagh, .. .. .	128	66	35	16	2	7	2	2	1	—	—	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,554	1,021	1,180	207	180	21	16	11	7	2	2	7
Total of Electoral Divisions, Donegal.	2,554	1,021	1,180	207	180	21	16	11	7	2	2	7
KEEGAN.												
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	21	9	11	24	22	11	4	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	46	2	5	8	7	11	11	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	20	11	28	23	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	46	5	10	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	300	130	42	24	13	10	2	1	5	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	73	2	24	21	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	202	75	50	12	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	205	45	101	70	28	28	12	2	4	4	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	22	60	20	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	50	5	20	10	12	12	2	1	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	45	2	15	14	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	122	27	20	22	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	158	28	53	24	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	113	9	27	10	10	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	56	20	22	11	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	71	2	20	14	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	53	4	10	25	11	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	45	4	1	11	12	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	125	50	27	10	17	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,001	184	227	120	140	103	28	9	14	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	216	50	49	24	24	20	20	2	4	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, Donegal.	1,217	234	276	144	164	123	48	11	18	5	—	—

\*Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not over 14.	Above 14 and not over 21s.	Above 21s and not over 42s.	Above 42s and not over 63s.	Above 63s and not over 84s.	Above 84s and not over 105s.	Above 105s and not over 126s.	Above 126s and not over 147s.	Above 147s and not over 168s.	Above 168s and not over 189s.	Above 189s and not over 210s.
<b>KERRY.</b>												
Ards,	125	44	45	30	4	0	1	—	1	—	—	—
Baileys,	131	18	63	22	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capeagh,	135	50	52	21	11	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
Castletown,	249	124	204	95	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	333	37	84	33	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Drumahaire,	55	31	43	14	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	1
Glenties,	62	7	20	11	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	73	8	37	13	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	112	25	44	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	64	8	31	16	3	3	4	—	—	—	2	—
Glenties,	583	45	95	35	12	11	7	1	5	1	1	—
Glenties,	101	16	60	18	14	17	3	—	2	1	—	—
Glenties,	74	15	31	14	13	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	16	11	22	7	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Glenties,	149	40	70	30	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Glenties,	144	55	44	11	9	5	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested District Divisions,	1,625	670	706	222	84	63	17	5	8	2	2	—
Total of Non-Congested District Divisions,	204	61	163	74	70	14	6	1	6	1	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,819	732	869	296	155	77	23	6	14	4	4	1
<b>KILGARNEY.</b>												
Ards,	45	4	5	7	5	5	3	3	3	3	—	—
Ards,	45	5	6	10	10	6	2	3	4	—	1	—
Ballyvaughan,	58	1	5	1	—	10	6	2	1	4	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	94	10	43	14	14	4	9	—	3	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	236	201	27	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	97	21	23	20	10	14	5	2	1	—	1	—
Ballyvaughan,	64	9	21	17	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	61	12	21	9	1	31	5	1	3	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	74	110	96	71	—	34	34	2	2	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	121	25	41	14	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	83	13	2	—	5	2	4	—	13	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	520	44	10	14	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	314	35	12	21	17	23	31	4	2	2	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	38	10	10	14	5	5	1	6	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	70	7	25	11	9	12	5	1	1	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	24	3	42	27	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	106	17	9	14	13	32	8	1	3	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	197	45	54	26	20	12	6	4	3	1	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	61	4	6	19	7	20	4	2	5	1	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	166	62	47	23	11	9	4	4	5	2	—	—
Ballyvaughan, Rural,	244	16	85	4	23	10	14	11	14	14	—	1
Ballyvaughan, Urban,	78	10	38	14	4	9	4	4	4	—	—	1
Ballyvaughan,	502	55	27	25	16	21	10	5	2	—	—	1
Ballyvaughan,	416	120	67	21	16	14	5	2	5	3	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	332	54	29	15	15	20	30	8	20	2	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	75	4	28	4	10	7	12	—	1	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	50	—	2	2	2	12	12	5	10	4	1	—
Ballyvaughan,	174	48	32	23	21	28	8	8	10	1	1	—
Ballyvaughan,	325	71	30	17	18	18	11	6	13	2	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	71	3	34	9	8	16	7	2	2	2	1	1
Ballyvaughan,	254	76	106	24	14	14	1	12	1	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan,	42	6	5	—	3	10	3	2	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested District Divisions,	1,584	622	372	124	64	64	20	6	7	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested District Divisions,	2,045	626	699	451	357	179	141	24	146	14	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,629	1,248	1,071	575	421	243	161	30	153	16	7	4

\* Included as Congested.

L.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—continued.

UNION AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceed- ing 5s.	Above 5s. and not exceed- ing 10s.	Above 10s. and not exceed- ing 15s.	Above 15s. and not exceed- ing 20s.	Above 20s. and not exceed- ing 25s.	Above 25s. and not exceed- ing 30s.	Above 30s. and not exceed- ing 40s.	Above 40s. and not exceed- ing 50s.	Above 50s. and not exceed- ing 100s.	Above 100s. and not exceed- ing 200s.
TOWNS.											
Ardagh, .. .. .	364	85	34	34	8	8	8	—	2	—	—
Artes, .. .. .	270	93	36	28	9	26	7	1	7	1	1
Ballinabreena, .. .. .	78	84	8	8	8	14	6	2	4	—	—
Ballyporey, .. .. .	84	48	18	8	4	10	6	4	2	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	136	88	17	12	7	34	6	—	3	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	85	13	—	2	6	4	3	3	8	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	78	21	2	6	6	35	6	4	2	1	—
Teal, .. .. .	46	24	8	12	7	7	5	1	—	1	—
Carra, .. .. .	86	26	15	16	5	4	1	—	1	6	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	64	40	19	10	8	18	8	2	1	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	75	81	8	8	18	8	1	1	8	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	216	41	22	18	8	12	6	1	8	—	1
Daagh, .. .. .	325	84	82	8	18	18	8	8	1	—	—
Dunleaze, .. .. .	120	25	8	12	1	4	4	2	7	8	1
Griffin, .. .. .	134	28	8	18	12	16	4	—	2	—	—
Garrinbeg, .. .. .	78	18	8	6	8	18	1	8	7	1	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	184	66	11	6	8	18	8	2	4	8	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	144	88	28	18	12	17	18	8	6	1	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	169	48	26	26	7	18	8	6	1	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	134	89	12	16	10	35	8	4	2	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	79	68	22	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	186	61	18	8	8	12	8	1	4	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	132	41	48	80	9	4	6	2	—	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	119	87	13	80	18	12	8	6	4	1	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	231	89	82	82	5	7	5	6	2	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	169	28	28	28	10	16	8	7	28	8	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	81	46	28	8	2	7	1	—	6	2	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	79	41	8	1	1	9	6	10	8	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	88	16	17	49	26	16	3	1	2	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	189	67	14	12	18	16	19	7	13	5	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	88	28	8	18	33	11	10	2	1	5	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	81	24	9	14	39	18	4	1	8	1	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	218	38	85	18	31	28	4	4	8	2	1
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	276	88	38	14	7	8	7	8	4	—	1
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	146	46	36	18	13	27	6	8	8	—	—
Kilbarragh, .. .. .	94	49	8	1	7	7	7	3	8	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,317	864	243	136	88	66	46	18	16	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,776	1,183	406	585	937	212	284	74	118	37	6
Total of Electoral Divisions.	7,093	1,947	654	621	1,025	278	330	92	134	38	6
TOWNS.											
Ashporderry, .. .. .	143	68	24	8	12	12	7	7	8	4	—
Ards, .. .. .	188	62	34	16	12	34	16	8	13	3	1
Ards, .. .. .	81	62	8	—	8	1	1	2	2	1	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	83	3	7	4	7	12	8	6	4	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	161	48	58	18	22	6	6	2	—	1	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	182	46	16	8	34	31	19	7	16	1	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	86	59	8	16	28	18	12	6	6	1	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	184	62	36	6	34	8	6	6	19	2	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	124	47	18	13	23	30	8	8	8	4	—

\* Included as Congested.



L.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX VIII.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not entered in A.	Above 40 and not exceeding 110.	Above 110 and not exceeding 140.	Above 140 and not exceeding 170.	Above 170 and not exceeding 200.	Above 200 and not exceeding 240.	Above 240 and not exceeding 280.	Above 280 and not exceeding 320.	Above 320 and not exceeding 400.	Above 400 and not exceeding 500.	Above 500 and not exceeding 1,000.
<b>TOWNS—continued.</b>												
Georgetown, .. .. .	77	27	36	10	2	8	8	3	1	—	—	—
Bonerville, .. .. .	82	32	18	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	—	—
Isleora, .. .. .	22	45	17	11	11	7	5	1	2	—	—	—
Woods, .. .. .	128	22	31	13	18	28	7	1	—	—	—	—
Galtee, .. .. .	35	14	20	18	10	18	2	2	1	—	—	—
Castleduff, .. .. .	172	10	34	18	8	15	18	18	22	7	—	—
Captrivie, .. .. .	182	32	12	30	18	21	12	8	21	2	—	—
Geeld, .. .. .	48	8	28	3	7	10	1	1	2	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	18	2	58	7	2	4	2	8	2	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	32	8	12	11	7	15	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dun, .. .. .	87	2	8	14	12	8	2	8	1	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	80	14	32	17	13	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
Termon, .. .. .	128	75	45	19	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Cliffe, .. .. .	78	28	18	8	7	4	8	8	—	—	—	—
Cliffbrannigan, .. .. .	148	28	37	23	2	4	2	—	8	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	70	23	21	18	2	18	1	2	2	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	12	25	8	8	8	12	11	4	8	1	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	21	12	18	14	8	4	8	1	2	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	30	14	2	8	8	12	9	8	12	2	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	45	18	2	8	12	7	8	1	2	—	—	—
Termon, .. .. .	180	42	21	80	14	12	8	2	1	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	127	48	22	2	2	17	2	2	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	122	18	29	30	12	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	24	31	12	12	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	24	12	12	38	7	8	8	8	2	1	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	27	22	22	22	22	10	1	4	8	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	24	28	8	12	10	8	7	2	12	1	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	88	8	8	8	3	12	8	7	12	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	188	20	14	18	12	18	18	12	24	7	2	—
Glenties, .. .. .	12	2	7	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	272	22	18	14	28	28	12	8	8	2	—	—
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	1,378	424	402	324	28	84	18	14	7	1	—	—
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	2,728	212	488	267	222	288	220	124	228	44	8	4
Total of Electoral Divisions.	4,106	1,382	671	464	242	442	288	148	222	45	8	4
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions in County.	10,082	1,788	1,810	1,388	274	420	188	21	28	18	4	1
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions in County.	8,842	1,718	1,715	1,122	442	1,098	448	285	457	108	22	18
Total of County.	18,924	3,506	3,525	2,510	716	1,518	636	286	548	126	26	19

\* Scheduled as Completed.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Average occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERLY VALUATION, WITH THE AREA OF EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	More £4 and not exceeding £10.	More £10 and not exceeding £15.	More £15 and not exceeding £20.	More £20 and not exceeding £30.	More £30 and not exceeding £40.	More £40 and not exceeding £50.	More £50 and not exceeding £60.	More £60 and not exceeding £70.	More £70 and not exceeding £80.	More £80 and not exceeding £90.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<b>CONGESTION.</b>												
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	8,801	880	3,815	5,000	607	177	—	81	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	7,408	1,784	4,820	1,000	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	7,000	880	3,827	2,100	1,122	144	—	—	12	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	9,800	1,520	4,100	1,640	448	1,100	—	—	—	18	—	—
*Okeaholm, .. .. .	8,543	1,463	1,894	1,640	563	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,800	1,180	5,100	1,102	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,020	1,200	5,547	1,600	1,310	609	100	65	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,404	400	5,704	1,555	5,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,604	510	5,707	1,502	1,075	1,000	220	800	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,802	1,180	2,607	770	75	1,604	—	—	—	60	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,717	1,007	11,000	3,040	1,644	285	240	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,112	1,000	4,100	1,100	747	440	80	—	100	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,510	2,607	5,100	500	544	104	100	57	400	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,100	1,200	4,002	3,140	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,704	1,872	5,100	1,602	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,800	720	5,000	400	500	400	100	4	40	—	1,200	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,610	10	5,000	3,075	600	604	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,700	610	5,000	1,100	400	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,400	800	800	370	100	—	500	100	60	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,504	200	1,000	600	300	400	61	61	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,000	600	5,000	1,000	800	600	80	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,814	700	1,100	100	800	800	300	100	117	—	—	1,000
<b>Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.</b>	173,145	25,544	76,910	22,792	16,810	11,472	5,120	1,100	970	400	2,220	1,000
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	173,145	25,544	76,910	22,792	16,810	11,472	5,120	1,100	970	400	2,220	1,000
<b>DROUGA.</b>												
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,700	77	800	1,100	800	800	400	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	8,100	5	900	1,500	617	4,007	800	80	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	6,011	100	1,500	800	500	700	100	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,704	120	1,500	1,000	500	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	4,704	1,601	800	300	200	100	110	207	700	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	6,402	30	5,410	4,500	1,800	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,702	970	1,900	700	470	5,450	800	400	100	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	14,000	400	7,700	1,870	1,710	5,307	1,800	800	600	1,200	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	5,800	1,910	900	100	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	4,800	70	800	700	800	1,500	800	100	300	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	5,700	90	600	600	210	400	210	210	1,100	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	4,600	850	1,100	1,300	700	800	220	60	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	6,700	700	4,200	5,000	600	717	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	7,500	200	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,110	70	—	207	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	5,770	300	800	800	500	500	—	100	170	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	5,400	70	1,600	700	300	70	—	—	800	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,400	60	1,000	1,000	700	400	700	170	300	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	4,210	10	30	600	600	1,200	800	600	300	—	—	—
*Cahir, .. .. .	8,000	310	5,100	800	1,000	800	—	—	200	500	—	—
<b>Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.</b>	60,041	7,600	16,000	10,000	11,607	11,700	4,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	—	—
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	60,041	7,600	16,000	10,000	11,607	11,700	4,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	—	—
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	123,186	7,600	26,110	27,792	16,100	16,100	8,900	2,200	1,007	1,000	—	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

Inches  
sq.

COUNT AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Area occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA CROSS EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £60.	Above £60 and not exceeding £70.	Above £70 and not exceeding £80.	Above £80 and not exceeding £90.	Above £90 and not exceeding £100.
<b>KERRY.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>
Adair, .. .. .	5,152	507	2,078	732	502	1,460	287	—	—	—	—	—
Barry, .. .. .	16,306	1,207	3,120	3,467	3,644	381	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	8,446	507	6,071	3,136	1,368	186	104	—	767	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	16,116	2,466	3,126	2,376	497	617	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	8,264	606	4,100	3,065	640	380	—	666	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	5,609	180	3,334	1,622	216	466	330	—	—	—	—	446
Beggs, .. .. .	15,216	466	8,220	2,100	4,187	367	1,466	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	16,506	1,300	3,400	2,106	2,106	606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	8,416	1,116	3,426	1,640	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	16,076	56	5,006	5,076	224	616	1,466	—	—	—	—	1,004
Beggs, .. .. .	16,776	1,006	4,036	2,346	1,346	1,366	766	166	1,366	166	6	—
Beggs, .. .. .	14,614	640	4,166	4,616	2,406	1,516	616	—	176	216	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	16,646	386	4,004	3,216	6,506	677	616	1,406	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	8,462	1,661	664	346	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggs, .. .. .	12,666	1,466	3,377	3,416	1,614	—	106	—	—	1,006	76	—
Beggs, .. .. .	10,946	1,726	2,266	2,674	466	1,164	224	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total of Organized Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>166,466</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>56,585</b>	<b>56,647</b>	<b>27,116</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total of Non-Organized Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>14,561</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>177,006</b>	<b>19,171</b>	<b>70,911</b>	<b>76,768</b>	<b>32,192</b>	<b>9,791</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>7,687</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>KILLARNEY.</b>												
Adair, .. .. .	3,216	22	366	386	640	386	406	386	666	226	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,466	16	67	666	271	466	111	76	666	—	466	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,276	5	66	—	—	710	466	226	62	646	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,666	386	2,646	1,662	1,666	246	667	—	141	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,160	4,217	1,366	66	67	66	—	—	136	50	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	8,776	646	5,464	666	1,136	710	666	166	66	—	366	—
Adair, .. .. .	14,606	626	2,136	4,367	1,666	1,736	646	—	—	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,127	277	660	704	47	664	304	166	366	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	16,666	1,671	3,446	4,706	2,066	1,666	1,776	666	627	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	11,646	666	6,666	1, 63	1,707	666	1,216	—	—	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,612	16	66	166	264	60	247	246	1,660	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,766	1,216	4,642	1,166	767	666	250	—	—	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,064	76	366	746	666	1,266	662	376	266	366	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,666	646	2,142	4,766	226	374	134	66	667	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	16,776	1,671	3,766	2,162	1,746	4,667	416	394	166	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,566	66	3,727	1,116	666	646	167	—	164	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,676	306	616	716	666	776	466	116	666	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,316	466	667	1,166	1,664	5,462	476	361	666	241	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,676	66	306	666	376	1,666	666	166	666	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,316	666	1,466	671	676	666	666	666	666	666	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,166	666	2,166	671	676	666	666	666	666	666	—	266
Adair, .. .. .	16,646	766	2,466	1,666	1,076	662	716	1,304	1,666	1,662	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	1,667	26	166	216	46	376	166	166	666	—	—	666
Adair, .. .. .	6,166	644	1,566	1,664	667	5,226	662	666	666	—	—	661
Adair, .. .. .	7,166	2,616	676	476	666	1,376	666	666	666	666	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,166	366	666	666	667	1,376	666	666	666	666	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,646	206	1,166	667	646	666	666	666	666	666	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	4,616	—	36	66	114	776	476	476	1,146	226	666	—
Adair, .. .. .	6,776	767	666	676	676	1,266	676	666	1,266	166	662	—
Adair, .. .. .	3,767	662	774	1,067	1,166	1,466	666	1,062	1,626	662	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	12,246	666	2,766	1,666	4,166	5,666	1,666	666	2,766	676	326	666
Adair, .. .. .	6,646	666	5,366	676	1,267	66	666	666	—	—	—	—
Adair, .. .. .	1,664	61	66	66	666	666	666	666	666	—	—	—
<b>Total of Organized Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>65,166</b>	<b>16,662</b>	<b>22,326</b>	<b>14,162</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>5,666</b>	<b>4,666</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total of Non-Organized Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>166,464</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>56,716</b>	<b>26,261</b>	<b>30,666</b>	<b>55,166</b>	<b>17,716</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>1,662</b>
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>216,766</b>	<b>24,423</b>	<b>79,042</b>	<b>40,423</b>	<b>36,332</b>	<b>60,832</b>	<b>22,382</b>	<b>8,540</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>1,662</b>

\* Subscribed as Organized

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Area occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERLY VARIATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2	More than 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2
<b>LOUGH.</b>												
*Anagh, .. .. .	5,745	739	604	604	604	417	421	—	242	—	—	—
Aske, .. .. .	5,276	217	512	568	580	1,228	528	183	586	465	521	—
Ballacorney, .. .. .	5,033	218	348	85	538	815	320	180	569	—	—	—
*Ballynary, .. .. .	5,636	207	222	303	376	763	888	373	120	—	—	—
Ballycarr, .. .. .	5,915	319	946	389	212	964	461	—	333	—	—	—
Ballycarr, .. .. .	5,046	66	—	119	218	541	426	476	1,676	—	—	—
Ballycarr, .. .. .	4,595	97	31	182	279	989	810	424	837	218	—	53
Bell, .. .. .	5,556	39	566	270	586	469	318	300	—	385	—	—
Carrig, .. .. .	5,189	98	212	569	206	549	74	—	298	406	—	—
*Carrig, .. .. .	5,876	267	697	820	828	977	820	313	240	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,556	892	278	317	513	588	78	326	586	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,476	258	861	465	212	607	668	86	816	—	—	96
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,554	214	719	536	775	579	550	540	339	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,718	612	148	506	78	586	542	110	854	568	541	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,810	379	297	647	934	1,554	506	—	262	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,843	138	190	207	422	137	817	477	618	130	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	4,628	351	196	345	137	521	475	203	714	854	—	53
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,198	656	295	816	889	2,310	1,162	812	544	206	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	4,945	444	676	1,042	465	852	668	221	318	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,371	285	673	771	457	1,768	222	862	1,001	—	—	411
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,004	1,542	4,294	505	678	602	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	5,127	658	262	77	276	675	461	189	675	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	4,465	648	1,967	880	667	538	452	367	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,319	85	666	1,121	1,614	695	808	370	594	279	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,089	677	750	1,544	224	676	339	674	410	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,434	228	446	682	683	786	631	676	1,677	986	—	38
Glenties, .. .. .	5,485	282	551	64	51	526	40	—	805	545	—	68
Glenties, .. .. .	5,414	62	33	42	35	466	462	764	905	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,975	351	612	673	1,001	666	810	98	312	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,449	587	529	398	668	2,546	672	611	2,618	689	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,081	554	465	815	728	1,014	905	142	376	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,058	80	467	842	622	599	647	107	524	285	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,421	594	851	567	229	904	379	342	667	450	365	616
Glenties, .. .. .	4,381	426	654	607	500	666	487	688	466	—	419	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,865	418	1,979	1,622	1,346	1,673	380	328	735	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,306	615	119	80	695	622	676	420	545	—	—	—
<b>Total of Congested Blackland Divisions.</b>	44,972	5,554	30,465	6,076	4,975	8,326	4,548	5,312	5,486	388	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Congested Blackland Divisions.</b>	125,708	8,062	30,789	11,501	11,432	26,673	12,847	8,876	16,867	9,168	3,471	4,601
<b>Total of Blackland Divisions.</b>	170,680	13,616	61,254	17,577	16,407	34,999	17,395	14,188	22,353	13,556	3,879	9,201
<b>TOWN.</b>												
Abbeystown, .. .. .	5,312	281	776	506	644	508	666	666	1,365	815	—	—
Ards, .. .. .	5,973	551	783	648	547	1,224	1,067	369	1,321	826	126	—
Ards, .. .. .	5,123	85	398	—	61	2	45	142	585	278	538	664
Ballycarr, .. .. .	5,445	6	246	335	380	578	682	386	480	—	—	69
*Ballycarr, .. .. .	5,327	377	1,664	781	477	642	662	426	—	339	—	—
Ballycarr, .. .. .	4,781	91	326	59	317	1,076	845	416	1,500	265	—	58
Ballycarr, .. .. .	4,394	38	117	469	626	965	616	600	676	576	—	—
Ballycarr, .. .. .	4,896	636	619	587	588	666	406	657	625	—	—	673
Ballycarr, .. .. .	4,296	506	667	516	664	667	436	516	666	706	—	—

\* Subdivided as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

TOWN AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ARRANGED BY RENTABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA THUS IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing £4.	Above £4 and not exceed- ing £11.	Above £11 and not exceed- ing £21.	Above £21 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £100.	Above £100 and not exceed- ing £200.	Above £200 and not exceed- ing £500.	Above £500 and not exceed- ing £1,000.	Above £1,000 and not exceed- ing £2,000.	Above £2,000 and not exceed- ing £5,000.	Above £5,000 in value.
Travellers—continued.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Castlegar, .. .. .	5,875	302	797	517	85	437	338	438	231	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	1,448	548	378	62	37	32	88	50	371	218	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,855	344	381	676	315	518	407	80	644	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,875	372	1,501	888	1,004	1,450	708	550	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,836	145	1,130	645	731	1,947	478	282	262	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,072	60	406	553	324	622	1,301	608	6,710	1,783	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,484	129	318	251	454	854	640	818	1,700	615	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,130	125	1,410	598	573	1,847	648	511	578	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,865	369	1,335	687	613	750	568	382	518	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,468	148	1,080	1,755	748	1,127	365	184	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,464	37	127	659	642	300	517	247	274	—	301	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,355	478	1,222	1,317	1,383	1,488	248	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,500	1,106	1,580	642	—	380	353	321	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,378	644	1,487	485	631	683	264	277	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,468	492	494	556	73	180	553	—	268	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	7,663	457	1,468	1,042	692	1,178	132	254	1,267	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,738	175	68	531	140	677	778	641	682	212	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,567	558	1,268	1,044	1,158	487	180	43	308	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,137	28	355	688	482	488	608	742	681	218	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,222	59	44	140	482	680	647	12	680	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,369	1,078	1,400	1,403	1,048	1,041	488	647	412	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,476	1,500	1,752	222	472	1,182	618	412	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	7,797	391	1,870	1,412	1,025	552	388	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,746	660	1,435	1,436	1,050	1,027	284	274	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,536	306	1,532	1,412	604	455	375	204	417	94	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,378	614	1,116	1,505	645	908	73	182	648	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	5,665	274	347	566	683	454	668	243	1,588	218	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4,544	72	183	64	55	948	752	776	1,178	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,380	280	380	212	638	188	358	305	1,360	638	374	—
Glenties, .. .. .	220	58	88	—	—	60	26	36	—	84	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	6,476	128	977	427	758	1,485	908	618	612	750	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	69,258	7,783	25,554	18,344	8,842	9,384	4,166	5,037	1,243	590	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	129,714	7,460	16,306	11,884	11,804	26,302	14,198	11,904	26,301	7,508	1,369	5,718
Total of Electoral Divisions	208,972	15,243	41,858	29,728	20,646	25,486	15,364	11,941	26,543	8,598	1,919	5,718
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County	67,618	66,150	25,544	118,793	67,204	67,588	25,421	4,414	16,670	4,832	2,615	1,451
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	473,682	25,776	72,680	84,216	37,390	64,601	42,812	26,715	65,576	23,223	6,158	8,866
Total of County, .. .. .	1,057,841	92,946	237,232	198,009	225,678	245,648	67,236	64,659	76,443	34,188	10,483	22,680

\* Subdivided as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

TOWNS AND RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RENTABLE VALUATION OF HOUSES IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £60.	Above £60 and not exceeding £70.	Above £70 and not exceeding £80.	Above £80 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £150.
<b>AGRICULTURAL.</b>												
*Ballybeg, .. .. .	913	41	245	323	89	34	—	41	—	—	—	—
*Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,359	330	707	189	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	443	20	177	88	65	45	—	—	75	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,892	590	722	359	87	317	—	—	—	218	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	770	324	312	145	63	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	685	66	402	63	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,713	189	634	377	321	58	190	41	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	417	8	157	61	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	830	28	323	280	89	46	34	45	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	646	144	303	118	17	156	—	—	—	255	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	874	43	446	264	200	21	70	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,736	154	836	338	197	109	45	—	64	—	105	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,658	358	428	214	73	55	34	43	145	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	680	123	448	261	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	557	63	182	86	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,088	60	215	183	181	44	81	47	88	—	146	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	845	4	169	215	49	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	780	54	308	126	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	687	142	174	80	56	—	30	86	85	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	808	18	338	146	69	69	30	45	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	648	79	451	145	164	68	88	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,750	197	627	189	150	171	165	31	67	—	—	101
<b>Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.</b>	28,286	3,313	9,185	3,787	1,840	1,335	730	694	683	221	631	301
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	89,318	1,313	8,512	3,787	1,840	1,344	650	694	689	221	631	301
<b>DOMESTIC.</b>												
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,334	15	215	323	208	148	146	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	284	5	51	121	123	100	175	47	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	859	26	332	270	186	301	51	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	544	18	146	149	61	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,631	338	540	197	123	561	101	48	177	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	681	8	222	560	82	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	511	77	185	148	148	124	37	45	82	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,331	303	705	671	651	654	138	251	625	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	486	190	133	128	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,387	16	205	184	235	335	83	43	67	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	873	50	64	178	71	90	106	55	60	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	981	74	364	179	180	61	32	64	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	597	58	312	268	138	56	57	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,299	18	405	307	319	181	32	—	158	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	605	10	308	228	59	56	—	65	83	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	666	29	358	178	83	56	—	180	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,068	71	213	306	209	123	66	46	80	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	666	3	5	148	316	342	140	56	150	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,440	47	448	235	380	267	—	—	80	130	—	—
<b>Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.</b>	17,437	617	4,331	4,036	2,650	2,094	676	652	668	660	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.</b>	5,781	54	337	757	691	725	645	364	640	—	—	—
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	31,246	651	4,668	4,793	3,341	2,819	1,321	1,016	1,308	1,300	—	—

\* Estimated as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

TYPE AND ELECTRICAL DIVISION.	Total Value 1900.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATIONS OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding 1s.	Above 1s. and not exceeding 2s.	Above 2s. and not exceeding 3s.	Above 3s. and not exceeding 4s.	Above 4s. and not exceeding 5s.	Above 5s. and not exceeding 10s.	Above 10s. and not exceeding 20s.	Above 20s. and not exceeding 50s.	Above 50s. and not exceeding 100s.	Above 100s. in value.
<b>HOUSEHOLD.</b>											
Urban .. .. .	945	137	402	124	50	112	44	—	78	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	809	47	435	265	134	97	—	—	—	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,358	54	580	221	130	246	43	—	262	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,281	588	697	303	74	23	—	—	—	—	—
Urban .. .. .	1,150	87	442	374	248	190	—	40	—	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	5,025	28	580	343	35	50	84	—	—	208	512
Open .. .. .	811	33	323	125	181	42	36	—	—	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	574	29	376	215	151	74	—	—	—	—	—
Urban .. .. .	807	68	415	275	28	—	195	—	—	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,123	12	216	316	36	73	140	—	—	—	482
Open .. .. .	2,565	218	821	248	210	235	296	98	180	238	514
Suburb. .. .. .	3,028	46	424	402	341	402	89	—	154	254	—
Urban .. .. .	610	38	337	186	208	64	41	48	60	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	618	26	169	92	48	211	—	—	168	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,465	126	555	268	121	—	38	—	—	200	500
Suburb. .. .. .	1,028	152	289	237	35	139	81	—	127	—	—
<b>Total of Completed Electrical Divisions.</b>	29,221	1,154	4,978	2,709	1,458	1,813	648	1,102	627	462	484
<b>Total of Non-Completed Electrical Divisions.</b>	4,974	189	2,559	680	552	645	289	68	411	208	462
<b>Total of Electrical Divisions.</b>	34,195	1,343	6,537	3,389	2,010	2,458	937	1,170	1,038	670	946
<b>INDUSTRY.</b>											
Urban .. .. .	1,307	13	66	66	160	121	288	144	414	593	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,301	8	80	180	165	218	46	44	265	—	280
Open .. .. .	1,374	5	16	11	—	612	268	85	74	478	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,338	21	286	518	948	67	204	—	168	—	—
Open .. .. .	695	400	184	38	18	54	48	—	82	338	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,421	97	184	115	296	247	278	86	45	—	380
Open .. .. .	607	23	286	280	93	60	23	—	—	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	603	74	239	136	16	248	296	44	228	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,282	205	686	692	421	664	240	184	168	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	606	30	461	227	154	46	31	—	—	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,446	23	24	45	210	87	248	230	636	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	680	102	628	177	64	66	—	—	—	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,287	22	45	699	268	412	469	158	385	227	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,264	37	333	352	63	341	256	45	427	—	—
Open .. .. .	617	16	123	268	217	308	72	43	88	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,086	16	624	680	240	127	58	—	66	—	—
Open .. .. .	1,616	26	66	247	224	468	278	46	563	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	2,623	68	331	623	563	301	214	283	228	353	—
Open .. .. .	1,589	4	67	128	121	600	221	46	638	208	—
Suburb. .. .. .	5,466	122	608	271	382	328	320	174	876	245	—
Open .. .. .	1,355	288	604	655	680	440	462	465	1,244	1,237	—
Suburb. .. .. .	5,730	60	368	278	67	218	170	238	241	—	—
Open .. .. .	2,990	64	247	924	266	689	321	250	978	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	5,268	624	400	682	220	621	208	84	222	108	—
Open .. .. .	4,122	64	180	221	487	664	685	268	1,242	227	—
Suburb. .. .. .	858	13	225	65	168	264	50	—	40	—	—
Open .. .. .	3,464	—	12	24	68	278	627	228	705	690	201
Suburb. .. .. .	2,656	80	267	333	273	650	897	263	716	117	279
Open .. .. .	3,788	83	286	260	421	683	175	436	622	424	—
Suburb. .. .. .	2,180	35	66	97	248	473	512	47	239	266	221
Open .. .. .	3,735	130	794	676	233	324	22	62	79	—	—
Suburb. .. .. .	1,047	11	62	51	149	229	120	221	248	—	—
<b>Total of Completed Electrical Divisions.</b>	4,808	1,507	2,512	1,037	1,022	1,314	640	568	426	287	—
<b>Total of Non-Completed Electrical Divisions.</b>	10,646	1,026	5,543	6,429	5,183	6,864	3,665	4,214	8,555	6,948	1,245
<b>Total of Electrical Divisions.</b>	15,454	2,533	8,055	7,466	6,205	8,178	4,305	4,782	12,981	9,235	1,517

\* Estimated as Completed.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

TOWNS AND DISTRICT DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATESABLE VALUATION OF THESE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not assessed in 1844.	Above 44 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 45 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 46 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 47 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 48 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 49 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 50 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 51 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 52 and not assessed in 1844.	Above 53 and not assessed in 1844.
<b>TOWNS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Ardsagh, .. .. .	1,204	145	394	290	258	228	384	—	126	—	—	—
Ash, .. .. .	3,136	124	222	248	307	317	244	40	496	304	216	—
Ballydoher, .. .. .	1,007	58	58	28	218	344	178	98	228	—	—	—
*Ballymoy, .. .. .	1,690	46	124	118	75	245	205	177	33	—	—	—
Ballyshel, .. .. .	1,533	60	124	178	137	340	216	—	216	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	922	6	—	54	88	181	88	372	646	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,685	30	34	87	168	313	158	438	132	—	—	—
Bee, .. .. .	880	20	37	247	189	190	184	45	—	208	—	336
Burgh, .. .. .	614	27	128	216	84	88	40	—	82	218	—	—
*Cassington, .. .. .	1,094	70	248	158	184	242	307	98	98	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	941	42	36	71	373	282	24	80	208	—	—	—
Donnanville, .. .. .	1,622	70	219	152	81	820	278	43	218	—	—	340
*Dough, .. .. .	1,361	92	228	81	225	251	125	156	98	—	—	—
Enniscon, .. .. .	1,085	66	22	146	19	234	144	80	416	212	—	—
*Gillane, .. .. .	1,069	95	29	189	303	319	195	—	154	—	—	—
Glenahugh, .. .. .	1,116	40	85	65	129	361	233	121	418	104	—	—
Killybeg, .. .. .	1,882	110	72	85	184	305	185	85	284	214	—	30
*Killybeg, .. .. .	1,545	334	181	129	308	438	350	121	180	186	—	—
*Killybeg, .. .. .	1,420	205	240	343	187	266	373	82	84	—	—	—
Killybeg, .. .. .	1,874	65	156	226	187	660	98	136	125	—	—	—
*Killybeg, .. .. .	448	64	858	38	28	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killybeg, .. .. .	810	22	87	87	164	318	305	41	271	—	—	—
*Lifford, .. .. .	1,369	77	98	248	176	68	308	62	—	—	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,781	83	128	282	650	386	154	86	282	121	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,597	64	128	166	88	176	84	278	338	—	—	—
Lisnaght Rural, .. .. .	5,820	96	176	220	176	376	187	312	362	332	—	108
Lisnaght Urban, .. .. .	1,828	114	191	77	33	176	54	—	390	742	—	104
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,864	84	85	15	17	222	590	450	345	—	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,845	82	118	118	479	224	208	47	168	—	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	2,941	88	84	152	208	618	512	836	932	325	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,545	54	60	147	218	371	548	143	81	265	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,280	81	92	225	175	207	174	46	120	154	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	5,527	169	169	168	808	319	362	300	340	561	126	333
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,711	167	253	305	218	307	220	195	384	—	367	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,787	66	308	218	228	609	218	125	246	—	—	—
Lisnaght, .. .. .	1,864	81	34	14	218	178	227	226	125	—	—	—
<b>Total of Congested District Divisions.</b>	22,166	681	1,844	1,890	1,875	2,479	1,660	880	1,043	186	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Congested District Divisions.</b>	41,885	1,906	5,795	6,897	1,921	7,770	4,913	1,612	7,658	1,897	667	1,076
<b>Total of District Divisions.</b>	64,051	2,587	7,639	8,787	3,806	10,249	6,573	2,492	8,691	2,083	107	1,076
<b>TOWNS.</b>												
Abbeystown, .. .. .	2,380	62	157	191	213	208	216	323	499	468	—	—
Aske, .. .. .	1,827	111	214	330	212	804	518	280	680	425	241	—
Arfer, .. .. .	1,566	43	61	—	66	32	66	94	135	393	283	154
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,685	4	86	56	101	162	325	248	282	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,479	70	946	306	228	187	282	94	—	169	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	6,618	80	121	75	262	780	825	918	918	188	—	181
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	2,076	56	40	140	117	479	414	280	138	329	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	2,579	128	318	96	96	848	218	580	580	226	—	498
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	2,380	81	122	155	208	612	280	371	671	880	—	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.



III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX VIII.

TABLE III.

CRASS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND TOTAL RATESABLE VALUATION OF WHOLE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £25.	Above £25 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £500.
<b>TOTAL—continued.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Castlegregg, .. .. .	818	25	231	180	34	132	58	140	24	—	—	—
Castlemaine, .. .. .	804	75	158	24	12	72	71	45	458	148	—	—
Castles, .. .. .	1,545	38	137	140	308	178	205	61	183	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,405	55	211	162	301	278	318	59	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,124	15	187	245	172	280	175	25	88	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,435	55	309	113	148	485	645	571	2,435	375	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,881	84	39	314	502	435	261	398	1,389	568	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	835	15	175	47	118	224	58	44	154	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,049	33	379	51	154	86	61	243	347	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	722	14	54	310	154	175	85	45	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,787	14	96	109	505	128	84	335	68	—	108	—
Castle, .. .. .	868	32	338	217	508	548	21	—	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	707	138	585	218	—	41	79	45	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	818	75	131	33	117	65	155	54	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,118	174	581	252	39	24	89	—	138	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	848	17	125	144	130	515	59	50	159	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,555	42	22	54	38	332	368	175	378	135	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	558	56	21	174	144	58	209	45	148	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	2,140	20	28	158	185	230	308	359	541	335	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	581	17	50	75	186	171	208	41	245	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,745	35	418	365	247	358	113	87	45	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,180	75	159	65	184	413	259	127	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,578	38	221	279	521	57	108	—	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	542	55	155	181	56	77	51	64	—	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,405	17	144	307	155	190	265	335	558	157	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,419	84	155	265	302	245	56	176	562	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,354	25	44	318	171	135	158	135	558	214	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,334	7	58	85	25	228	218	225	514	—	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	5,354	57	337	175	225	958	850	545	1,313	918	855	—
Castle, .. .. .	425	82	48	—	—	108	83	55	—	118	—	—
Castle, .. .. .	1,555	68	315	175	357	854	652	355	535	425	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,274	856	2,731	2,417	1,874	2,682	1,255	842	485	189	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,814	1,818	5,155	2,552	4,059	6,571	7,455	5,578	14,187	8,504	1,545	1,815
Total of Electoral Divisions.	69,888	2,122	8,386	4,969	6,112	10,255	8,710	6,420	14,677	9,993	1,744	1,815
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	85,785	7,715	28,242	16,242	16,148	16,855	6,551	3,755	3,857	1,718	455	255
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	189,750	4,189	15,662	23,552	14,855	27,338	15,555	15,545	25,411	15,485	2,384	2,559
Total of County.	245,535	11,904	43,904	39,794	30,993	44,193	22,100	19,300	30,268	17,203	2,839	2,814

\* Subdivided as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

TOWNS AND ECONOMIC DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHER THAN VARIATION AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.											
		Not exceeding 50.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100.	Above 100 and not exceeding 150.	Above 150 and not exceeding 200.	Above 200 and not exceeding 250.	Above 250 and not exceeding 300.	Above 300 and not exceeding 350.	Above 350 and not exceeding 400.	Above 400 and not exceeding 450.	Above 450 and not exceeding 500.	Above 500 and not exceeding 600.	Above 600 and not exceeding 700.
CARRIGHER.													
*Tullagh, .. .. .	878	66	373	373	59	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
*Falkland, .. .. .	1,811	470	718	164	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Galey, .. .. .	508	37	189	68	51	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Caher, .. .. .	1,408	404	554	199	81	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Caherlagh, .. .. .	878	402	145	81	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrig, .. .. .	604	124	448	86	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrig, .. .. .	1,387	337	963	191	139	18	23	9	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloon, .. .. .	541	21	138	88	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunaghy, .. .. .	521	77	296	148	40	59	16	80	—	—	—	—	—
*Derris, .. .. .	758	961	238	86	8	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Derris, .. .. .	797	58	440	79	81	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Enagh, .. .. .	1,140	143	733	318	79	68	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	2,088	1,438	651	88	50	13	13	19	38	—	—	—	—
*Kilmore, .. .. .	888	989	440	140	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	350	122	211	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Longhouse, .. .. .	989	168	309	91	102	18	18	18	48	—	—	—	—
*Malahy, .. .. .	408	37	148	188	89	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Malahy, .. .. .	851	121	229	99	88	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee, .. .. .	540	961	170	42	21	—	13	20	4	—	—	—	—
*St. Mary's, .. .. .	422	68	314	168	88	35	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Tinnahinch, .. .. .	758	196	389	78	42	38	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Valentia, .. .. .	1,810	407	480	131	12	48	47	60	53	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,817	1,878	8,154	2,220	844	873	158	145	115	48	878	121	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,527	1,878	8,154	2,220	844	873	158	145	115	48	878	121	—
Other.													
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	608	44	370	144	108	138	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	340	38	28	87	87	88	88	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	108	88	540	188	88	88	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	511	87	140	181	80	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory, .. .. .	1,108	878	288	120	77	84	50	11	25	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	588	19	208	211	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	880	889	784	88	88	88	8	12	30	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	1,144	130	418	820	808	138	64	25	84	29	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	874	888	118	48	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties, .. .. .	881	48	391	218	108	181	59	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	378	44	901	330	14	80	81	19	18	—	—	—	—
*Kilmore, .. .. .	1,081	581	877	540	91	47	32	38	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilmore, .. .. .	1,116	179	848	858	118	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilmore, .. .. .	888	88	417	338	138	71	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	508	138	328	76	98	47	—	14	25	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	684	48	948	228	97	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	887	88	778	808	91	48	11	10	9	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	480	11	4	88	118	138	84	18	26	—	—	—	—
*Lisken, .. .. .	1,084	138	480	180	180	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,180	1,828	4,408	1,818	1,087	961	158	118	147	94	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,788	88	808	471	873	281	178	68	60	—	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	15,180	1,828	4,712	1,818	1,089	1,288	248	248	197	94	—	—	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

TOWNS AND RURAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTALS VALUATION AND POPULATION IN RATE CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £5.	Above £5 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £25.	Above £25 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £75.	Above £75 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £125.
<b>KERRY.</b>												
John, .. .. .	904	224	160	88	28	38	40	—	—	—	—	—
Querrin, .. .. .	750	38	100	148	88	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	765	78	180	155	74	43	5	—	—	—	—	—
Caltragh, .. .. .	1,484	480	440	327	48	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Termon, .. .. .	713	106	985	155	44	64	—	17	—	—	—	—
Donnell, .. .. .	808	82	320	37	13	16	46	—	—	22	—	28
Glenties, .. .. .	418	50	238	64	33	16	5	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	210	16	220	128	74	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	858	160	440	180	20	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	426	17	500	180	5	38	40	—	—	—	—	41
Glenties, .. .. .	1,193	178	498	284	86	72	65	0	58	58	24	—
Glenties, .. .. .	1,140	99	414	378	180	184	84	—	58	39	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	888	48	318	140	80	52	5	1	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	585	80	338	44	40	12	—	—	86	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	940	228	808	124	59	—	2	—	—	94	59	—
Glenties, .. .. .	471	327	394	164	30	40	14	—	12	—	—	—
<b>Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.</b>	4,704	2,148	4,416	1,197	880	419	219	28	60	110	44	—
<b>Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.</b>	5,500	340	1,116	838	228	124	215	8	206	26	51	58
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	10,204	2,488	5,532	2,035	1,108	543	434	36	266	136	95	102
<b>KERRY.</b>												
Aglish, .. .. .	467	18	84	38	22	40	68	38	108	62	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	608	10	40	81	44	87	5	25	41	—	64	—
Aglish, .. .. .	518	8	5	5	—	187	42	12	34	80	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	608	82	186	118	85	34	35	—	27	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,804	1,844	310	7	5	7	6	—	9	18	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	846	121	135	65	81	124	47	16	34	—	34	—
Aglish, .. .. .	408	85	203	88	20	18	28	—	—	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	682	144	180	68	6	71	24	16	138	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	3,047	528	400	462	166	142	66	21	25	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	718	124	265	120	78	9	19	—	—	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	381	30	2	10	30	18	37	62	104	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	967	554	414	180	54	35	5	—	—	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	820	71	98	185	125	143	105	28	28	48	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	507	67	124	120	82	78	60	—	60	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	488	20	184	46	46	120	19	27	9	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	710	40	380	204	86	81	17	—	36	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	380	124	86	140	64	170	60	18	84	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,818	228	124	142	136	208	47	67	62	15	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	600	22	45	85	68	180	72	22	44	12	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,107	624	320	121	87	46	82	55	69	36	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,704	287	608	147	168	114	68	70	278	66	—	18
Aglish, .. .. .	1,480	30	808	41	18	178	21	108	20	—	—	104
Aglish, .. .. .	1,189	161	318	127	204	228	80	77	67	—	—	49
Aglish, .. .. .	1,545	1,803	380	160	187	181	30	5	46	41	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,340	220	127	118	161	188	158	60	187	56	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	468	48	172	84	98	68	18	—	18	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	448	—	7	8	18	58	38	58	126	61	28	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,126	184	112	164	164	168	100	25	277	61	18	—
Aglish, .. .. .	1,107	221	367	287	159	146	65	78	161	44	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	607	30	82	44	33	80	87	5	50	60	36	38
Aglish, .. .. .	1,746	412	978	478	60	124	6	88	8	—	—	—
Aglish, .. .. .	297	14	21	26	62	75	36	64	90	—	—	—
<b>Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.</b>	5,500	4,000	3,844	1,508	485	417	340	40	200	87	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.</b>	20,410	3,706	4,400	1,807	1,476	1,028	1,708	106	1,808	888	212	204
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	25,910	7,706	8,244	3,315	2,463	1,445	2,148	146	2,608	1,085	212	204

\*Excluded as Completed.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

UNION AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTALS VARIATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/2.
LEWIS.												
Ardagh, .. .. .	1,224	208	190	202	71	216	99	—	37	—	—	—
Ash, .. .. .	1,058	254	225	82	38	240	65	15	65	25	50	—
Ballinacorney, .. .. .	818	278	81	9	42	189	58	36	36	—	—	—
Ballycormy, .. .. .	558	206	81	55	34	70	48	19	50	—	—	—
Ballycormy, .. .. .	455	281	84	80	52	56	80	—	68	—	—	—
Ballycormy, .. .. .	202	82	—	19	19	59	17	18	48	—	—	—
Ballycormy, .. .. .	584	121	15	24	25	151	63	81	70	26	—	—
Bell, .. .. .	642	213	45	94	42	51	53	16	—	19	—	—
Berry, .. .. .	537	85	77	118	96	56	8	—	3	28	—	—
Cassidy, .. .. .	421	278	114	79	37	48	42	22	—	—	—	—
Cheselwell, .. .. .	529	244	42	35	138	59	8	13	68	—	—	—
Donnanville, .. .. .	492	190	289	70	49	37	41	8	46	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	559	185	188	48	204	72	28	29	9	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	729	285	48	54	—	94	39	19	54	21	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	429	245	74	25	58	215	29	—	18	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	458	128	27	51	45	45	27	25	37	10	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	658	465	165	45	32	239	45	9	74	67	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	1,858	485	185	141	118	275	158	98	28	28	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	615	384	222	135	68	125	30	24	24	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	979	288	188	93	91	183	34	59	50	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	509	240	222	51	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	444	284	81	42	40	36	26	9	48	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	901	244	225	180	59	28	56	22	—	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	588	75	80	190	238	97	27	11	48	1	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	622	285	145	148	28	43	16	48	—	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	1,088	515	185	113	45	64	81	128	124	50	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	458	88	95	73	—	48	10	—	155	81	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	480	218	18	18	8	34	98	79	68	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	285	70	84	58	282	258	27	16	80	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	1,258	615	68	89	38	306	114	95	185	80	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	707	370	78	118	65	48	100	18	9	37	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	827	127	62	181	36	48	25	8	27	14	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	618	174	80	88	88	64	43	55	36	16	28	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	682	682	258	72	38	48	40	12	21	—	68	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	1,045	595	208	138	153	118	58	28	45	—	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	521	248	85	8	44	47	54	18	50	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	7,541	2,884	1,754	673	977	819	495	225	282	18	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	17,182	5,581	5,434	1,714	1,519	5,951	1,195	684	1,485	359	88	88
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	24,723	8,465	7,188	2,387	2,496	14,170	1,689	909	1,767	383	88	88
TRALE.												
Abbeystown, .. .. .	959	343	180	80	46	59	74	48	40	84	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	1,187	558	174	77	78	287	159	62	129	64	28	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	528	135	21	—	28	4	4	18	30	8	57	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	440	13	81	30	58	59	42	48	42	—	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	848	536	244	250	73	51	82	10	—	51	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	1,486	808	150	40	87	588	181	61	174	24	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	815	122	37	158	121	158	184	68	48	38	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	887	528	158	81	39	169	59	44	84	49	—	—
Abbeystown, .. .. .	522	259	88	89	81	81	71	92	44	47	—	—

\* Estimated as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

TOWNS AND RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Total Popu- lation on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTAL VALUE, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing £4.	Above £4 and not exceed- ing £11.	Above £11 and not exceed- ing £15.	Above £15 and not exceed- ing £20.	Above £20 and not exceed- ing £25.	Above £25 and not exceed- ing £30.	Above £30 and not exceed- ing £35.	Above £35 and not exceed- ing £40.	Above £40 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £60.	Above £60 and not exceed- ing £70.
<b>Traffic—continued.</b>												
Bantry, .. .. .	621	140	120	80	20	64	20	20	—	—	—	—
Bonmahon, .. .. .	484	187	85	20	4	21	8	8	36	—	—	—
Borris, .. .. .	694	186	180	80	80	81	50	5	22	—	—	—
Brim, .. .. .	1,038	203	241	121	140	176	71	54	—	—	—	—
Cahir, .. .. .	800	65	246	120	87	100	55	54	9	—	—	—
Cahircolumbkille, .. .. .	872	94	88	54	27	54	120	125	248	74	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	828	808	84	27	28	240	80	67	183	54	—	—
Cashelcorrib, .. .. .	472	42	254	68	48	230	50	8	20	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	435	46	121	48	46	50	8	37	40	—	—	—
Castlemaine, .. .. .	480	80	120	104	40	127	8	28	—	—	—	—
Castlemole, .. .. .	551	61	54	180	68	44	24	17	20	—	—	—
Castlemole, .. .. .	748	80	180	180	140	164	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	885	496	207	82	—	22	20	8	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	220	225	120	47	60	58	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	1,081	477	404	184	50	47	12	—	20	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	260	26	125	64	51	81	8	25	36	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	526	370	74	43	28	80	88	82	46	68	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	284	68	108	127	88	97	50	4	37	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	470	71	68	88	40	72	87	32	81	8	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	442	68	18	55	25	48	60	10	127	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	1,074	580	884	278	128	208	50	37	58	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	758	281	242	55	78	120	68	22	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	782	80	250	244	127	47	63	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	422	87	118	100	88	33	13	10	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	808	45	170	124	64	55	22	36	68	28	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	885	222	147	148	58	82	8	54	86	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	468	308	27	42	54	47	47	12	120	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	481	38	58	22	10	95	90	52	184	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	1,056	180	240	47	58	54	128	84	156	90	70	—
Cashel, .. .. .	40	51	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	885	258	81	72	182	174	108	52	77	54	—	—
<b>Total of Congested District Divisions.</b>	8,440	5,440	3,704	1,480	800	1,042	840	287	78	28	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Congested District Divisions.</b>	18,824	3,034	5,771	1,450	1,486	2,430	1,742	3,287	5,248	405	187	288
<b>Total of District Divisions.</b>	27,264	8,474	9,475	2,930	2,286	3,472	2,582	3,574	5,526	483	267	588
<b>Total of Congested District Divisions in County.</b>	66,080	20,478	10,701	10,728	4,784	4,200	1,524	1,112	330	232	209	134
<b>Total of Non-Congested District Divisions in County.</b>	68,807	12,356	13,100	7,254	5,848	8,227	4,159	5,778	9,422	1,480	383	1,201
<b>Total of County.</b>	134,887	32,834	23,801	17,982	10,632	12,427	5,683	6,890	12,952	1,912	592	1,335

\* Scheduled as Congested.

V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.										Total Number of Holding.
	Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.		
CARBUNKLE UNION.											
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	1	2	2	2	12	12	21	11	—	—	64
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	—	2	21	62	15	20	9	1	—	—	104
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1	—	22
*Caher .. .. .	12	54	18	66	20	22	20	8	—	—	124
*Caher .. .. .	—	7	19	52	13	13	1	1	1	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	2	2	—	2	12	14	20	2	—	—	52
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	19	16	15	14	14	2	—	—	74
*Caher .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	12	7	2	4	—	26
*Caher .. .. .	—	—	2	7	12	12	16	—	1	—	47
*Caher .. .. .	—	7	7	28	11	2	2	1	—	—	56
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2	12	41	10	2	—	72
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	17	14	12	40	2	—	—	—	84
*Caher .. .. .	12	22	175	27	47	12	7	1	—	—	264
*Caher .. .. .	—	—	2	20	12	46	27	2	1	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	—	—	—	2	7	11	12	2	1	—	34
*Caher .. .. .	12	2	10	20	12	12	4	2	—	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	—	1	2	—	1	12	12	2	4	—	34
*Caher .. .. .	—	1	11	17	12	12	12	11	—	—	64
*Caher .. .. .	22	7	10	12	12	12	4	1	—	—	104
*St. Anne's .. .. .	—	2	2	12	2	12	2	—	—	—	34
*Tromasburgh .. .. .	—	1	7	14	40	12	12	2	—	—	104
*Valentia .. .. .	2	10	14	22	22	22	2	2	1	—	104
Total of Union (all Congested)	24	174	600	674	522	622	222	127	27	—	2,024
DUNAGH UNION.											
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	1	4	2	12	12	20	2	—	—	—	40
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	—	2	1	2	7	12	4	2	—	—	34
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	—	2	2	14	11	12	7	—	—	—	54
*Ballynagilly .. .. .	—	10	2	11	12	11	2	1	1	—	46
*Caher .. .. .	20	20	20	21	12	12	2	2	—	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	20	1	1	12	12	2	2	12	1	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	4	10	10	12	12	12	12	2	2	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	12	14	40	20	70	14	14	7	—	—	194
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	12	12	12	12	2	—	—	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	2	4	4	2	12	12	4	2	—	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	1	4	2	2	12	2	2	1	1	—	34
*Caher .. .. .	2	2	2	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	—	—	2	14	41	12	12	2	1	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	2	12	14	44	2	4	—	—	104
*Caher .. .. .	1	12	12	12	2	12	2	—	—	—	74
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	2	12	12	12	2	—	—	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	—	2	2	12	12	12	2	1	2	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	7	—	4	12	12	12	7	2	—	—	54
*Caher .. .. .	10	2	4	12	44	12	7	1	—	—	104
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	220	176	527	466	371	361	127	41	7	—	1,624
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2	2	20	10	20	70	24	2	2	—	104
Total of Union.	222	178	547	476	391	431	151	43	9	—	1,728

\* Subdivided as Congested.

V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—continued.

WEEKEND  
VIII.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									Total Number of Holdings.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 250 Acres.	Above 250 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	
KERRY TOWNS.										
Glenties	—	4	41	45	35	18	5	3	1	182
Glenties	3	2	—	1	13	47	28	35	5	134
Glenties	2	4	4	12	23	95	35	2	—	155
Glenties	1	13	73	93	45	34	25	3	4	234
Glenties	—	3	3	32	34	44	33	3	1	123
Glenties	4	2	3	33	35	34	15	5	—	89
Glenties	1	—	—	2	4	14	35	5	9	64
Glenties	—	—	9	34	35	44	7	2	1	123
Glenties	5	1	7	12	3	13	31	3	2	71
Glenties	25	15	37	33	48	42	34	33	—	247
Glenties	3	4	35	15	41	45	23	23	2	159
Glenties	1	5	4	4	4	20	33	37	1	88
Glenties	1	1	4	13	13	7	0	3	3	35
Glenties	58	37	33	23	27	37	33	17	1	218
Glenties	—	1	13	35	33	33	35	3	—	140
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	65	33	337	307	305	554	335	134	32	1,757
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	73	13	33	71	73	35	33	43	3	459
Total of Towns.	38	45	243	377	374	483	357	175	37	2,136
KERRY TOWNS.										
Glenties	24	3	13	3	11	13	3	—	—	55
Glenties	9	7	3	17	31	3	1	1	—	80
Glenties	7	3	—	4	4	13	4	3	—	40
Glenties	4	3	3	17	33	33	17	3	1	95
Glenties	5	33	123	73	33	34	—	1	—	313
Glenties	13	1	3	33	31	31	13	7	—	93
Glenties	3	—	—	1	3	12	17	13	4	64
Glenties	13	3	33	13	13	12	7	—	—	90
Glenties	41	32	33	37	37	34	33	3	—	408
Glenties	4	4	33	33	14	23	33	11	4	133
Glenties	7	3	3	7	11	13	3	1	—	54
Glenties	19	3	13	23	33	33	23	3	—	147
Glenties	13	3	13	23	33	33	3	1	—	134
Glenties	34	3	34	37	33	14	13	3	3	112
Glenties	3	—	3	2	3	13	13	33	3	53
Glenties	3	7	3	33	41	33	3	—	—	117
Glenties	13	34	3	13	44	23	3	—	—	123
Glenties	17	33	13	43	37	33	3	1	1	134
Glenties	—	3	13	13	13	14	4	—	—	73
Glenties	30	12	33	47	43	34	3	1	—	160
Glenties	213	44	73	97	73	33	17	3	—	343
Glenties	24	33	37	23	44	43	17	2	—	136
Glenties	43	33	123	133	23	3	3	—	—	332
Glenties	17	43	13	23	33	33	37	4	—	119
Glenties	—	3	3	7	13	23	3	1	—	33
Glenties	27	4	4	4	4	34	13	—	—	54
Glenties	33	27	23	33	33	43	3	—	—	273
Glenties	25	34	33	33	33	44	17	3	—	144

\* Substantially as Completed.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—continued

UNION AND ELECTRICAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN EACH ELECTRICAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 25 Acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 150 Acres.	Above 150 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 400 Acres.	Above 400 Acres.	Total Value of Valuation.
KILGERNEY UNION—continued.										
Maidron, .. .. .	28	4	11	8	8	8	8	7	7	100
Rathmore, .. .. .	55	55	18	27	74	27	8	—	—	100
Roskilly, .. .. .	9	2	4	7	10	10	1	1	—	100
f										
Total of Congregated Electrical Divisions.	122	179	409	525	221	180	105	10	8	1,000
Total of Non-Congregated Electrical Divisions.	614	252	255	680	724	580	215	21	17	1,000
Total of Union.	736	431	664	1,205	945	760	320	31	25	2,000
LIMONING UNION.										
Armagh, .. .. .	22	20	42	24	21	40	2	—	—	100
Asen, .. .. .	22	43	54	16	17	28	14	—	—	100
Bellinchen, .. .. .	7	14	20	6	15	14	9	—	—	100
Ballymore, .. .. .	22	22	7	14	16	28	8	—	—	100
Ballydoon, .. .. .	36	35	20	20	26	18	—	—	—	100
Ballymore, .. .. .	7	22	4	5	2	9	2	8	—	100
Ballymore, .. .. .	16	8	8	9	12	27	12	3	—	100
Boal, .. .. .	11	18	9	10	15	12	2	—	—	100
Carry, .. .. .	18	16	9	15	15	6	8	1	—	100
Cassoway, .. .. .	17	14	18	22	15	15	3	—	—	100
Clontarf, .. .. .	8	12	12	12	22	18	6	1	—	100
Drumartin, .. .. .	22	17	10	27	24	12	3	1	—	100
Doagh, .. .. .	20	22	24	27	27	18	8	1	—	100
Emmerson, .. .. .	27	22	22	12	18	15	6	8	—	100
Gulson, .. .. .	21	18	20	21	22	22	6	—	—	100
Gumborough, .. .. .	14	14	12	22	9	18	10	9	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	25	27	22	22	27	26	10	6	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	26	22	22	22	22	12	3	4	1	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	21	14	14	22	22	22	9	—	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	24	22	9	14	22	22	11	1	2	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	2	7	2	8	12	14	24	7	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	11	22	22	22	18	11	8	—	—	100
Kilbuckton (Old), .. .. .	18	22	24	12	22	22	6	—	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	24	14	8	12	22	22	12	5	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	22	18	22	18	15	17	11	4	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	26	24	22	22	24	24	18	8	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	18	22	10	8	11	22	2	2	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	4	4	8	12	22	22	8	—	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	4	1	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	14	8	11	8	15	22	14	8	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	7	12	8	12	22	8	10	1	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	2	2	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	22	24	22	22	22	17	6	1	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	27	11	4	21	22	42	18	8	—	100
Kilbuckton, .. .. .	20	22	22	8	22	22	9	1	—	100
Total of Congregated Electrical Divisions.	175	255	424	625	227	210	90	14	—	1,000
Total of Non-Congregated Electrical Divisions.	614	252	427	425	487	528	215	20	8	1,000
Total of Union.	789	507	851	1,050	714	738	305	34	8	2,000

\* Solved as Compared



V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—continued.

TABLE VIII.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									Total Number of Holdings.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acre.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Acre.	Above 10 and not exceeding 50 Acre.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acre.	Above 100 and not exceeding 250 Acre.	Above 250 and not exceeding 500 Acre.	Above 500 Acre.		
TRALE UNION.										
Ashbourne	44	16	16	26	18	37	8	4	—	267
Ballycotton	37	16	16	26	18	37	8	—	—	261
Ballydoole	71	12	12	8	2	4	2	—	—	112
Ballydoole	8	1	1	7	24	18	1	1	—	63
Ballydoole	12	12	12	22	22	22	2	—	—	126
Ballydoole	42	12	20	18	44	18	0	1	—	181
Ballydoole	18	4	14	18	36	30	4	2	—	121
Ballydoole	2	12	11	16	24	14	2	1	—	132
Ballydoole	33	14	12	44	24	18	7	—	—	134
Ballydoole	8	6	8	21	22	11	2	2	—	63
Ballydoole	17	7	12	15	7	3	—	1	—	62
Ballydoole	—	14	14	22	27	15	—	2	—	119
Ballydoole	7	10	15	24	27	41	1	—	—	202
Ballydoole	7	12	8	24	21	36	1	—	—	118
Ballydoole	63	22	16	36	36	42	14	8	—	284
Ballydoole	36	16	14	28	26	36	7	—	—	180
Ballydoole	12	2	1	5	22	18	13	2	2	76
Ballydoole	16	4	4	4	18	18	10	—	—	80
Ballydoole	5	5	5	8	7	16	16	2	1	60
Ballydoole	8	2	5	14	14	21	4	—	—	67
Ballydoole	2	4	9	18	17	25	11	—	—	82
Ballydoole	5	15	28	37	18	5	2	—	—	138
Ballydoole	5	11	—	17	26	16	11	1	—	81
Ballydoole	8	15	16	40	12	6	—	—	—	122
Ballydoole	—	1	—	5	8	10	27	0	1	60
Ballydoole	11	14	16	31	16	17	6	1	—	99
Ballydoole	4	4	5	4	14	13	21	8	—	73
Ballydoole	16	8	5	5	24	16	2	—	—	65
Ballydoole	5	8	2	13	11	9	1	1	1	44
Ballydoole	2	11	12	44	55	30	10	1	—	405
Ballydoole	4	8	12	16	17	26	15	2	1	105
Ballydoole	9	5	8	7	23	40	20	9	—	116
Ballydoole	—	2	1	5	1	22	5	18	2	54
Ballydoole	5	—	1	8	25	35	14	4	—	77
Ballydoole	11	7	9	29	20	25	13	8	1	132
Ballydoole	11	11	10	30	25	25	5	2	—	127
Ballydoole	5	3	7	8	8	20	16	4	—	71
Ballydoole	259	94	82	80	94	18	1	1	—	479
Ballydoole	23	24	25	33	30	24	7	1	—	124
Total of Organized Electoral Divisions.	89	195	214	277	265	746	139	31	3	1,373
Total of Non-Organized Electoral Divisions.	701	565	479	215	809	814	213	47	7	1,827
Total of Union.	811	695	692	552	1,074	1,560	258	82	10	3,196
COUNTY KERRY.										
Total of Organized Electoral Divisions in County.	405	628	1,380	1,365	1,877	1,563	640	579	87	10,673
Total of Non-Organized Electoral Divisions in County.	3,607	1,379	1,368	1,604	1,465	1,460	786	214	40	11,137
Total of County Kerry.	2,622	2,106	2,228	3,024	3,342	3,023	1,326	594	127	21,810

\* Scheduled as Organized.

## VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND TOWN LAND DIVISIONS IN WHICH RETURNED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions	DETAILS OF CHIEF DIVISIONS OF LAND.—										Total Area in Sq. Miles.
		Grass including Moor.	Grass.	Park.	Pasture.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Dep.	Moor.	Mountain Land.			
									Grass.	Barren.		
CONGREGATED DIVISIONS.												
Bahane, .. .. .	6,616	618	4,564	—	—	13	3,812	431	1,276	—	—	36
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,314	1,192	3,682	—	—	—	628	666	387	861	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,318	531	1,618	—	—	38	62	590	2,347	1,840	—	28
Cahoon, .. .. .	30,410	1,621	6,744	—	—	27	692	342	1,844	—	—	31
Cahoon, .. .. .	3,182	663	2,467	—	—	5	168	314	761	678	—	28
Cahoon, .. .. .	3,180	661	2,467	—	—	—	202	677	379	—	—	28
Cahoon, .. .. .	13,780	1,648	6,315	—	—	14	628	364	2,327	2,314	—	46
Cahoon, .. .. .	7,312	531	1,618	—	—	—	148	288	4,313	2,347	—	28
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,746	541	418	—	—	891	166	1,716	4,646	1,667	—	40
Cahoon, .. .. .	7,314	713	6,596	—	—	347	30	6	1,678	661	—	30
Cahoon, .. .. .	30,102	871	6,616	—	—	47	1,610	1,616	6,612	1,616	—	35
Cahoon, .. .. .	3,668	1,368	6,421	—	—	6	771	674	408	—	—	30
Cahoon, .. .. .	12,617	1,310	6,663	—	—	135	282	254	7,666	1,340	—	37
Cahoon, .. .. .	12,713	813	6,721	—	—	46	547	673	9,713	—	—	30
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,612	374	553	—	—	460	250	277	4,760	1,254	—	28
Cahoon, .. .. .	3,666	471	5,430	—	—	27	365	66	1,860	—	—	22
Cahoon, .. .. .	7,312	504	4,400	—	—	6	771	666	1,366	—	—	31
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,612	636	650	—	—	—	647	1,666	4,240	1,651	—	24
Cahoon, .. .. .	4,444	636	1,617	—	—	—	608	—	1,647	21	—	30
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,616	636	1,640	—	—	—	—	—	1,611	21	—	34
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,618	708	2,672	—	—	7	743	643	1,362	347	—	38
Cahoon, .. .. .	6,616	1,366	5,366	—	—	62	366	414	1,617	31	—	31
Total of Union as congregated.	296,319	18,476	74,664	6	—	1,612	13,316	6,666	56,422	18,366	1,316	1,316
DISPERSED DIVISIONS.												
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,616	737	5,166	—	—	—	66	166	1,776	312	—	31
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,114	286	1,166	—	—	6	316	1,666	4,716	140	—	21
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,616	666	5,066	—	—	—	61	66	2,066	167	—	15
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,772	166	664	—	—	—	—	46	2,976	6,116	—	142
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,663	666	6,166	—	—	—	16	166	1,166	117	—	107
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,666	651	1,437	—	—	—	461	663	4,666	1,666	—	36
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,276	666	2,040	—	—	—	320	666	2,040	167	—	1,116
Ballydoole, .. .. .	13,614	1,651	6,664	6	—	66	166	142	1,467	276	—	107
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,706	166	666	—	—	—	—	—	1,654	6,077	—	11
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,616	446	6,166	—	—	—	73	6	677	61	—	24
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,146	544	2,612	—	—	—	66	316	641	666	—	36
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,664	666	6,066	—	—	—	366	66	666	6	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,667	674	1,711	—	—	—	626	—	4,766	—	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,112	776	6,611	—	—	—	312	66	2,366	7	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,666	366	1,664	—	—	—	—	142	1,616	1,164	—	11
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,667	666	1,571	—	—	—	646	66	766	21	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,112	666	6,616	—	—	14	67	16	1,614	30	—	31
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,614	376	1,616	—	—	66	66	516	1,644	46	—	34
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,427	766	6,547	—	—	—	176	66	676	31	—	36
Total of Dispersed Elec- toral Divisions.	103,617	6,706	40,312	6	—	66	1,311	1,667	60,706	6,114	4,666	4,666
Total of Non-Dispersed Electoral Divisions.	61,312	1,666	6,446	—	—	66	612	1,666	4,614	666	1,666	1,666
Total of Union.	164,929	12,618	61,677	12	—	132	2,426	3,333	61,320	10,778	6,332	6,332

\* Referred to Dispersed

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

Appendix VIII.

Electoral Divisions and Townships or Towns	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	DIVISIONS IN SQUARE ACRES UNDER:—										Value, Pounds, Per Acre.
		Crops including Bog.	Grass.	Turf.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Pasture.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.			
									Gravel.	Barren.		
<b>KERRY TOWNS.</b>												
Adrian, .. .. .	3,443	812	3,038	—	—	407	30	262	2,704	1,912	418	1,072
Ballyn, .. .. .	16,277	877	8,076	2	1	87	244	304	8,023	418	312	3,072
Cape, .. .. .	10,018	1,086	8,126	1	—	73	373	183	4,528	612	212	212
Castles, .. .. .	12,180	1,140	5,865	—	—	18	631	3,642	2,788	747	842	842
Castle, .. .. .	22,637	888	2,482	—	—	25	334	278	5,796	2,043	682	682
Donagh, .. .. .	5,185	568	3,068	—	—	243	226	387	3,542	—	323	323
Donagh, .. .. .	13,581	612	2,918	—	—	214	486	630	2,703	2,842	212	212
Glenties, .. .. .	13,537	773	3,862	—	—	—	525	211	3,178	1,735	382	382
Glenties, .. .. .	18,169	682	3,836	—	—	342	124	337	2,473	6,022	582	582
Glenties, .. .. .	5,815	558	3,744	2	—	128	361	456	2,711	312	242	242
Glenties, .. .. .	22,444	1,470	6,821	11	—	337	212	336	4,580	552	382	382
Glenties, .. .. .	12,740	1,380	3,843	—	—	165	354	317	4,539	2,438	682	682
Glenties, .. .. .	22,444	697	2,316	—	—	52	1,128	1,770	1,400	1,475	542	542
Glenties, .. .. .	6,983	324	1,482	—	—	65	142	187	5,788	44	58	58
Glenties, .. .. .	12,360	685	3,446	1	—	57	552	2,612	6,181	97	222	222
Glenties, .. .. .	12,402	1,128	3,181	—	—	174	228	3,730	3,122	—	127	127
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	244,880	12,512	60,423	28	1	1,084	8,914	8,912	66,375	22,702	5,152	5,152
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	47,717	1,588	12,248	8	—	617	1,874	8,485	18,427	8,083	1,382	1,382
Total of Towns.	128,412	12,800	62,671	17	1	2,701	9,788	12,397	71,802	30,785	6,534	6,534
<b>KERRY TOWNS.</b>												
Adrian, .. .. .	3,443	826	1,076	1	—	212	80	144	2	—	72	72
Adrian, .. .. .	3,187	845	1,446	1	—	2	22	20	—	—	62	62
Ballyn, .. .. .	2,143	566	1,478	6	—	8	28	84	—	—	78	78
Castles, .. .. .	6,987	623	2,864	—	—	12	342	—	2,046	1,262	262	262
Castle, .. .. .	8,216	941	2,866	—	—	42	1,227	465	1,430	387	412	412
Castles, .. .. .	8,216	612	1,794	2	—	31	317	25	2,740	467	382	382
Glenties, .. .. .	14,348	612	3,685	—	—	—	1,648	83	4,840	8,022	272	272
Glenties, .. .. .	7,187	670	2,545	—	—	81	523	123	1,711	1,316	806	806
Glenties, .. .. .	27,424	6,066	6,574	—	—	30	2,082	1,686	144	26	365	365
Glenties, .. .. .	12,035	226	1,828	2	—	14	146	543	2,248	1,214	612	612
Glenties, .. .. .	2,585	680	1,843	1	—	—	12	71	25	—	25	25
Glenties, .. .. .	6,830	667	2,845	—	—	—	631	585	2,500	738	327	327
Glenties, .. .. .	5,278	1,243	3,480	2	—	—	85	123	25	—	272	272
Glenties, .. .. .	10,356	428	2,665	2	—	240	172	155	5,176	1,126	587	587
Glenties, .. .. .	14,020	592	6,574	—	—	401	375	42	4,218	1,403	627	627
Glenties, .. .. .	4,524	1,124	2,546	—	—	37	611	1	309	66	212	212
Glenties, .. .. .	1,685	1,145	5,712	4	—	—	89	76	—	—	162	162
Glenties, .. .. .	8,918	1,465	1,704	—	—	68	323	277	1,214	38	212	212
Glenties, .. .. .	3,634	615	1,227	—	—	—	114	110	—	—	122	122
Glenties, .. .. .	7,186	1,222	4,109	2	—	21	637	265	270	—	362	362
Glenties, .. .. .	18,812	2,771	7,908	7	—	1,964	288	326	642	122	766	766
Glenties, .. .. .	6,241	3,152	4,516	6	—	—	11	498	225	612	417	417
Glenties, .. .. .	8,808	1,029	4,171	1	—	25	642	1,202	148	12	662	662
Glenties, .. .. .	6,241	1,809	6,569	7	—	12	35	347	214	578	340	340
Glenties, .. .. .	4,751	845	2,380	—	—	—	10	568	226	412	182	182
Glenties, .. .. .	4,586	1,740	6,879	3	—	37	66	33	16	—	194	194
Glenties, .. .. .	6,800	1,745	4,534	21	—	220	65	65	8	—	376	376
Glenties, .. .. .	6,843	2,278	2,456	—	—	8	32	8	230	—	512	512
Glenties, .. .. .	22,276	428	961	2	—	4,016	1,048	227	12,755	2,817	816	816
Glenties, .. .. .	6,721	2,555	6,871	—	—	7	618	627	316	—	814	814
Glenties, .. .. .	1,876	478	1,704	—	—	7	6	26	—	—	72	72
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	71,048	8,204	25,184	3	—	146	7,341	4,777	22,360	8,718	2,542	2,542
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	122,462	22,346	75,506	84	—	8,245	8,264	4,216	22,814	8,568	8,568	8,568
Total of Towns.	212,679	27,752	105,748	87	—	8,391	25,605	8,993	45,174	17,286	4,110	4,110

\* Scheduled as Completed.

2 I

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—continued.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND TOWN LAND TOWNS IN WHICH SITUATED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions	Extent in Square Acres 1906.—										
		Grass including Hay.	Grass.	Pasture.	Tillage.	Wood and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Miscellaneous Land.		Water, Loughs, &c.	
									Gravel.	Other.		
LOWLAND TOWNS.												
*Arlagh, .. .. .	3,404	1,540	2,208	—	—	—	—	—	90	27	21	
Aske, .. .. .	3,774	1,794	3,644	—	—	34	180	5	177	—	30	
Ballinacorney, .. .. .	3,046	797	1,698	—	—	—	407	92	—	—	71	
*Ballinacorney, .. .. .	3,795	798	1,691	—	—	3	130	74	9	11	28	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,020	1,065	1,610	0	—	12	—	1	—	—	18	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,045	479	1,698	—	—	—	680	695	139	275	65	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,402	840	2,814	3	—	34	200	92	91	—	59	
Bell, .. .. .	1,895	458	1,588	—	—	—	—	—	344	—	5	
Curry, .. .. .	3,902	598	1,491	1	—	27	155	13	—	—	10	
*Curry, .. .. .	3,507	1,740	1,691	1	—	—	—	50	—	27	6	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,226	837	2,071	—	—	9	365	—	—	—	10	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,596	1,569	2,045	2	—	10	60	44	13	—	15	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	2,416	1,740	2,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,401	834	2,664	12	—	25	840	9	—	41	127	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,624	893	2,041	—	—	—	22	9	104	160	40	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,125	1,142	2,089	—	—	4	640	37	79	—	101	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,547	1,798	2,041	3	—	68	124	22	2,409	29	69	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,722	1,589	2,041	—	—	—	9	95	249	9	100	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,008	1,491	2,041	—	—	2	100	—	91	150	20	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,524	1,144	2,479	2	—	69	179	—	192	167	104	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,598	1,714	1,764	—	—	2	808	200	1,007	—	67	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,118	893	1,990	—	—	—	940	291	—	—	141	
*Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,073	1,142	2,000	—	—	—	104	39	338	200	20	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,207	1,600	2,709	—	—	—	204	200	275	61	20	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,189	1,028	2,015	—	—	9	681	147	219	364	30	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,590	1,040	2,015	24	—	224	108	120	—	—	10	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,990	698	1,564	—	—	—	155	104	—	—	101	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,213	1,250	2,297	—	—	19	45	23	9	4	24	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,225	1,040	1,745	—	—	12	936	—	100	137	67	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,878	1,052	2,025	1	—	40	600	35	300	—	30	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,780	894	1,785	—	—	1	1,100	25	81	29	10	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,180	1,500	2,687	0	—	68	—	91	—	—	60	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,000	1,528	2,037	2	—	68	172	14	—	—	20	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	7,335	1,458	4,278	—	—	15	414	20	1,089	70	10	
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,115	894	1,821	—	—	9	53	67	145	224	10	
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	47,610	11,928	22,740	8	—	40	3,550	800	8,778	779	1,045	
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	117,342	28,279	65,937	46	—	691	2,863	1,713	4,140	1,432	4,791	
Total of Union.	264,952	40,207	88,677	54	—	731	6,413	1,513	12,918	2,211	1,836	
TOWNLAND TOWNS.												
Abbeystown, .. .. .	3,200	1,693	2,503	—	—	—	95	60	608	—	107	
Abbeystown, .. .. .	3,840	1,670	4,114	10	—	58	204	380	121	—	20	
Abbeystown, .. .. .	3,674	408	1,997	7	—	79	30	302	—	—	71	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	2,903	840	2,126	—	2	9	60	60	154	19	23	
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,720	1,818	2,007	4	—	22	114	191	436	850	34	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,788	1,842	2,946	8	—	9	—	18	—	—	104	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,406	1,218	2,097	—	—	—	281	140	—	—	27	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,200	894	1,734	7	—	143	228	9	91	680	124	
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,818	1,698	2,998	—	—	—	—	451	412	427	101	
*Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,350	898	2,002	—	—	—	—	358	2,767	—	135	

\* Subdivided as Completed.

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—continued.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	EXTENT IN SQUARE ACRES TAKEN—										Water, Rivers, Fishes, &c.
		Grass including Hay.	Cows.	Fruit.	Pasture.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.			
									Grass.	Barren.		
TOWNS UNION—continued.												
Bonmahon .. ..	8,383	277	665	1	—	—	—	38	32	1,267	65	
Bonmahon .. ..	8,327	618	1,137	1	—	12	217	208	1,695	—	160	
Glenties .. ..	8,340	1,613	1,868	—	—	80	74	20	73	2	302	
Glenties .. ..	8,340	1,503	1,518	—	—	2	215	200	870	2	262	
Glenties .. ..	8,307	2,604	1,545	6	—	33	54	46	65	—	340	
Glenties .. ..	8,382	1,431	2,719	5	—	11	—	54	—	—	323	
Glenties .. ..	8,379	960	1,485	—	—	—	405	67	2,564	70	340	
Glenties .. ..	8,138	663	1,796	—	—	7	613	75	379	31	132	
Glenties .. ..	8,312	329	1,373	—	—	—	606	7	942	602	230	
Glenties .. ..	8,373	632	1,768	—	—	—	6	32	—	—	142	
Glenties .. ..	8,315	1,406	1,547	—	—	27	600	8	261	23	619	
Glenties .. ..	8,369	712	2,314	—	—	6	71	37	381	1,168	62	
Glenties .. ..	8,466	525	2,003	—	—	56	68	62	1,113	—	331	
Glenties .. ..	8,163	1,036	1,605	—	—	21	55	29	1,068	—	331	
Glenties .. ..	8,130	607	1,006	—	6	161	600	5	1,507	233	662	
Glenties .. ..	8,688	1,002	1,004	—	—	—	379	143	—	—	307	
Glenties .. ..	8,129	1,408	1,382	—	—	54	1,843	104	524	124	177	
Glenties .. ..	8,743	1,692	2,269	18	—	—	—	6	1,161	—	362	
Glenties .. ..	8,256	543	1,322	—	—	6	—	—	662	—	364	
Glenties .. ..	10,165	2,016	1,779	2	—	72	350	28	566	800	229	
Glenties .. ..	7,206	1,079	2,044	—	—	—	612	40	1,025	140	333	
Glenties .. ..	7,797	1,240	1,300	—	—	—	408	250	1,088	20	415	
Glenties .. ..	8,062	663	1,546	—	—	20	1,718	62	1,076	674	279	
Glenties .. ..	8,571	977	1,748	6	—	230	693	36	1,662	170	379	
Glenties .. ..	7,578	1,004	2,612	—	—	16	1,467	235	644	246	518	
Glenties .. ..	8,085	961	1,906	1	—	27	60	102	67	6	310	
Glenties .. ..	8,100	1,150	1,513	—	—	—	543	6	140	16	218	
Glenties .. ..	7,463	1,195	1,668	18	—	160	144	6	1,730	—	434	
Glenties .. ..	8,736	1,043	4,052	6	—	6	15	340	—	—	265	
Total of Corporation Electoral Divisions.	44,519	12,695	15,113	3	—	372	6,366	675	25,145	4,497	2,519	
Total of Non-Corporation Electoral Divisions.	146,694	26,559	70,623	54	6	1,804	7,043	2,546	16,368	6,024	6,617	
Total of Union.	191,113	39,254	85,736	57	6	2,176	13,409	3,221	41,513	10,521	9,136	
TOWNS UNION—continued.												
Total of Corporation Electoral Divisions in County.	44,519	12,695	15,113	3	—	372	6,366	675	25,145	4,497	2,519	
Total of Non-Corporation Electoral Divisions in County.	146,694	26,559	70,623	54	6	1,804	7,043	2,546	16,368	6,024	6,617	
Total of County Extent.	191,113	39,254	85,736	57	6	2,176	13,409	3,221	41,513	10,521	9,136	

\* Scheduled as Corporation.

Appendix  
VIII

## G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. KERRY.

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in Co. Kerry in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Second Statutory Terms, from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreage, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp. 72 and 74.)

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measures.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term. ..	11,983	535,089 5 24	205,762 0 2	106,295 1 25	22.5	—	—
Second Term. ..	2,497	205,586 8 55	72,269 8 45	66,664 11 5	25.9	44,702 16 0	21.1

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Period from 25th August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

*During the four years ended the 31st March, 1905, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.*

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1903, p. 94.

Number of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Acre in Statute Measures.	Net Rent. 00	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,174	78	91,556 8 25	26,252 15 4	544,881	463,465	12.4

(a) The Rents stated in this Table are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a small Rent, above Rent, 72s. Rent, or Drains Charge or other outgoings previously payable, by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoings has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 116.

Number of Loans.	Acre in Statute Measures.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,199	54,892 8 12	35,104 6 1	437,736	395,180	15.0

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Irish Land Act, 1905 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' transactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 124.

Number of Loans.	Acre in Statute Measures.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
22	904 1 37	945 15 0	9,657	9,657	20.0

Taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for the Year ended 31st March, 1901, pp. 42 and 43

Estate.	Estate Name.				Transactions in 1. Subsequently to the 1st Nov. 1850.				Transactions between 1st Nov. and 1st Dec.				Transactions in 2. 1st Dec. to 31st March.				Totals.			
	No. of Estates.	No. of Purchases.	Purchases Made.		No. of Estates.	No. of Purchases.	Purchases Made.		No. of Estates.	No. of Purchases.	Purchases Made.		No. of Estates.	No. of Purchases.	Purchases Made.		No. of Estates.	No. of Purchases.		
			Price.	No. of Acres.			Price.	No. of Acres.			Price.	No. of Acres.			Price.	No. of Acres.				
Kerry (see General).	1	1	10,000	10,000	1	1	10,000	10,000	1	1	10,000	10,000	1	1	10,000	10,000	1	1		
Do. General.	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1		

The following detailed statement of reports from sales is taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for 1900 (pp. 20-27) :—

In the County Kerry (see General), 24 holdings, subject to pastoral lease held in special to hold the 1st August, 1900 (consequently subject to the same), according to 1900 the 1st, were sold at prices which were within the same, the average number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase money as compared with the cost being 20 1/2.

In the County Kerry (generally), 11 holdings, subject to Pastoral Lease according to 1900 the 1st, were sold at prices which were within the same, the average number of years' purchase being 11 1/2, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase money as compared with the cost being 20 1/2.

As regards holdings subject to lease held or agreed to issue the 1st August, 1900 (consequently subject to the same), 10 holdings in Kerry (generally), subject to a rental of 200 11s. 12d., were sold at 1900 the 1st at prices within the same, the average number of years' purchase being 10 1/2 and the percentage of reduction being 20 1/2.

One holding was sold at a price within the same, subject to a rental of 200 11s. 12d., the number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the percentage of reduction being 20 1/2, a greater percentage than the minimum cost reduction.

In Kerry (generally), 4 holdings, subject to Pastoral Lease of 200 11s. 12d., were sold, within the same, for an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 20 1/2.

As regards non-pastoral land, 10 holdings in Kerry (generally), subject to a rental of 200 11s. 12d., were sold for an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 20 1/2. In Kerry (generally), 7 holdings, subject to a rental of 200 11s. 12d., were sold for an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 20 1/2.

In Kerry (generally), one holding, subject to a rental of 20 11s. 12d., was sold for 1900, which was paid in cash by the purchaser.

Appendix  
VIII

# H.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, THE ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN COUNTY KERRY.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	ACRES.					Poor Law Valuation.	Rented.	Purchase Money.
			Congested.	Non-Congested.	Transected.	Un-transected.	Total.			
Ballyvaughan.	Carraun, ..	Robert, ..	—	335	—	335	335	170	—	5,000
	Kilglen, ..	W. L. Roe, ..	310	—	465	127	702	165	276	6,500
Cahinchuca.	Derrycon, ..	J. E. Butler, ..	970	—	150	220	370	75	42	1,500
	Valentia, ..	O'Connor, ..	300	—	—	381	381	45	—	1,500
Liscross, ..	Chahinchuca, ..	R. Harp, ..	15,828	—	15,097	450	15,828	1,560	1,500	50,000
	Chahinchuca, ..	A. Wynn, ..	15,500	—	15,480	304	15,500	1,400	1,115	20,000
Trillick, ..	Kilmorey, ..	S. M. Harp, ..	1,500	—	1,081	336	1,500	107	515	10,000
	Chahinchuca, ..	G. Harp, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick, ..	Chahinchuca, ..	G. Harp, ..	15,400	15,400	15,400	—	15,400	15,400	15,400	100,000
	Chahinchuca, ..	G. Harp, ..	15,400	15,400	15,400	—	15,400	15,400	15,400	100,000
Total for Co. Kerry, ..			30,300	3,000	15,400	1,400	40,100	6,400	3,700	100,000

\* Included in Trillick Union particulars.

† These figures include the Liscross Union portion of the estate.

## L.—LIST OF PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE IN KERRY.

Taken from the Fifteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, page 105.

PARISH.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st March, 1905.	Gross Grants received for 1904-5.
Ballyvaughan, ..	Dingle, ..	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Liscross, ..	—	0 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Trillick, ..	—	0 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Cahinchuca, ..	10 10 0	10 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Dingle, ..	55 4 0	150 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Cahinchuca, ..	100 7 11	—
Ballyvaughan, ..	Dingle, ..	—	10 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Kilmorey and Cahinchuca, ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Trillick, ..	37 8 6	80 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Kilmorey, ..	115 15 0	100 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Trillick, ..	5 17 2	75 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Kilmorey, ..	37 15 0	100 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	do., ..	41 15 0	80 0 0
Ballyvaughan, ..	Cahinchuca, ..	—	50 0 0
Totals, ..		515 2 5	1,200 0 0

## J.—STATEMENT OF PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY KERRY.

Statement showing Total Amounts expended on Improvements (exclusive of Cost of Supervision) for the years 1904-5; the Expenditure on the Erection and Improvement of Dwelling-houses and Out-offices in the years 1904-5 and 1905-6; and the average annual salaries of Sanitary Officers in the Rural Districts containing Congested Districts, together with the aggregate sums paid in 1905 for salaries to these Officers.

Rural District.	Total Expenditure on Improvements of all kinds authorised under the scheme for the years 1904-5 and 1905-6.	Expenditure on the erection and improvement of Dwelling-houses and Out-offices in 1904-5 and 1905-6.	Medical Officer of Health.			Executive Sanitary Officer one in each Rural District.	Sub-Sanitary Officers.			Total Annual Salaries paid in 1905.
			Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.		Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	
Total paid for Salaries.										
Datrow,	NE	NE	8	£ 302 3 0	26 9 6	—	24 0 0	5	75 0 0	7 5 0
Trillick,	100	100	8	415 0 0	14 7 6	15 0 0	20 0 0	5	42 10 0	8 10 0
Dingle, ..	100	100	4	40 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	4	45 0 0	11 2 6
Kilmorey,	100	100	8	130 0 0	21 13 4	20 0 0	20 0 0	4	24 0 0	12 0 0
Cahinchuca,	100	100	5	75 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	4	20 0 0	5 0 0
Kilmorey,	101	101	4	84 0 0	21 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4	30 0 0	15 0 0
Total,	1,004	1,001	33	575 0 0	17 5 0	75 0 0	110 0 0	27	246 10 0	10 1 1



## K.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—COUNTY KERRY.

ABSTRACT of Loans Issued, Arrears now outstanding, and Amount written off.  
Specially supplied by Congested Districts Board.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

CUMULATIVE.	Loans Issued.		Amount to 1st May, 1904.		Amount Written Off.	
	No.	Amount Issued.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Loans Issued. .. ..	38 (Loans).	£ 5,150 8 8	4 (Loans).	£ 125 7 10	3 (Loans).	£ 375 15 1
Loans Issued. .. ..	559 (Loans).	£ 7,880 14 10	22 (Loans).	£ 52 5 0	1 (Loans).	£ 47 15 8
Total. .. ..	597 (Loans).	£ 13,030 2 8	26 (Loans).	£ 177 12 10	4 (Loans).	£ 422 10 9

1.—STATEMENT SHOWING PIERS, BRIDGES, &c., UNDERTAKEN IN COUNTY KERRY  
BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD UP TO 31st MARCH, 1904.

Taken from Fifteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 86-7 and 90-1.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.	Expenditure, 1903-1904.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.	Observations.
1	Kennepaun, .. ..	Leading Place and Breakwater.	1,509	—	1,509	Completed.
2	" .. ..	Repairs to Leading Place.	20	—	20	do.
3	Isorta, .. ..	Quay. .. ..	1,125	—	1,125	do.
4	" .. ..	Mooring Quay. ..	83	—	83	do.
5	" .. ..	Approach Road. ..	80	—	80	do.
6	Beardon Creek, ..	Leading Place. ..	923	—	923	do.
7	" .. ..	Approach Road. ..	144	—	144	do.
8	" .. ..	Enclosure Wall. ..	289	—	289	do.
9	" .. ..	Removal of Banks. ..	208	—	208	do.
10	" Pier, .. ..	Light. .. ..	45	—	45	do.
11	Glasking, .. ..	" .. ..	22	—	22	do.
12	Kilakeel Island, ..	Pier and Breakwater. ..	254	—	254	do.
13	Glask and Tulla, ..	Small Quay. .. ..	228	—	228	do.
14	Kilgerna, .. ..	Pier. .. ..	224	75	300	do.
15	Connally, .. ..	Leading Place and Road.	51	2	53	do.
16	Tulla Quay, .. ..	Repairs. .. ..	80	7	87	do.
17	Lahrd Harbour, ..	—	180	—	180	Contribution.
18	Berrinsmahon, ..	Breakwater. .. ..	—	25	25	do.
19	Glask Quay, .. ..	Additional Works. ..	54	—	54	Completed.
20	Connally, .. ..	Pier and Slip. .. ..	1,879	—	1,879	do.
21	" .. ..	Addition to Pier, &c. ..	354	55	409	do.
22	Derryglan, .. ..	Breakwater and Slip. ..	1,222	—	1,222	do.
23	" .. ..	Repairs. .. ..	87	—	87	do.
24	Old East Cove, ..	Quay, Slip, and Approach.	1,643	6	1,649	Suspended.
25	Derryglan, .. ..	Landings and Bridge.	242	—	242	Completed.
26	" .. ..	Harbour and Leading Place.	226	—	226	do.
27	West Cove, .. ..	Quay and Breakwater. ..	750	—	750	do.
28	" .. ..	Repairs to do. .. ..	82	—	82	do.
29	" .. ..	Additional Breakwater. ..	42	—	42	do.
30	Snaggon, .. ..	Pier and Wharf. .. ..	1,443	—	1,443	do.
31	Connally Harbour, ..	Improving Leading Place.	54	—	54	do.
32	Tulla, .. ..	Quay. .. ..	202	—	202	Contribution to County.
33	Kilgerna, .. ..	East Slip. .. ..	302	—	302	Completed.
34	Kilgerna and Lough Leading Place.	Removing Rocks. .. ..	12	—	12	do.
35	Connally, .. ..	" .. ..	284	9	293	do.
36	Connally, .. ..	Leading Place. .. ..	82	—	82	do.
37	Connally, .. ..	East Slip. .. ..	70	—	70	do.
38	" .. ..	Pier. .. ..	20	—	20	Contribution.
39	Alahammon, .. ..	Leading Place. .. ..	89	—	89	Completed.
40	" .. ..	Removing Rocks. .. ..	60	—	60	do.
41	Doonagh, .. ..	East Slip. .. ..	602	—	602	do.
42	Rack, .. ..	Extension of Slip. ..	248	87	335	do.

## ROADS AND OTHER ISLAND WORKS.

No.	Name of Work	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure, 1905-1906	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations
1	Fishermans Road, .. ..	328	—	328	Completed.
2	Fishers Road Bridge, .. ..	45	—	45	Contribution to County.
3	Coon Road, .. ..	198	—	198	Completed.
4	Coon Road Extension, .. ..	65	—	65	do.
5	Slia Head Road, .. ..	285	—	285	do.
6	Glennagh Bridge, .. ..	135	—	135	Contribution to County.
7	Derrygane Approach Road, ..	126	—	126	Completed.
8	Bunawing Road, .. ..	400	—	400	Contribution to County.
9	Offarm Road and Slip, .. ..	160	—	160	do.
10	Owenmore River Bridge (Bag Bridge),	169	—	169	Completed.
11	Glennagh Bridge, .. ..	80	—	80	Contribution to County.
12	Kerry Bog Bridge—Clearing Drain, &c.,	314	—	314	Completed.
13	Derronah R.D. Roads (Repairs), ..	46	—	46	Contribution to County.
14	Keshinglass Road, .. ..	558	—	558	do.
15	Derry Road, .. ..	70	—	70	do.
16	Glennagh's Cove Road, .. ..	200	—	200	do.
17	Cliffpath Road, .. ..	—	42	42	Contribution to County.
18	Bunawing Road, .. ..	30	—	30	do.
19	Bridge to Derrygane Road, .. ..	421	—	421	do.
20	Coon R. D. Road, .. ..	208	—	208	Contribution to County.
21	Arraghing Bridge, .. ..	61	—	61	Completed.
22	Glennagh R. D. Road, .. ..	50	—	50	do.
23	Glennagh Mountain Road, .. ..	40	—	40	Contribution to County.
24	Shannon and Glencolumbkille Road, ..	117	—	117	do.
25	Elkington Pier Approach Road, ..	70	—	70	Completed.
26	Glennagh R.D. Road, .. ..	65	—	65	Contribution to County.

## M.—LOCAL TAXATION IN COUNTY KERRY.

The following STATEMENTS show (1) the Poor Rates in each Electoral Division in each Union for the financial years ending in 1881 and 1891; (2) County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891—there is no official information available as to County Cess in 1881; and (3) fuller details about the new Poor Rate for 1901 and 1905. It must, however, be pointed out that the Rates in 1881 and 1891 cannot be compared with the Rates in 1901 and 1905. Prior to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Poor Rate was charged to Electoral Divisions and County Cess to Barons. New Union charges are levied over the whole Union, District charges on Rural Districts, County charges on the County, separate charges on special areas, and the whole is complicated by the changes made in the rates by the Local Government Act of 1893.

Before that Act the Poor Rate was paid by the tenant (except in the case of holdings valued at £4 and under where the landlord paid), but the tenant was entitled to deduct part of the amount paid from his rent, usually half. County Cess was paid and borne by the occupier, except in the case of holdings let after the 1st August, 1870. In these cases, if the holding was valued at over £4, the tenant paid, but was entitled to deduct from his rent part of the amount paid, usually one-half. If the holding was valued at £4 or under the County Cess was paid by the landlord.

Under the Act a Grant in Aid called the Agricultural Grant and amounting to £727,555 is made annually to the local authorities. This Grant is equal to half the combined Poor Rate and County Cess which was entitled to be taken to have been raised off agricultural land in what is known as the standard financial year. The balance of the money required for purposes formerly met out of the County Cess and the Poor Rate is now provided by means of the new Poor Rate, County Cess being no longer collected as *nomine*.

The Act was intended to secure the benefit of the Agricultural Grant in respect of existing tenants to the landlord as regards the old Poor Rate, and to the tenant as regards the County Cess. In order to effect this it was provided that in the case of tenancies existing at the 1st April, 1899, the tenant should, in general, pay the new Poor Rate, but that the rent should be adjusted in such a way as to secure to landlord and tenant their respective shares of the benefit of the Agricultural Grant. In the case of tenancies created after the 1st April, 1899, the tenant must, in general, pay the Poor Rate, and has no right to deduct anything from his rent. Where a fair rent is fixed after the 1st April, 1899, special provision is made by Section 55 to ensure permanently to the occupier and the landlord their respective benefits from the Agricultural Grant.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the pound made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Kerry, for the Financial Years ended 1881 and 1891.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

Specialty prepared by Local Government Board.

UNION.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate.		UNION.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
CLONMELLY.	Bahale, .. ..	2 8	2 0	CLONMELLY—continued.	Gerome, .. ..	2 4	2 4
	Bahalebeg, .. ..	1 0	0 8		Kennedy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Ballyhenry, .. ..	2 10	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 10
	Cahir, .. ..	4 0	0 0		Loughlin, .. ..	2 10	2 1
	Caherdaniel, .. ..	2 4	2 0		Nora, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Cashel, .. ..	2 8	2 0		Quinn, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Cashinacola, .. ..	2 8	2 0		Tullin, .. ..	2 2	2 10
	Clon, .. ..	2 2	2 0	KILLARNEY.	Aghadea, .. ..	4 0	2 8
	Currybeg, .. ..	2 8	0 4		Aglish, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Dartrymore, .. ..	4 0	2 4		Ballyhenry, .. ..	2 4	2 2
	Dromahaire, .. ..	2 2	2 0		Brinsfordfield, .. ..	2 0	0 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 1		Carrig, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Glenties, .. ..	2 2	2 1		Churchtown, .. ..	2 10	2 10
	Glenties, .. ..	2 2	2 0		Clydagh, .. ..	2 8	1 10
	Loughmoe, .. ..	4 4	0 10		Coolin, .. ..	2 8	1 10
	Martinstown, .. ..	1 12	2 8		Covin, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Moss, .. ..	2 2	2 0		Cumaghaun, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Portlough, .. ..	4 2	2 0		Cumaghaun, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	St. Finian's, .. ..	2 2	2 4		Dromahaire, .. ..	2 10	2 4
	Termonough, .. ..	2 1	2 4		Dromahaire, .. ..	2 10	2 10
	Vineyard, .. ..	4 8	2 0		Dromahaire, .. ..	2 8	2 4
CLONMELLY.	Ballyhenry, .. ..	2 8	2 10		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Ballyhenry, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Ballyhenry, .. ..	2 2	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 2	2 10
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 4	1 10
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 2	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 2	2 8		Kilbarnet Union, .. ..	4 0	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 2	2 8		Kilbarnet Rural, .. ..	4 0	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 10	4 10
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Kilbarnet, .. ..	2 8	2 8
CLONMELLY.	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8	CLONMELLY—continued.	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
CLONMELLY.	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8	CLONMELLY—continued.	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8
	Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8		Enniscorthy, .. ..	2 8	2 8

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the pound made in the Electoral Divisions of the Union which are included wholly or partly in County Kerry for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891.—continued.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.		Union.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
LWYFFEL—continued.	Dromartin, ..	1 8	1 20	TRALEE—continued.	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 1	1 7
	Dough, ..	1 8	8 0		Banna, ..	1 6	8 0
	Embsay, ..	1 8	8 1		Barrington, ..	8 8	2 8
	Galtee, ..	1 8	2 8		Bennerville, ..	8 1	2 1
	Glenborough, ..	1 2	8 8		Booleena, ..	8 0	8 11
	Kiddingley, ..	1 8	8 4		Erroma, ..	8 8	8 8
	Kilbeahy, ..	8 20	8 31		Garra, ..	1 0	8 1
	Kilgar, ..	8 20	1 8		Geethelands, ..	8 6	8 20
	Kilmaney, ..	1 8	1 20		Glenbrien, ..	1 8	2 8
	Kilmoreau, ..	1 8	4 0		Glenel, ..	2 0	8 0
	Kilparry, ..	1 20	8 1		Grange, ..	8 0	8 8
	Lisrin, ..	8 8	1 8		Green, ..	8 0	1 4
	Lislaughtlin, ..	1 8	8 0		Doon, ..	1 8	8 0
	Lisheen, ..	1 8	9 11		Guheen, ..	8 0	8 8
	Lisheen Urban, ..	2 8	8 8		Kerryhead, ..	1 8	8 8
	Lisheen Rural, ..	8 0	4 8		Kilfin, ..	2 8	8 8
	Lisheen, ..	1 8	2 8		Kilgarraheen, ..	1 8	1 8
	Mayna, ..	1 8	1 8		Kilgobbin, ..	8 0	1 7
	Northdown, ..	1 0	8 0		Kilkeel, ..	1 4	1 8
	Reilly, ..	1 2	2 0		Kilsherry, ..	1 7	8 8
	Shannon, ..	1 8	2 0		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Turkey, ..	8 18	8 0		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Turkey, ..	8 8	8 8		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Tinnahilly, ..	1 8	8 4		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Upton, ..	1 0	1 0		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
TRALEE.	Abbeydorney, ..	2 8	8 8		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ards, ..	8 0	1 18		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ards, ..	1 8	8 8		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 8	8 0		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 18	8 1		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	8 8	8 1		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 8	8 11		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 8	8 11		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 8	8 11		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8
	Ballyvaughan, ..	1 8	8 11		Kilshin, ..	1 8	8 8

2. STATEMENT showing the County Cess on each Barony of the County of Kerry for the Financial Year ended in 1891.

*Specialty supplied by the Local Government Board.*

Name of Barony.	County Cess in 1891.	
	s.	d.
Chassanree, ..	4	9-8
Corkaguiny, ..	6	3-8
Dunkerron, North, ..	4	4-8
"    South, ..	4	0-8
Glenborough, ..	4	8-8
Irraghtconner, ..	4	2-8
Iveragh, ..	4	7-8
Magvalhy, ..	8	7-8
Trughenackny, ..	4	9-8

3. STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts during the year ended the 31st of March, 1901, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1900-1, pp. 58-59.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED			Valuation (1901).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITARY INTERESTS.				Additional Rate for Separate Charges	General Rate.	Rates for Special Charges	Total.	
	County Charges	Union Charges	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges	Union Charges	District Charges.	Total.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£
Chichester.	1 4	1 0	0 11	4 0	1 8	3 3	3 1	6 10	0 1	0 05	1 05	5 40	26,700
Diigo.	1 4	1 1	1 1	0 8	1 0	0 6	2 4	0 4	—	0 00	4 00	10 40	22,400
Exmouth.	1 4	1 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	3 11	3 0	6 10	0 0	0 01	1 00	1 07	21,000
Ilchester.	1 4	1 4	0 8	0 4	1 0	2 0	1 4	0 4	0 0	17 00	0 00	23 00	13,011
Lydney.	1 4	1 3	1 2	4 2	1 0	2 7	2 7	6 0	0 1	14 04	3 03	27 07	54,070
Salis.	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 4	1 0	1 11	2 3	5 0	0 1	13 03	0 05	23 07	13,800
										23 03	24 03	47 06	
												25	Amount
												21 00	

4. STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Rateable Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 70-1.

RURAL DISTRICTS	POOR RATE.										AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED			Rateable Value (1905).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITARIES.				Additional Rate for Sewerage Charges.	General Rate.	Rate for Sewerage Charges.	Total.		
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	
Chichester, . . . .	1 3	0 8	1 0	4 0	1 0	0 10	1 10	2 0	0 0	1 10	1 10	3 20	26,700	
Diigo, . . . . .	1 3	1 0	0 11	2 0	1 0	0 11	0 0	0 0	0 1	4 00	1 10	5 10	22,400	
Exmouth, . . . .	1 3	1 0	1 4	4 0	1 0	3 0	0 4	0 0	0 1	0 10	0 0	0 10	21,000	
Ilchester, . . . .	1 3	0 10	0 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 2	4 0	0 1	16 10	0 04	16 14	13,011	
Lydney, . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	1 00	1 04	2 04	54,070	
Salisbury, . . . .	1 0	0 0	1 2	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 1	0 4	0 0	10 01	0 01	10 02	13,800	
										23 02	23 04	46 06		
												25	Amount	
												21,000		

5. STATEMENT showing the amount of Salaries paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District of the County Clare for the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount.	Amount received by Government Grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakerrisheen, — — —	125 4 0	61 0 0
Single, — — —	100 0 0	15 1 6
Keshmure, — — —	170 4 0	85 0 0
Kilmorey, — — —	245 0 0	115 11 11
Midswell, — — —	140 0 0	10 10 0
Troine, — — —	115 10 0	50 10 0
Total, — — —	1,885 10 0	437 0 0

6.—STATEMENT AS TO EXPENDITURE ON LABOURERS' COITAGES.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 194 of 1905.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation, (2) Number of Labourers' Cottages (a) built; (b) in course of construction. (3) Amount of Loans (a) sanctioned; (3) received. (4) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned. (5) Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts. (6) Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in Column 4. (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural Districts for Labourers' Acts purposes. (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1905. (9) Amount of Felt received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages.		Amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural Districts for Labourers' Acts purposes.	Amount of Exchequer Contribution for the year ended 31st March 1905.	Amount of Felt received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.
		Built.	In course of Construction.	Sanctioned.	Received.						
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10
Oakerrisheen, .	26,867	—	—	—	—	—	1,362 7 0	—	—	—	—
Single, .	25,701	1	21	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	542 1 6	1,255 4 0	2-45	—	—	2 1 7
Keshmure, .	21,308	—	—	215 0 0	200 0 0	17 6 6	1,005 0 0	10	12	—	—
Kilmorey, .	73,337	125	4	16,000 0 0	12,364 14 0	96 0 0	3,000 12 0	3-11	2	219 15 7	12 1 11
Midswell, .	26,615	100	—	11,000 17 10	15,217 17 10	2,145 14 5	2,020 12 0	2-1	6	925 14 10	100 1 2
Troine, .	76,771	125	—	26,125 0 0	22,000 10 0	1,000 14 5	3,025 12 0	4-14	5-11	125 0 0	60 0 0
	178,223	226	2	45,125 17 10	30,481 14 10	4,002 12 0	12,663 1 0	4-15	—	1,250 15 10	1,001 1 1

*F. affluens* during the winters and summers of 1996. Sample locations, grouped by the region during the year under the title of North, south, and the Midwest of Iowa are in the table of the year.

Trans. Am. Acad. Religion. History, 1994-9, pp. 100 and 101.

[illegible]

8. Documents showing particulars of the Release of Loans due by the Kansas County Council at the close of the Fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1921, as required by the Act of March 1st, 1907.

Tobias, Anna, David, Persson, Markus, 2008, 2, page 89

Category	1. Number of Employees	2. Number of Employees Employed Full Time	3. Number of Employees Employed Part Time	4. Number of Employees Employed Seasonally	5. Number of Employees Employed Temporarily	6. Number of Employees Employed Contract	7. Number of Employees Employed Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Example: -	100	80	10	5	5	10	10

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**Figure 1.**—Illustration showing Portulacas of the Empire of the Karam (Karam-Devir) during the Ottoman Time called the Mat of Murad, 1664

<sup>1</sup>Wilson, from the *Local Training Program*, 1984-85, pp. 25 and 26.

		DEBIT ACCOUNT—REVENUE.																DEBIT ACCOUNT—EXPENSE.			
		Money Received from the Local Executive Council, &c.																			
Date.	Particulars.	To Cash.	By Cash.	By Bank.	By Cheque.	By Order.	By Receipt.	By Note.	By Bill.	By Draft.	By Other.	By Total.	By Balance.	By Total.	By Balance.	By Total.	By Balance.	By Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889		

[B]—Statement showing Particulars of the Expenditure of the Essex County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st March, 1906

Reprints from the *Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry*, 2004, vol. 42, pp. 1045-1054.

GENERAL ACCOUNT INFORMATION														GENERAL ACCOUNT INFORMATION							
NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	BUSINESS TYPE	EMPLOYMENT	REVENUE	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	EQUITY	CREDIT RATING	RISK LEVEL	COMPLIANCE	REGULATORY	AUDIT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44



TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of each TENEMENT in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901.

Taken from Kerry County Census Book pp. 81-4.

COUNTY DISTRICT AND ELECTORAL DIVISION	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
<b>KERRY TOWN.</b>													
Kerry Urban .. ..	114	43	39	31	5	5	5	5	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>LOWERAL TOWN.</b>													
Lowral Urban .. ..	116	27	43	38	15	12	7	6	2	—	1	—	—
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>THAMES TOWN.</b>													
Thames Urban .. ..	125	36	58	43	22	19	9	1	1	—	2	1	—
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CORRIGAN TOWN.</b>													
Corrigan Urban .. ..	20	1	4	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adrian .. ..	25	10	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Adrian .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	111	25	26	15	15	15	15	4	9	5	—	—	1
Cor .. ..	11	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	6	—	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	31	5	5	1	2	9	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	15	9	7	5	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	17	3	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	19	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cor .. ..	11	11	17	5	7	4	5	2	9	1	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	18	13	17	12	12	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	10	5	4	4	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	15	1	5	2	—	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cor .. ..	10	5	5	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	8	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	22	1	4	5	5	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	1
Cor .. ..	10	10	5	5	4	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	11	2	1	1	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	10	—	3	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cor .. ..	44	10	14	5	5	5	1	1	9	—	1	—	—
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>OTHER TOWNS.</b>													
Other Town .. ..	14	2	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	16	4	4	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	7	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Town .. ..	97	7	22	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	14	1	5	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	33	4	1	4	3	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other Town .. ..	47	14	11	3	3	4	4	9	1	1	1	—	—
Other Town .. ..	10	—	2	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Town .. ..	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	11	1	5	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Town .. ..	12	5	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901.—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons	11 Persons	12 Persons or over
RURAL DISTRICTS—continued.													
Blard, .. .. .	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lack, .. .. .	58	4	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Marble, .. .. .	34	4	2	3	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	—
Mixed, .. .. .	12	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swathole, .. .. .	8	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventry, .. .. .	21	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, .. .. .	403	25	25	22	22	22	17	12	9	7	3	2	3
TOWN DISTRICTS.													
Ards, .. .. .	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow, .. .. .	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh, .. .. .	10	2	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Castleisland, .. .. .	10	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Derry, .. .. .	10	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore, .. .. .	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	14	—	2	4	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
Glenties, .. .. .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	77	10	17	12	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	12	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	12	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	6	2	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	22	5	7	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kesh, .. .. .	12	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	215	25	27	22	22	12	13	10	8	7	1	1	1
TOWN DISTRICTS.													
Aghadee, .. .. .	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aghadee, .. .. .	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshea, .. .. .	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bonmahon, .. .. .	7	1	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cassidy, .. .. .	24	10	12	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Charabrow, .. .. .	22	6	6	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Clyde, .. .. .	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clyde, .. .. .	11	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cora, .. .. .	102	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	21	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnybeg, .. .. .	22	2	12	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Donnybeg, .. .. .	21	4	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunloe, .. .. .	12	4	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flah, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harlick, .. .. .	22	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Kilbarnet, .. .. .	12	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbarnet, .. .. .	22	2	2	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbarnet, .. .. .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilbarnet, .. .. .	47	2	12	7	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Kilbarnet, .. .. .	21	2	12	4	2	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in APPROXIMATELY each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	DISTRIBUTION BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
<b>AGLINGTON PARISH—continued.</b>													
Aglington, .. .. .	46	1	3	7	6	5	3	5	8	—	1	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	117	15	16	11	16	4	6	6	7	3	1	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	40	6	10	6	7	1	6	5	1	1	—	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	18	1	6	—	7	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	7	1	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	65	11	21	14	7	6	5	2	5	1	—	1	—
Booleena, .. .. .	12	6	7	4	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Booleena, .. .. .	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	21	15	10	7	6	6	10	2	5	6	4	—	—
Booleena, .. .. .	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>ARLINGTON No. 1 Electoral</b>													
Arifin, .. .. .	11	6	6	6	3	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	18	6	6	1	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—
Arifin, .. .. .	7	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	7	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	6	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	12	6	2	3	2	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	11	4	4	6	2	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	15	6	1	6	2	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	2	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	11	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	15	3	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	18	4	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Arifin, .. .. .	12	7	10	7	7	6	7	3	6	2	1	1	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	6	27	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	10	11	6	6	4	1	2	1	5	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	1	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	6	1	2	3	2	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	1	2	3	2	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	6	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	6	10	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	18	6	6	—	1	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	11	3	6	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Arifin, .. .. .	6	2	5	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	10	10	6	4	6	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	18	5	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	14	6	6	6	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
Arifin, .. .. .	6	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arifin, .. .. .	18	—	6	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

APPENDIX VII. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901.—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
		GROUPED BY												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
<b>Tralee Urban.</b>														
Abbeysteady, .. .. .	10	2	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arbela, .. .. .	10	2	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Artfort, .. .. .	10	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	24	2	4	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	22	2	12	11	14	12	7	2	2	1	2	—	—	1
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	12	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	12	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bane, .. .. .	12	1	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	26	10	2	12	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	12	7	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	2	4	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	12	24	12	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	2	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	26	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	4	2	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
Barrington, .. .. .	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	2	12	2	17	12	12	2	2	4	2	—	1	—
Barrington, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	1	2	4	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	2	12	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barrington, .. .. .	12	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	22	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	1	2	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	14	4	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barrington, .. .. .	12	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Q.—TABLE SHOWING THE AGE OF PERSONS IN EACH COUNTY DISTRICT, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1901.

Thomas Mann, *Harry's Essay* (London: Duckworth, 1988), p. 100.

[illegible]

### 1. P.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People given in the Co. EAST  
CENSUS BOOK (pp. 96-105), from which the following particulars are extracted:—

MALES.								FEMALES.							
OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGE.						OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGE.					
		Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and over.			Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and over.
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.</b>								<b>PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.</b>							
<b>1. In Fields and Pastures.</b>								<b>1. In Fields and Pastures.</b>							
Farmer, Owner, .. ..	14,324	2	80	338	4,850	5,142	1,761	Farmer, Owner, .. ..	5,084	-	13	28	942	1,277	43
Farmer's, Owner's-Son, ..	11,566	-	3,146	3,379	4,376	190	33	Agricultural Labourer, Cottage,	128	-	13	24	22	87	11
Farmer's, Owner's-Son, ..	40	-	-	2	16	23	0	Shepherd, .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural Labourer, Cottage,	5,587	41	682	654	1,818	1,469	622	Farm Servant (In-door), ..	794	12	246	206	394	1	11
Shepherd, .. ..	48	5	6	1	13	11	28	Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	2	-	-	1	2	1	1
Farm Servant (In-door), ..	5,617	89	1,021	1,252	1,137	645	120								
Agricultural Machine-Operator, ..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-								
Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	83	-	1	6	38	16	19								
<b>2. In Gardens.</b>								<b>PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.</b>							
Gardener (not Domestic), ..	71	-	7	10	26	21	7	Dog, Bird, Animal-Keeper, ..	6	-	-	-	1	2	-
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.</b>															
<b>3. About Animals.</b>															
Horse-Proprietor, Breeder, ..	7	-	1	-	8	1	-								
Driver, .. ..	82	-	4	2	20	6	1								
Coachman, Horse-Keeper, Horse-Feeder, ..	19	-	1	2	6	2	1								
Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, ..	144	-	1	12	65	56	9								
Cattle, Sheep, Pig-Dealer, ..	30	1	-	2	6	1	-								
Driver, .. ..	48	-	-	3	21	28	4								
Gamekeeper, .. ..	1,935	12	125	216	480	128	34								
Fisherman, .. ..															
<b>PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.</b>															
<b>1. Wool and Woollen.</b>															
Woolclaffer, .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-								
Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, ..	89	-	6	7	31	87	18								
Wool, Woollen Goods-Dyer, ..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-								
Cloth, Woollen, Staff, Finisher, ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-								
<b>2. Cotton and Flax.</b>															
Flax, Linn-Manufacturer- (Spinning processes), ..	3	-	-	4	6	-	1								
Flax, Linn-Manufacturer- (Weaving processes), ..	4	-	-	-	1	1	2								
<b>3. Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</b>															
Woolen Goods-Dyer, ..	3	-	-	2	5	1	1								
Draper, Linn Draper, Mercer, ..	205	8	46	84	75	31	5								
<b>GENERAL LABOURER (M).</b>															
2,868	37	691	892	1,245	853	482									
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.</b>															
<b>1. In Fields and Pastures.</b>															
Farmer, Owner, .. ..	5,084	-	13	28	942	1,277	43								
Agricultural Labourer, Cottage,	128	-	13	24	22	87	11								
Shepherd, .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-								
Farm Servant (In-door), ..	794	12	246	206	394	1	11								
Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	2	-	-	1	2	1	1								
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.</b>															
Dog, Bird, Animal-Keeper, ..	6	-	-	-	1	2	-								
<b>PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.</b>															
<b>1. Wool and Woollen.</b>															
Woolen Cloth Manufacturer, ..	89	1	27	2	38	31	8								
Flannel Manufacturer, ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-								
<b>2. Cotton and Flax.</b>															
Cotton, Cotton Goods-Manufacturer, ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-								
Flax, Linn-Manufacturer- (Spinning processes), ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	1								

(d) The majority of these "General Laborers" may be assumed to be American-born Americans, although not having returned themselves on such

Q.—OCCUPIERS of LAND engaged in other pursuits besides FARMING in the County of KERRY.

Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
1st Number of Occupiers of land who returned occupations as reported in other possible services Farming.	108	Clerk, .. ..	1	Land Surveyor, .. ..	1	Quarryman, .. ..	2
		Crozier, .. ..	9	Iron Manufacturer, .. ..	1	Railway Servant, .. ..	2
		Crozier Connection, .. ..	1	Magistrate, .. ..	2	Rate Collector, .. ..	2
		Druggist, .. ..	1	Miner, .. ..	14	Returning Officer, .. ..	2
		Druid, .. ..	2	Merchant, .. ..	4	Road Contractor, .. ..	2
		Druid, .. ..	2	Metamorphological Observer, .. ..	1	Schoolmaster, .. ..	4
		Farm Labourer, .. ..	2	Miller, .. ..	1	Shoemaker, .. ..	25
1st Number, .. ..	15	Fisherman, .. ..	20	Mill Owner, .. ..	1	Shipkeeper, .. ..	41
2nd Number, .. ..	8	Gardener, .. ..	2	National Teacher, .. ..	2	Servant, .. ..	2
3rd Number, .. ..	2	Gardener, .. ..	2	Postman (Army), .. ..	2	Tailor, .. ..	2
4th Number, .. ..	2	Groom, .. ..	2	Postman (Civil), .. ..	2	Teacher, .. ..	1
5th Number, .. ..	1	Hotel Keeper, .. ..	1	Postman (R.L.C.), .. ..	2	Thatcher, .. ..	1
6th Number, .. ..	18	Labourer, .. ..	21	Post Office Clerk, .. ..	2	Thatcher, .. ..	1
7th Number, .. ..	12	Land Agent, .. ..	2	Philatelist, .. ..	2	Veterinary Surgeon, .. ..	1
8th Number, .. ..	2	Land Proprietor, .. ..	1	Publican, .. ..	25	Wagoner, .. ..	2
9th Number, .. ..	1	Land Steward, .. ..	1				

R.—EMIGRATION from the County of Kerry during each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1906.  
Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1851 (from 1st May)	4,945	4,797	9,742	1871 (from 1st April)	782	665	1,447	1891 (from 1st April)	2,665	2,212	4,877
1852, .. ..	4,392	4,507	8,899	1872, .. ..	1,094	989	2,083	1892, .. ..	2,279	2,097	4,376
1853, .. ..	5,318	5,325	10,643	1873, .. ..	2,241	1,482	3,723	1893, .. ..	1,894	2,119	4,013
1854, .. ..	2,610	2,664	5,274	1874, .. ..	1,822	2,062	3,884	1894, .. ..	1,512	2,246	3,758
1855, .. ..	2,000	2,255	4,255	1875, .. ..	1,448	1,942	3,390	1895, .. ..	2,122	2,127	4,249
1856, .. ..	2,232	2,740	4,972	1876, .. ..	827	922	1,749	1896, .. ..	1,542	1,322	2,864
1857, .. ..	2,242	2,222	4,464	1877, .. ..	822	922	1,744	1897, .. ..	1,211	1,722	2,933
1858, .. ..	892	802	1,694	1878, .. ..	882	922	1,804	1898, .. ..	1,222	1,722	2,944
1859, .. ..	772	1,222	1,994	1879, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444	1899, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444
1860, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444	1880, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1900, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444
1861 (to 31st March)	122	22	144	1881 (to 31st March)	222	222	444	1901 (to 31st March)	222	22	244
Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444	Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444	Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444
1862 (from 1st April)	822	222	1,044	1882 (from 1st April)	1,222	2,222	3,444	1902 (from 1st April)	1,222	1,222	2,444
1863, .. ..	1,222	2,222	3,444	1883, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1903, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444
1864, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1884, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1904, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444
1865, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1885, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1905, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444
1866, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1886, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1906, .. ..	1,222	1,222	2,444
1867, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1887, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1907 (to 31st Decem- ber), .. ..	2,222	222	2,444
1868, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1888, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	Total, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444
1869, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1889, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	General Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444
1870, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444	1890, .. ..	2,222	2,222	4,444				
1871 (to 31st March)	122	22	144	1891 (to 31st March)	222	222	444				
Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444	Total, .. ..	22,222	22,222	44,444				

(a) The emigration of Irish-born persons did not commence till the 1st of May, 1851.

## B.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

It may be as well to explain that under 12 and 15 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 28, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply part of the rates and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. The grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Belmullet, Newport, Swinford, Clifden, and Oughterard being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, (46 and 47 Vic., c. 43), the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10s. 2d. up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following TABLE shows the total number of State-aided emigrants from Kerry in 1883 and in 1884, and the amount of Grant to each Union.

*Supplied by the Local Government Board.*

UNION.	EMIGRATION SEASON, 1883.			EMIGRATION SEASON, 1884.			Total.	Total Grant.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
Caherdreen .. ..	99	7	1,121	5	20	246	1,402	£ 1 4
Keshmarr .. ..	100	—	415	140	8	294	1,559	£ 4 10 0
Kilgarney .. ..	160	—	29	40	—	27	251	£ 1 10 0
Trillick .. ..	681	10	808	500	170	243	1,504	£ 3 10 0
	739	20	1,913	595	198	1,206	6,907	£ 11 10 0

The following Return shows the number of consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Kerry during the year ended 31st March, 1884 :—

UNION.	Sums authorised to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ s. d.	
Caherdreen, .. ..	1,317 8 0	1,402
Clifden, .. ..	£ 10 0	8
Keshmarr, .. ..	791 17 8	474
Kilgarney, .. ..	97 0 0	45
Malinbeg, .. ..	40 17 8	58
Trillick, .. ..	770 10 0	480



TABLE showing, by Poor Law Unions, for the County of Kerry, the Extent of Lanes under Cows in the Year 1905, the Valuation in 1863, and the Population in 1901.  
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 34, 35, 36, and 38-44.

EXTENT OF COWS IN SEVERAL COWS.															VALUATION IN 1874.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
COWS.										COWS.					Total for Co. Kerry.		
COWS.										COWS.							
By	Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.	Perch.	Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.	Perch.	Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.		Perch.	
Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.	Perch.	Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.	Perch.	Acres.	Arp.	Perch.	Yards.	Perch.	Acres.		
Colmestown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Doyle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Keshmone.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kilbarney.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Imberny.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Trillick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total for Co. Kerry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

TABLE showing, by Poor Law Unions, for the County of Kerry, the Extent of the Cows in the Year 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 35-7, 46-8, and 63.

PROCESSES OF THE COWS.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	COWS.										CATTLE.				SHEEP.				Pigs.		Total for Co. Kerry.
	Cows.					Calves.					Ewes.		Lambs.		Pigs.		Total for Co. Kerry.				
	Went.	Calves.	Calves.	Calves.	Calves.	Went.	Calves.	Calves.	Calves.	Calves.	Went.	Calves.	Calves.	Calves.	Went.	Calves.					
Colmestown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Doyle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Keshmone.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilbarney.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Imberny.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trillick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total for Co. Kerry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* This table is taken partly from County Kerry and partly from County Limerick, and shows the lands of the six unions are greater than the actual total for County Kerry.



4.—TABLE showing the QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK for the COUNTY of KERRY in each year from 1896-1905

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 102-3.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

Year	NUMBER OF HORSES.				MILK AND ASSES.		NUMBER OF CATTLE.				NUMBER OF SHEEP.		NUMBER OF PIGS.		Number of Cattle.	Number of Poultry.
	Two years old and up-wards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	Sp of males.	Sp of asses.	Two years old and up-wards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and up-wards.	Under one year.	One year old and up-wards.	Under one year.	Under one year.	Under one year.		
1896	11,279	1,807	2,272	3,905	11,279	111,042	42,472	58,724	75,790	44,795	7,779	20,185	25,515	25,922	25,515	25,922
1897	11,557	1,870	2,714	2,492	11,519	107,564	45,554	62,498	74,528	49,493	7,845	20,523	26,519	26,582	26,519	26,582
1898	12,114	1,954	1,794	2,534	11,844	113,484	46,890	71,448	78,337	51,542	8,094	21,175	27,512	27,512	27,512	27,512
1899	12,328	1,859	1,124	2,456	14,088	106,400	47,227	69,223	75,518	47,776	7,781	22,240	25,795	25,795	25,795	25,795
1900	12,065	1,849	5,975	3,703	15,170	112,891	42,586	70,891	84,420	53,525	8,710	21,225	24,297	24,297	24,297	24,297
1901	11,802	1,999	5,928	2,812	15,497	110,848	45,514	77,020	83,512	51,870	7,975	21,120	24,518	24,518	24,518	24,518
1902	11,925	2,222	2,755	2,810	16,370	146,008	49,814	74,815	82,521	52,442	8,552	21,197	25,258	25,258	25,258	25,258
1903	12,124	2,502	2,440	2,904	16,500	139,400	47,227	71,217	84,158	55,834	8,469	21,200	25,258	25,258	25,258	25,258
1904	12,094	2,779	2,492	2,492	16,703	140,116	47,895	73,080	84,825	55,536	8,467	21,179	25,257	25,257	25,257	25,257
1905	12,129	2,713	2,822	2,841	17,042	140,879	48,024	72,385	75,598	54,990	8,735	21,587	24,547	24,547	24,547	24,547

5.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of HORSES RECKONING ONE ACRE, and EXTENT of LAND under CROPS, in the COUNTY of KERRY each Year from 1896-1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 55-7.

EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1896 TO 1905.																	
Year	Number of Horses reckoning 1 Acre.	CEREALS, GRASSES AND FEEDS.							OTHER CROPS.							Total extent under Crops.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Grass and Feeds.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mixed Grains and Feeds.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.		
1896	18,743	871	10,982	3,810	2	814	—	17,789	20,868	5,311	3,821	4,785	24,773	3	26,540	353,502	
1897	19,486	1,003	11,892	2,680	9	874	1	26,519	24,822	4,427	2,960	4,527	25,778	5	24,818	255,416	
1898	19,740	1,014	10,813	1,728	8	447	4	24,020	21,591	5,043	3,507	4,588	20,548	2	24,824	170,522	
1899	19,869	1,180	11,822	1,564	2	827	—	24,800	19,740	5,182	2,652	4,712	20,558	2	24,808	154,881	
1900	19,097	1,381	10,747	1,940	1	955	3	24,433	22,791	5,559	2,808	4,855	25,700	—	24,813	160,389	
1901	18,421	1,372	11,137	1,745	—	462	1	24,039	22,373	5,626	3,704	4,741	26,779	—	24,820	187,536	
1902	19,471	1,500	11,589	1,467	1	445	1	24,982	22,975	5,957	3,565	4,821	25,845	—	25,009	159,204	
1903	19,438	849	12,227	1,485	—	527	2	25,812	23,241	5,565	3,734	4,821	26,139	—	25,121	165,083	
1904	19,443	858	12,779	1,790	—	505	—	25,946	23,578	5,478	3,135	4,727	26,139	—	25,121	165,083	
1905	19,438	811	11,912	1,858	—	492	9	24,857	21,558	5,557	3,542	4,587	26,775	—	24,813	162,571	

6.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS to the Statute Acre in the COUNTY of KERRY in each Year from 1896-1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 74-5.

Year	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mixed Grains.	Feed Crops.	Salvage.	Flax.	Hay.
1896	16-0	13-0	15-7	18-0	9-0	—	4-1	12-0	15-4	7-5	15-0	3-1
1897	15-5	13-2	17-2	15-0	11-3	15-0	—	9-0	10-8	7-0	15-0	3-5
1898	15-0	14-2	15-0	15-0	10-1	15-0	—	9-0	10-8	10-0	8-1	3-0
1899	15-0	15-0	15-0	14-0	15-0	—	—	10-7	15-1	8-2	15-0	3-5
1900	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0
1901	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0
1902	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0
1903	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0
1904	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0
1905	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	—	—	10-6	15-0	10-0	8-4	3-0

7.—TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS for the COUNTY of KERRY, the proportion per cent, under CROPS (including Meadow and Clover), Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads and Fences, &c., in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1906, pp. 30-33.

POOR LAW UNION.	PROPORTION PER CENT, UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
Glenties, .. .. .	9.2	40.3	—	0.8	0.0	4.8	37.2	9.1
Malinbeg, .. .. .	9.7	44.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.8	37.3	9.1
Kesh, .. .. .	7.9	35.2	—	1.3	0.4	0.7	46.9	9.2
Killybegs, .. .. .	15.1	43.4	—	0.2	4.8	0.1	37.9	1.7
Malinbeg, .. .. .	24.1	40.8	—	0.4	7.1	1.4	2.0	4.4
Trillick, .. .. .	15.9	39.4	—	0.8	9.3	1.0	15.2	3.4
Total for Kerry, .. .. .	14.6	41.3	—	1.2	5.0	0.8	37.1	9.4
Total for Ireland, .. .. .	20.0	33.1	—	1.9	5.3	0.0	32.1	9.1

### 8.—STATEMENT as to Sires, Bulls, and Boars.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

The number of Sires in County Kerry serving Mares in 1905 (pp. 114-5) was as follows:—

Thoroughbred, .. .. .	12
Half-bred, .. .. .	14
Hackney, .. .. .	7
Shire, .. .. .	6
Clydesdale, .. .. .	7
Agricultural, .. .. .	24
All others, .. .. .	7
Total, .. .. .	77

The number of Bulls of the principal breeds, &c., in County Kerry in 1905 (pp. 116-7) was as follows:—

Shorthorn, .. .. .	504
Herdford, .. .. .	8
Aberdeen Angus, .. .. .	36
Norfolk and Suffolk Red Faced, .. .. .	6

Kerry, .. .. .	333
Dexter, .. .. .	34
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, .. .. .	—
Cross Breed or not included in foregoing, .. .. .	490
Total, .. .. .	1,356

The number of Boars kept for breeding purposes in County Kerry in 1905 (pp. 118-9) was as follows:—

White pigs, .. .. .	26
Black pigs, .. .. .	1
Tawny or brown pigs, .. .. .	—
Cross-bred, .. .. .	30
Boars not coming under any of the foregoing heads, .. .. .	9
Total, .. .. .	66

9.—STATEMENT showing the Total Area under each of the principal varieties of Potatoes grown in County Kerry and the Average Rate of Produce per statute acre in cwt. of 112 lbs.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 120-1 and 128-9.

Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwt.	Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwt.
Champion, .. .. .	16,770	108	Beacon, .. .. .	10	—
Up-to-Date, .. .. .	1,025	87	Champion Maris, .. .. .	—	—
Twenty of Nine, .. .. .	1,480	104	Northern Star, .. .. .	10	110
Yamouta, .. .. .	1,380	97	Elephant or White Elephant, .. .. .	4	—
Station or Station's Abundance, .. .. .	33	97	Early Rose, .. .. .	20	87
Harry Dick, .. .. .	132	92	Gentle, .. .. .	—	—
Irish White, .. .. .	184	112	Main Crop, .. .. .	5	90
R. High Queen, .. .. .	39	98	All others, .. .. .	640	—
American Wonder, .. .. .	8	108			

## 10.—BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS.

APPENDIX  
VIII

TABLE showing, for the COUNTY KERRY, the Number of Stocks in the Middle of May, 1904; the Number of Bees during 1904; the Number of Stocks at the beginning of Winter, 1904, and the Number brought through Winter, 1904-1905; with the Quantity of Honey produced and of Wax manufactured in 1904.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 152-3.

Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1904.		Number of Bees during 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904-1905.		Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1904, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1904, in lbs. Quantity of Wax refined or incorporated into the Home-made of Commerce for Household use.	
In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	In Kings having movable combs.	In other hives.	Wax from Kings having movable combs.	Wax from other hives.
554	474	570	435	615	405	755	375	2,982	9,995	21,941	440	288	22

11.—TABLE showing, for the COUNTY KERRY, the AREA PLANTED with TREES, and the AREA CROPPED during the year ended 30th June, 1905, and the Number of each description of TREES PLANTED or REAPED.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 152-3.

	Average Planted or Cropped.	Total Number of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Reaped.										Mixed Trees, Number of each kind specified.
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Maple.	Other Trees.	
Planted, ..	28	20,502	5,002	2,800	—	2,000	2,450	220	1,200	800	1,750	1,150	2,712
Reaped, ..	6	17,600	5,800	1,200	3,100	6,200	1,400	215	575	150	805	180	400

## U.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY KERRY IN 1905.

INQUIRIES were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and the Notes appended thereto.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 154-5.

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
Cahoonagh (M), ..	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4	1 4	4 4
Castlemore, ..	1 11	5 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 7	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Castleisland, ..	1 4	3 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Engle (H), ..	1 11	5 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Enniscorthy, ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Glenties, ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Kilbeggan, ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Kilbeggan, ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Lisnakeel, ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Trillick (H), ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4

(a) Few people employ agricultural labourers in this district, except for short periods, when breakfast and dinner are allowed in addition to the wages and field.

(b) Little or no employment for agricultural labourers.

(c) Very little employment for women or girls in winter, except those who are employed for twelve months at a fixed rate.

2 M 2

APPENDIX  
VIII.V.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT IN OPERATION  
DURING YEAR 1906-7.

SCHEME	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund, subject to audit, by County Committee of Agriculture.
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture, .. .. .	£
Poultry-keeping, .. .. .	200
Buttermaking, .. .. .	265
Horticulture, .. .. .	100
Livestock, .. .. .	175
Subsidies to Shows, .. .. .	1,200
	165

## ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

Four Itinerant Instructors are employed in this County under the County Scheme, namely, one in Agriculture, one in Poultry-keeping, one in Buttermaking, and one in Horticulture.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

In addition to the Instructor employed under the County Scheme two Assistants are employed, under the supervision of the Agricultural Instructor, for the purpose of agricultural instruction in congested portions of County Kerry and West Cork:—William Dromey, Cahersiveen; James O'Donovan, Glenbeigh.

The following table shows the number of demonstration plots established this season, principally in the districts of Brooma, Glenbeigh and Cahersiveen, viz.:

Potatoes—Champions, . . . . .	569 plots	Mangels—Long Red, . . . . .	16 plots
Up-to-Date, . . . . .	145 "	Yellow Globe, . . . . .	64 "
British Queen, . . . . .	294 "		
Oats—Potato, . . . . .	156 "	Grass and Clover, . . . . .	43 "
Poland, . . . . .	53 "		
Banner, . . . . .	208 "	Fertilisers—Potato, . . . . .	188 "
Sandy, . . . . .	180 "	Oats and Pasture, . . . . .	26 "
Black Tartary, . . . . .	88 "	Turnip, . . . . .	22 "
Tawny, . . . . .	8 "	Mangel, . . . . .	21 "
Turnips—Swede, . . . . .	74 "	Linse, . . . . .	266 "
Yellow Aberdeen, . . . . .	13 "	Total, . . . . .	2,367 plots

## HORSE-STALLIONS.

The following registered Thorough-bred Stallions are located in the county:—

Emperador	with	J. B. Rice, Abbeyderney.
Lookout	"	Thomas Eager, Jun., Milltown.
Menander	"	George O'Gorman, Ballyhar.
Paul Krudel	"	E. Rayel, Brooma, Dingle.

Emperador and Menander were supplied by the Department under their loan scheme, and Paul Krudel was also supplied by the Department on special terms.

The Department are also placing at their own expense two half-bred stallions in the county, one at Cahersiveen and one at Kenmare.

The County Committee are issuing 150 free nominations of mares under the 1907 scheme, the animals having been selected at the following centres:—

Centres.	Nominations provided.
Trillick, .. .. .	31
Castledward, .. .. .	16
Killoghlin, .. .. .	14
Kilbakey, .. .. .	28
Glenties, .. .. .	35
Kenmare, .. .. .	21
Single, .. .. .	12
Cahersiveen, .. .. .	16

## ASS-BREEDING.

APPENDIX VIII.

Bullion Asses have been placed by the Department with —

*Name.*  
 Samuel Taylor,  
 John Donegan,  
 Cornelius W. Riordan,  
 Michael Sheu,  
 Joseph Wharton,  
 Timothy Daly,  
 Michael Mangen,  
 Michael O'Connor,  
 John O'Sullivan,  
 J. R. P. Healy,

*Address.*  
 Gortmaloon, Glencar.  
 Dromskan, Causeway.  
 Knockavina, Brossa.  
 Farranmore, Castlegregory.  
 Anghtabrid, Caheriveen.  
 Gortagass, Kenmare.  
 Behanagh, Knocknagoshel.  
 Drinnamora, Sween.  
 Ware House, Valentia Island.  
 Tallimore, Killoeglin.

## CATTLE-BREEDING.

Premium Bulls are located under the County Scheme with —

*Name.*  
 Michael O'Donnell,  
 Bridget Dimeson,  
 D. J. Cronin,  
 Joseph Stephens,  
 Denis P. Dowling,  
 Jeremiah J. Doyle,  
 Philip Healy,  
 John T. Griffin,  
 Redmond Roche,  
 William Barrett,  
 John M. Healy,  
 Patrick Morgan,  
 C. J. O'Connell,  
 R. S. Cussen,  
 George O'Gorman,  
 Florence O'Sullivan,  
 Daniel Barton,  
 Timothy O'Sullivan,  
 Patrick Truitt,  
 Denis Devane,  
 M. O'Connell,  
 Garrett Preaderville,  
 William O'Connell,  
 Bryan M'Sweeney,  
 Patrick Casey,  
 Patrick Brennan,

*Address.*  
 Killiney, Castlegregory.  
 Dromavally, Annascaul.  
 Ards, Killarney.  
 Rathpook, Milltown.  
 Drom East, Templece, Kenmare.  
 Whitefield, Bannfort, Killarney.  
 Ballygreanna, Listowel.  
 Kilkerry, Ballymacelligott.  
 Maghas, Gortalea.  
 The Kerries, Tralee.  
 Listeria, Ardara.  
 Glenontane, Killoeglin.  
 Waterville House, Portmagee.  
 Creeven, Ballyduff, Lixnaw.  
 Killinure, Ballyhar.  
 Curraha, Farranforn.  
 Clougherston, Tralee.  
 Kilmannan, Castlehead.  
 Touragashy, Listowel.  
 Ballynanna, Ventry, Dingle.  
 Rathmore, Causeway.  
 Wood Corral, Castlehead.  
 Ballinacraig, Ardara.  
 Annamore, Castlehead.  
 Shervaduff, Kenmare.  
 Doory East, Mestegashy.

Premium Bulls are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department's funds:—

*Name.*  
 Thomas Stephens,  
 Timothy Brennan,  
 Myles Cronin,  
 William Byrne,  
 Michael Mangen,  
 Thomas T. Foley,  
 James Drinnell,  
 Michael O'Donnell,  
 D. J. Murphy,  
 Timothy Moylan,  
 Cec. Kourin,  
 David O'Connor,  
 Jacob Casey,  
 Patrick Evans,  
 John Curran,

*Address.*  
 Cappagh, Caheriveen.  
 Loughfoder, Knocknagoshel.  
 Caherulla, Ballyheigue.  
 Faha, Ballyvaughan.  
 Behanagh, Abbeystead.  
 Anglet, Killoeglin.  
 Causeway, Tralee.  
 Keelaghora, Dingle.  
 Ahane, Brossa.  
 Ballyduff, Knocknagoshel.  
 Scartaglin, Farranforn.  
 Lishore, Rathmore.  
 Knapogus, Brossa.  
 Shanshale, Castlehead.  
 Knockaraghora, Dingle.

Additional Bulls placed by the Department in Congested Districts on special installment terms:—

*Name.*  
 Michael Sullivan,  
 Eugene Sullivan,  
 Michael Sheu,  
 Michael Sullivan,  
 J. P. Ryan,  
 Michael Brim,  
 Edward Fitzgerald,  
 Michael O'Reilly,  
 Thomas Moriarty,  
 James Styles,  
 John O'Brien,  
 James O'Sullivan,  
 John P. Bannion,  
 John O'Sullivan,  
 Peter O'Rea,

*Address.*  
 Ardernagh, Waterville.  
 Carrough, Caheriveen.  
 Ballard, Enaghmore.  
 Inskies, Waterville.  
 Gortagass, Tahir, Kenmare.  
 Corra, Bannfort.  
 Bobocoran, Sween.  
 Scariff, Waterville.  
 Church Farm, Ventry, Dingle.  
 Ballinora, Dingle.  
 Anloogh, Carragh.  
 Derryind, Trossat, Kenmare.  
 Inchmore, Kenmare.  
 Warehouse, Valentia.  
 Derryknow, Trossat, Kenmare.

APPENDIX  
VII.

## SWINE-BREEDING.

Premium Bares are located with the following:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Patrick Shea,	Annasaul.
Michael Sullivan,	Ardlough, Kilderglin.
John Brosna,	Ballybrack, Ballyhan.
Dennis J. O'Connor,	Kilmauncheon East, Abbeyfeale.
William Walsh,	Dungh, via Kilmorna.
John Jones,	Ballypologan, Listowel.
Michael Mangao,	Behanagh, Knocknagoshel.
John Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardfort.
John O'Connor,	Bokeroe, Abbeydorney.
Patrick Glavin,	Knocknacore, Abbeydorney.
John Roche,	Ballyheigue.
Thomas O'Connor,	Flowerhill, Spa, Tralee.
Timothy Flynn,	Anglart, Kilderglin.
Jeremiah Griffin,	Greenagh, Bona, Kilmaree.
John Lawlor,	Marnagh, Causeway.
M. Houlihan,	Knocknacore, Ballycull, Lismore.
Con Daly,	Killolnais, Portlaoise.

\* Premium Bares are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department funds:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Daniel O'Donnell,	Brona, Abbeyfeale.
James Sheehan,	Shanokola, Castlemaize.
John O'Connor,	Ardmoile, Kilderglin.
Michael Shea,	Farrington, Castlegregory.
Jeremiah Murphy, Sen.,	Miltown, Dingle.
B. Sullivan,	Fohart, Kenmare.
Jeremiah Murphy,	Ballyherry, Valentia Island.
M. Kevane,	Barracks via Chapel, Ventry.

## SHEEP-BREEDING.

Bares were placed on special terms with the following:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Patrick O'Donnell,	Glenaght, Camp.
John O'Donnell,	Curra, Camp.
Thomas Deen,	Curra, Camp.
Michael Breen,	Geeha, Beaufort.
James T. Shea,	Ballyladder, Beaufort.
Michael Cashman,	Brookhill, Beaufort.
James Connor,	Curraheen, Tralee.
John Sullivan,	Coolroe, Beaufort.

## POULTRY.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Morty Buckley,	Faha, Beaufort.
John Donovan,	Beale, Ballylongford.
Mr. Downing,	Deercoo East, Tompnamore, Kenmare.
Miss Harpels,	Moyasha, Abbeyfeale.
Timothy Lynch,	Knocknacore, Castlegregory.
Michael Mangao,	Behanagh, Knocknagoshel.
James Moriarty,	Mountain Stage, Glenkeigh.
John Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardfort.
B. Murphy,	Akara, Brona.
John Moyulhan,	Glenaght, Beaufort.
Miss McCarthy,	Cahir, Kenmare.
Michael M'Donnell,	Keelagloragh, Dingle.
Mrs. Nolan,	Moyrane House, Newtownsandes.
David O'Brien,	Ballinacorney, Kilmartin.
Thomas O'Connor,	Camp, Ballyvaughan, Tralee.
Michael Shea,	Farrington, Castlegregory.
Mrs. Stock,	Moyrane South, Newtownsandes.
Mrs. Trant,	Tournagoshy, Listowel.
Mrs. Trant,	Tournagoshy, Listowel.
Patrick Walsh,	Cordal East, Castliland.
Mr. P. Kearney,	Ballinacorney, Ballyhan.



## POULTRY—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Geese) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7:—

Name.	Address.
Mrs. Buckley,	Knocknagouna, Faha.
Mr. T. Hartley,	Ballinakellig, Caharciveen.
J. P. Kennedy,	Gortinnacree, Annasowal.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Turkey Stations under the 1906-7 Scheme:—

Name.	Address.
T. Costelloe,	Tidenrath, Listowel.
W. Fuller,	Glouce, Listowel.
Miss C. Harrold,	Moynaha, Abbeyfeale.
P. Kearney,	Ballinacraig, Ballygar.
T. Lynch,	Knocknacree, Castlegregory.
M. Mangra,	Behanagh, Knocknagoshel.
J. Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardara.
J. Moynihan,	Gloumagsikeen, Rathmore.
Mrs. R. O'Brien,	Ballinamannagh, Killarney.
M. O'Connor,	Drinanacree, Sarsen.
T. O'Connor,	Flonchill, Spa.
J. Riordan,	Rangus, Killybeg.
M. Riedan,	Mountain Stage, Glenbeigh.
M. Shea,	Farranacree, Castlegregory.
D. Sullivan,	Fermoy, Caharciveen.
Mrs. Treant,	Tournagoshy, Listowel.
P. Walsh,	Cordal East, Castletown.
Miss McCarthy,	Cahir, Kenmare.
Mrs. D. O'Leary,	Meen, Knocknagoshel.
Mrs. Buckley,	Knocknagouna, Faha.

## W.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts which distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other countries and from the ordinary examples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the Donaghy Statistical Abstract (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, C.D. 2318, 1907, pp. 314-5). The total number of persons (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of the Agricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 15,286. Of this number 287 were resident in County Kerry. Of these only 39 were landholders, but of the landless labourers 116 were the sons, and 104 were the daughters, of landholders who worked on their parents' farms when at home. The following Table taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish Migratory Labourers for 1906 (pp. 30 and 31), gives further information on the subject.

FOOD LAW UNION.	Number of Mi- gratory Labourers not Land- holders	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.										Total Number of Mi- gratory Labourers (Land- less)	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Total of Migratory Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in Donaghy's Abstract.
													In England.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.	
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	More than 1 acre, and not exceeding 2 acres.	More than 2 acres, and not exceeding 5 acres.	More than 5 acres, and not exceeding 10 acres.	More than 10 acres, and not exceeding 20 acres.	More than 20 acres, and not exceeding 50 acres.	More than 50 acres, and not exceeding 100 acres.	More than 100 acres, and not exceeding 200 acres.	More than 200 acres, and not exceeding 500 acres.	More than 500 acres.					
Caharciveen, . . .	79	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	7	12	-
Kenmare, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Killybeg, . . .	172	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	140	14	14	157	15
Tulla, . . .	24	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	-	28	3
Total, . . .	275	11	3	5	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	296	19	21	336	18

APPENDIX  
VIII

## X.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

## 1.—STATEMENT showing Statistics of Co-operative Creameries in Co. Kerry in 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME.	Date of Establishment.	Members- hip.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
1	Abbeyside, . . . . .	1905	100	500	500	5,000	
2	Adelphi, . . . . .	1905	500	500	5,000	10,000	
3	Ballydoonagh, . . . . .	1902	100	500	500	5,000	
4	Ballydoonagh, . . . . .	1905	70	700	500	5,000	
5	Ballydoonagh, . . . . .	1905	50	500	500	5,000	
6	Ballydoonagh, . . . . .	1905	50	500	500	5,000	
7	Castledward, . . . . .	1905	—	—	—	—	Not Working in 1905
8	Glenties and Ballydoonagh, . . . . .	1905	100	500	500	5,000	
9	Glenties, . . . . .	1905	50	500	500	5,000	
10	Glenties, . . . . .	1905	5	—	—	—	

## 2. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in County Kerry, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Members- hip.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	Number of Loans Granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Share Fund.
1	Abbeyside ...	1905	—	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	—	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
2	Adelphi ...	1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ballydoonagh ...	1905	22	£ 0 0 0	—	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	19	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
4	Castledward ...	1905	71	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	30	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
5	Glenties ...	1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Glenties ...	1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Glenties ...	1905	40	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	35	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
8	Glenties ...	1905	20	£ 0 0 0	—	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	20	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
9	Glenties ...	1905	50	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	15	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
10	Glenties ...	1905	41	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	20	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
11	Glenties ...	1905	37	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	50	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
12	Glenties and Ballydoonagh ...	1905	37	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	15	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
13	Glenties ...	1905	35	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	15	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
14	Glenties ...	1905	32	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	4	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0
15	Glenties ...	1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Glenties ...	1905	40	£ 0 0 0	—	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	30	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0

## Y.—RETURN OF UNIMPROVED LAND IN COUNTY KERRY.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

Appendix VIII.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHIRCIVERN.

Parish or Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Ratable Valuation.		Observations.
			Land.	Buildings.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballyvaughan	Capt. James B. Hartopp	63 2 5	12 0 0	0 10 0	
Caran Lower	Daniel O'Connell (Marine)	18 0 17	3 5 0	—	
Cahircivern	Princess and Fellows of Trinity College	1 3 36	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	1 1 9	0 15 0	—	
Caran	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	134 2 5	27 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	1 2 35	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	1 3 5	0 2 6	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	1 2 10	0 1 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	6 2 10	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	4 0 2	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	22 2 11	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp	228 3 25	12 9 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Edward M. Bernard	1 1 39	0 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt.	583 3 12	10 15 0	0 15 0	
Ballyvaughan	Edward M. Bernard	220 3 29	2 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	The McGillyvray	63 3 10	3 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Margate of Landisdown	1 1 36	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	General Denham	45 1 19	4 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	The McGillyvray	174 1 24	15 15 0	0 9 0	
Ballyvaughan	General Denham	30 3 7	3 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	The McGillyvray	97 3 13	0 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	The McGillyvray	96 1 30	7 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Margate of Landisdown	0 5 25	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	James E. Butler	333 1 32	39 15 0	4 6 0	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	45 2 6	9 0 0	0 5 0	
Ballyvaughan	Daniel O'Connell (Marine)	28 2 10	16 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	160 3 20	35 5 0	3 0 0	
Ballyvaughan	Daniel O'Connell (Marine)	204 2 25	44 15 0	35 15 0	Marine house.
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	1 0 10	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Daniel O'Connell (Marine)	90 2 1	7 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	12 2 0	0 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	12 0 3	0 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Earl of Dunraven	42 0 19	3 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Marquise McDonagh Mahony	24 1 19	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Reps. Frances Edward Williams	—	—	—	
Ballyvaughan	Marquise McDonagh Mahony	11 2 4	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	John White Leahy	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballyvaughan	John White Leahy	144 2 36	7 15 0	2 10 0	
Ballyvaughan	Margate of Landisdown	50 2 15	10 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	6 3 35	0 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	11 2 33	0 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	24 1 12	0 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	100 3 22	1 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	55 3 14	11 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	48 3 22	3 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	30 2 10	0 12 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	23 3 34	6 2 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	95 1 15	5 15 0	30 0 0	Marine house.
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	6 0 3	0 12 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	371 2 4	20 5 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	30 1 0	20 5 0	1 15 0	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	3 0 8	1 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	14 0 20	1 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Wynn	41 0 9	4 15 0	5 15 0	
Ballyvaughan	Rowland P. Blennerhassett	15 1 13	3 10 0	0 15 0	
Ballyvaughan	Rowland P. Blennerhassett	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Rowland P. Blennerhassett	35 1 39	4 15 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Rowland P. Blennerhassett	2 1 5	0 10 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Rowland P. Blennerhassett	9 1 5	0 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Daniel O'Connell (Marine)	58 0 23	1 0 0	—	
Ballyvaughan	Margate of Landisdown	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHIRGIVEEN—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Chimneys.
				Land.	Buildings.	
Lickan	Bunglish North	Bushkin M.G. Bager (in Chancery)	11 1 18	0 5 0	—	—
"	Derrenarynagh	Trustees Rev. George Chute	0 3 0	0 5 0	—	—
"	Doonagh	Trustees Rev. George Chute	17 3 0	0 5 0	—	—
Lough Curraun	Tarmon	Daniel O'Connell (Nawies)	2 0 34	0 5 0	0 5 0	—
"	Waterville	J. E. Butler	2 1 7	0 15 0	—	—
Ministergroby	Calderavane	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt.	4 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
"	Dromed	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt.	5 1 0	1 0 0	—	—
"	Gumney	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt.	35 1 35	2 10 0	—	—
Mara	Shannan Lower	The McGillyvaddy	90 2 27	0 15 0	—	—
"	Gragh West	The McGillyvaddy	87 0 32	3 0 0	—	—
Portnaghe	Doory	Procurator and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	20 1 9	0 5 0	—	—
"	Laveve	Arabella Butler	31 2 30	12 15 0	3 5 0	—
St. Finian	Puffin Island	Daniel O'Connell (Charles)	127 2 4	5 10 0	—	—
Ternanagh	Ardsort	Capt. James Magill	72 2 14	0 5 0	—	—
"	"	Capt. James Magill	11 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	—
"	"	Capt. Magill	40 1 32	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
"	"	Capt. J. Magill	52 2 30	0 10 0	0 5 0	—
"	"	Capt. J. Magill	55 2 29	5 5 0	0 10 0	—
"	"	Capt. J. Magill	0 3 10	0 10 0	0 5 0	—
"	"	Capt. J. Magill	11 3 15	0 10 0	0 5 0	—
"	"	Capt. Magill	17 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	—
"	Fernoyde	Reps. Edward Rogers	19 2 25	0 0 0	17 15 0	—
"	Scots	Capt. James Magill	34 1 1	—	—	—
Valencia	Ballytoone East	Knight of Kerry	7 0 0	3 15 0	—	—
"	Bray	Knight of Kerry	684 2 3	21 5 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	30 3 0	2 5 0	0 15 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	25 0 10	1 0 0	1 10 0	—
"	Coorha Beg	Knight of Kerry	1 3 32	1 7 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	5 1 30	3 0 0	—	—
"	Coorha More	Congested Districts Board	154 0 25	40 0 0	3 20 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	49 3 0	1 10 0	—	—
"	Cool East	Procurator and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	121 0 4	10 10 0	—	—
"	Dahila	Knight of Kerry	92 3 30	12 10 0	—	—
"	Fernanagh	Knight of Kerry	43 3 20	13 10 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	31 0 5	14 10 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	17 3 20	5 15 0	1 5 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	5 2 20	2 10 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	11 0 24	4 25 0	1 10 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	54 1 1	25 0 0	1 10 0	—
"	Fernmanagh East	Knight of Kerry	13 0 17	1 5 0	—	—
"	Fernmanagh West	Knight of Kerry	168 1 35	7 10 0	—	—
"	Glanbeem	Knight of Kerry	12 0 20	4 0 0	—	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	220 3 20	15 4 0	75 0 0	Manure house
"	Gortgower	Knight of Kerry	20 2 5	7 0 0	4 10 0	—
"	"	Knight of Kerry	10 5 8	4 5 0	3 20 0	—
"	Tinlar Upper	Procurator and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	84 3 15	5 10 0	—	—

## RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE.

Ballydaff	Ballydaff	George A. E. Hickson	527 0 13	12 10 0	—	—
"	Glencash	George A. E. Hickson	148 0 10	18 15 0	—	—
"	Kilcurry	Lord Ventry	43 3 11	0 10 0	—	—
"	Lisnecorran	Lord Ventry	53 0 0	3 0 0	—	—
"	Loughadown	Lord Ventry	161 0 15	4 10 0	—	—
"	Maghasnahoe	George A. E. Hickson	1,289 2 38	35 0 0	1 0 0	—
Brandon	Arraglen	Lord Ventry	1,541 0 3	10 10 0	—	—
"	Tee	George A. E. Hickson	112 2 24	2 0 0	—	—
Castlegregory	Arraglen	Lord Ventry	862 0 14	5 10 0	—	—
"	Cloughanacree	Lord Ventry	335 2 25	3 0 0	—	—
"	Cloughanacree Lower	Lord Ventry	0 1 35	0 4 0	0 4 0	—
"	Mertrams	Lord Ventry	0 2 20	0 15 0	—	—
"	Tollane	Lord Ventry	25 0 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	—
"	Tullig	Lord Ventry	154 0 24	4 0 0	—	—
Claydon	Lagans	Lord Ventry	897 0 25	14 5 0	—	—
"	Coomeragreen	George A. E. Hickson	346 3 25	5 0 0	0 5 0	—
"	Glencashmole	Lord Ventry	11 0 25	0 10 0	—	—
"	Shesdrol	Lord Ventry	139 1 3	1 5 0	—	—
Dingle	Ballynascough	Lord Ventry	5 3 12	5 3 0	—	—

## RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

District Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation List.	Area (statute).	Ratable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dingle	Ballymacdoyle	Lord Vestry	640 3 32	123 5 0	3 8 0	Mission house.
"	Burnham East	Lord Vestry	171 2 11	103 10 0	90 5 0	
"	Burnham West	Lord Vestry	68 0 30	27 10 0	25 0 0	
"	Corkoe East	Lord Vestry	143 1 13	35 10 0	—	
"	Corkoe West	Lord Vestry	183 1 16	36 0 0	—	
"	Cleburn	Lord Vestry	2 3 5	1 0 0	—	
"	Cloce More	Lord Vestry	6 2 20	4 5 0	—	
"	Enagh West	Lord Vestry	7 2 26	7 12 0	—	
"	Enagh East	Lord Vestry	0 1 20	0 1 0	—	
"	Farnesville	Mrs. Caroline Mundy and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon	27 0 0	27 5 0	—	
"	Glin North	Lord Vestry	42 3 23	3 5 0	—	Mission house.
"	Glin South	Lord Vestry	79 3 4	7 3 0	3 35 0	
"	Gortonea	Lord Vestry	1 2 24	1 0 0	3 0 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	7 0 3	5 0 0	—	
"	Hubberphook	Lord Vestry	97 1 3	20 15 0	—	
"	Keenagh	Lord Vestry	45 2 25	5 20 0	1 15 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	13 2 1	3 25 0	0 10 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	29 2 27	7 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	19 2 10	3 0 0	—	
"	"	Lord Vestry	6 1 25	0 30 0	—	
"	Lough	Trustees of Irish Society	119 1 22	84 0 0	22 0 0	Mission house.
"	Paddock	Lord Vestry	20 3 17	0 0 0	—	
"	Quinonea	Lord Vestry	25 3 3	16 15 0	0 0 0	
"	Quinonea	Lord Vestry	31 2 0	0 16 0	—	
"	Ballybeg	Lord Vestry	1,050 0 24	37 5 0	—	
"	Ballybeg	Lord Vestry	49 3 25	1 10 0	—	
"	Chall	Lord Vestry	65 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Ballyna-	Lord Vestry	64 0 0	1 10 0	—	
"	venough	Lord Vestry	1 3 25	1 10 0	6 5 0	
"	Kilnashery	Lord Vestry	288 2 37	76 10 0	3 15 0	
"	Minard West	Lord Vestry	48 3 0	27 0 0	—	Mission house.
"	Shanadoole	Lord Vestry	22 0 6	23 5 0	15 0 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	27 2 0	12 5 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Lord Vestry	21 0 0	6 0 0	—	
"	"	Lord Vestry	23 0 0	8 10 0	—	
"	"	Lord Vestry	1 1 20	0 10 0	—	
"	Farnesville	George A. E. Hickson	2 1 36	—	—	
"	"	George A. E. Hickson	47 3 33	17 3 0	35 0 0	
"	Portmole	Lord Vestry	1 8 7	0 20 0	3 3 0	
"	Enagh East	Lord Vestry	14 2 25	2 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE.

Kilmalee	Ardea	Marquis of Lansdowne	27 3 28	9 5 0	1 5 0	Mission house.
"	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	7 1 37	1 5 0	—	
"	O'Connor West	Marquis of Lansdowne	20 0 19	11 0 0	0 30 0	
"	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	5 2 0	1 5 0	—	
"	Derron	Marquis of Lansdowne	228 0 33	41 15 0	58 15 0	
"	Derronagh	Marquis of Lansdowne	51 1 2	9 15 0	—	
"	Derrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	263 5 12	31 0 0	3 30 0	
"	Derrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	9 3 18	8 5 0	4 5 0	
"	Derrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	80 0 0	13 10 0	—	
"	Derrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	3 3 27	1 0 0	—	
"	Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne	14 0 10	1 0 0	—	Mission house.
"	Derrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	2 2 25	—	—	
"	Kilmalee	Marquis of Lansdowne	5 2 0	0 20 0	—	
"	Kilmalee	Marquis of Lansdowne	40 2 2	8 10 0	—	
"	Leah	Marquis of Lansdowne	601 0 9	9 15 0	0 0 0	
"	Ugh	Marquis of Lansdowne	140 1 3	3 10 0	—	
"	O'Donoghue	Marquis of Lansdowne	30 3 17	8 15 0	0 10 0	
"	Derron	Marquis of Lansdowne	1 0 12	—	—	
"	Derron	Marquis of Lansdowne	29 0 23	2 10 0	0 30 0	
"	Ed. West	Marquis of Lansdowne	0 5 23	—	—	Mission house.
"	Garrybeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	3 1 30	0 10 0	—	
"	Garry	Marquis of Lansdowne	3 1 15	1 10 0	—	
"	Inishbeg	Marquis of Lansdowne	12 3 8	1 5 0	—	
"	Kilmalee	Marquis of Lansdowne	5 2 27	1 0 0	—	
"	Letterkenny	Marquis of Lansdowne	1 2 5	—	—	
"	Bath	Marquis of Lansdowne	16 1 0	1 0 0	—	
"	Bolagh	Marquis of Lansdowne	87 3 10	4 15 0	—	
"	Bolagh	Marquis of Lansdowne	36 2 30	12 10 0	1 0 0	
"	Cher East	Marquis of Lansdowne	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE—continued.

Electoral Division	Townland	Owner or Valuation List	Area (acres)	Rateable Valuation		Occupation
				Land	Buildings	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cappagh	Carraig	Francis G. Mayberry, M.D.	21 1 27	4 3 0	—	
	Gortelney North	Francis G. Mayberry, M.D.	60 3 37	12 15 0	5 0 0	
	"	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College	0 2 36	0 10 0	—	
	Gortelney South	Reps. E. O. Palmer	17 1 20	2 0 0	—	
Castlerea	Kilgostown	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College	43 0 30	4 10 0	—	
	Letter Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne	25 5 15	3 10 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Col. Chas. W. Warden	24 0 9	2 10 0	—	
	Gortelney	Col. Chas. Warden	44 0 25	1 5 0	1 0 0	
	"	Col. Chas. Warden	22 1 16	2 10 0	—	
	"	Col. Chas. Warden	33 2 25	10 15 0	—	
	Kilbena	Stephen O'Brien Corbary	1 0 25	0 6 0	—	
	Swan	Stephen O'Brien Corbary	1 1 10	0 5 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Islands	Col. Chas. W. Warden	2 2 15	—	—	
	Leaghtarrig	Stephen O'Brien Corbary	1 2 30	0 5 0	—	
	Island					
	Mineragh	Col. Charles Warden	20 0 27	2 5 0	1 3 0	
Derronavarraig	Glenties	Marquis of Lansdowne	35 3 20	1 5 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	2 1 20	0 15 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	24 3 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	30 1 0	0 15 0	—	
	Gortelney	Marquis of Lansdowne	88 2 0	8 0 0	—	
	Islands	Marquis of Lansdowne	35 0 6	1 15 0	0 5 0	
	Islands	Marquis of Lansdowne	205 3 27	17 10 0	1 10 0	
	Kilbena East	Marquis of Lansdowne	4 0 21	—	—	
Derronavarraig	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	15 0 11	2 8 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	44 2 3	8 0 0	0 15 0	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	12 3 15	4 0 0	0 8 0	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	505 2 36	4 10 0	0 5 0	
	Recess	Marquis of Lansdowne	1 1 39	0 9 0	—	
	Cappagh	Mary H. Mahony				
	West					
	Cappagh	Mary H. Mahony	150 0 14	20 15 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Derronavarraig	Mary H. Mahony	6 0 0	1 5 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Il. S. Mahony	430 1 30	101 0 0	05 15 0	Mansion house
	Lacken	Mary H. Mahony	302 1 13	39 0 0	—	
	Ballyg	R. H. M. O'Connell	1,990 0 27	14 15 0	0 15 0	
Derronavarraig	Inchmahonagh	Richard H. M. O'Connell	905 2 22	15 10 0	0 10 0	
	Ballyg	Richard H. M. O'Connell	1,435 1 30	17 15 0	00 0 0	Mansion house
	Canagheen	Marquis of Lansdowne	15 0 7	6 10 0	—	
	Canagheen	Marquis of Lansdowne	1 2 15	0 10 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Cashelkelly	Marquis of Lansdowne	555 1 11	30 0 0	2 0 0	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	39 2 20	6 0 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	4 0 0	0 5 0	—	
	Coolerane	Marquis of Lansdowne	68 1 15	1 0 0	0 5 0	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	34 1 10	9 5 0	1 10 0	
	Coolerane	Marquis of Lansdowne	29 1 15	4 0 0	—	
	Querron	Marquis of Lansdowne	74 2 0	7 0 0	—	
	Bladawer	Marquis of Lansdowne	2 1 20	0 15 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Gortelney	Marquis of Lansdowne	71 3 38	8 10 0	—	
	Islands	Marquis of Lansdowne	22 0 19	1 8 0	—	
	Lough Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne	11 3 20	3 0 0	4 0 0	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	3 0 37	0 8 0	—	
	Lough Upper	Marquis of Lansdowne	14 3 27	1 2 0	—	
	Beckhill	Marquis of Lansdowne	24 3 4	8 25 0	—	
	Shinnerville	Marquis of Lansdowne	15 2 15	3 0 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	14 3 21	2 15 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Derronavarraig	Major F. Hannon	123 3 0	10 4 0	5 0 0	
	Letter	Mary H. Mahony	47 0 8	1 12 0	—	
	Rossesmore	Sir John O'Connell	108 2 29	4 8 0	—	
	"	Robert McClure	3 0 30	1 5 0	—	
	"	Robert McClure	1 0 25	0 10 0	—	
	"	Robert McClure	1 0 0	0 6 0	—	
	"	Sir John C. R. O'Connell	9 2 35	3 0 0	—	
	"	Robert McClure	13 3 0	1 10 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Ballygriffin	Marquis of Lansdowne	16 1 11	3 0 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	5 1 19	0 10 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	10 3 29	1 0 0	—	
	Derronavarraig	Marquis of Lansdowne	14 3 27	2 10 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	1 1 10	0 5 0	—	
	Gortelney	Marquis of Lansdowne	62 2 34	4 15 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	43 2 30	7 5 0	0 15 0	
	Gortelney	Marquis of Lansdowne	13 2 1	1 15 0	—	
Derronavarraig	Kerrane	Marquis of Lansdowne	75 3 10	25 0 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	4 1 4	1 5 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	13 2 18	15 10 0	—	
	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	4 0 4	1 15 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

Electoral Division	Townland	Owner in Valuation Lists	Area (acres)	Ratable Valuation		Observations
				Land	Buildings	
			s. d. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kenmare	Kenmare	Marquis of Lansdowne	25 2 16	14 10 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	1 3 14	0 10 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	7 2 36	4 10 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	0 0 94	0 2 0	1 3 0	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	1 3 25	1 5 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	3 1 11	1 15 0	0 5 0	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	1 1 15	1 0 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	0 3 39	4 0 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	33 0 39	3 0 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	7 1 10	0 15 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	42 0 10	5 0 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	87 3 25	28 0 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	55 3 16	6 15 0	—	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	6 2 27	0 15 0	—	
Kenmare Old	Kenmare Old	Marquis of Lansdowne	64 3 31	6 5 0	1 0 0	
		Marquis of Lansdowne	2 1 20	0 15 0	—	
		Richard H. M. Orpen	57 0 30	40 15 0	40 0 0	Manion house.
		A. H. Orpen	14 0 2	0 10 0	—	
		Richard H. M. Orpen	47 3 34	18 10 0	—	
		Richard H. M. Orpen	110 3 25	34 10 0	—	
		Reyn. Edward B. Hartopp	44 2 27	8 5 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	1,400 1 25	57 0 0	3 0 0	
		Mary H. Mahony	10 1 30	2 0 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	3 3 32	0 5 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	9 0 9	0 5 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	5 5 26	1 5 0	0 10 0	
		Mary H. Mahony	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
		Mary H. Mahony	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
Loughalea	Loughalea	Mary H. Mahony	211 1 2	25 6 0	4 5 0	
		Mary H. Mahony	8 0 0	0 15 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	1,005 1 10	45 15 0	1 10 0	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	25 0 0	15 0 0	22 0 0	Manion house
		Mr John C. R. Colman	42 3 36	22 0 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	50 2 29	25 0 0	0 15 0	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	15 1 20	6 0 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	20 5 7	27 5 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	138 3 9	2 5 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	0 3 1	0 10 0	0 10 0	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	9 0 25	5 0 0	—	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	3 1 15	5 10 0	4 10 0	
		Mr John C. R. Colman	14 2 0	11 0 0	1 10 0	
Renn	Renn	Mr John C. R. Colman	42 3 23	27 0 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	78 2 13	7 5 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	5 3 22	0 15 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	115 2 21	9 0 0	0 5 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	4 2 6	0 25 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	225 1 27	51 10 0	70 0 0	Manion house.
		Col. Charles W. Warden	35 0 27	4 10 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	1 5 28	0 5 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	8 2 13	3 0 0	0 10 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	26 0 3	3 5 0	3 10 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	20 0 28	2 0 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	131 0 22	5 10 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	83 0 16	8 0 0	0 10 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	1 3 8	0 2 0	—	
Tullinacree	Tullinacree	Col. Charles W. Warden	61 3 15	5 0 0	1 10 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	12 1 0	0 15 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	82 2 21	4 10 0	0 5 0	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	4 0 22	0 5 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	19 0 14	1 0 0	—	
		Col. Charles W. Warden	88 0 25	5 10 0	—	
		Agnes, William and Charles W. Warden	71 1 11	5 10 0	—	
		Agnes, William and Charles W. Warden	15 2 26	4 15 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	5 3 0	2 5 0	0 10 0	
		Mary H. Mahony and Major Henry Mahony	2 2 0	0 15 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	8 3 10	2 15 0	—	
		Mary H. Mahony	30 1 0	4 0 0	—	
		Samuel Thomas Harnd	9 3 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	
		Samuel Thomas Harnd, M.A.	140 2 28	41 0 0	27 0 0	Manion house.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (Acres).	Rateable Valuation.		Oversees.
				Land.	Building.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghedoe ..	C. magh ..	Lord Headley ..	31 3 27	1 15 0	—	
	Gortara ..	Lord Headley ..	7 1 27	2 15 0	—	
	Perkarra ..	Lord Headley ..	15 0 17	7 0 0	1 15 0	
Aghish ..	Faha East ..	Bertram Murrough Bernard ..	113 0 37	35 0 0	25 0 0	Manor house
	" ..	Bertram Murrough Bernard ..	111 0 28	35 10 0	—	
	Kilnacavanagh ..	Bertram Murrough Bernard ..	37 3 6	17 15 0	—	
Brewsterfield ..	Brewsterfield ..	Bertram Murrough Bernard ..	125 2 5	34 10 0	5 0 0	
	" ..	Basil H. O'Connell ..	3 1 9	1 0 0	—	
	" ..	Basil H. O'Connell ..	3 2 9	1 10 0	—	
Carragh ..	Claghane ..	Basil H. O'Connell ..	4 2 33	30 0 0	—	
	Balintore ..	Henry L. Mahony ..	600 2 3	3 0 0	—	
	Conna ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
" ..	Cooka North ..	The O'Donoghues ..	12 0 21	1 5 0	—	
	Dougha ..	Henry L. Mahony ..	332 2 14	50 15 0	2 10 0	
	Dougha ..	Henry L. Mahony ..	168 3 32	2 2 0	—	
" ..	Conna ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
	Toorvenashypoon ..	Rev. James H. Kennedy ..	5 0 17	1 15 0	—	
	Toorvenashypoon ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
Churchtown ..	Trammanagh ..	The O'Donoghues ..	3 2 18	0 5 0	—	
	Trammanagh ..	The O'Donoghues ..	13 1 35	3 0 0	—	
	Alahart ..	The M'Gillyvuddy ..	14 0 0	1 5 0	—	
Coolin ..	Carbanshane ..	The M'Gillyvuddy ..	52 1 29	2 5 0	—	
	Donnabhan ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	89 3 38	2 0 0	—	
	Gortaghlane ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	499 2 13	11 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	31 1 39	3 5 0	—	
	" ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	46 0 16	28 10 0	—	
	" ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	15 3 11	0 5 0	—	
Coon ..	Reevanville ..	Michael Roche ..	37 2 15	4 5 0	—	
	Coonaghore ..	Congested District Board ..	38 3 12	32 2 0	0 15 0	
	Coonaghore ..	Congested District Board ..	67 0 18	48 10 0	3 0 0	
Coonaghore ..	Ardrone ..	Congested District Board ..	69 0 30	48 5 0	2 10 0	
	Coonaghore ..	Congested District Board ..	47 2 33	12 10 0	0 10 0	
	Coonaghore ..	Congested District Board ..	1 3 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Droichead ..	Auglart ..	Arthur Hennessy ..	1 0 20	0 10 0	—	
	Droichead ..	Arthur Hennessy ..	160 0 39	10 5 0	—	
	Droichead ..	Arthur Hennessy ..	135 3 4	60 10 0	0 15 0	
" ..	Beaumont ..	Reps. Robert Fitzgerald Day ..	85 2 2	60 15 0	—	
	Coonagh Lower ..	Thomas M'Donagh Mahony ..	130 3 32	55 0 0	2 0 0	
	Coonagh Upper ..	Thomas M'Donagh Mahony ..	10 1 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	
" ..	Dunloe Upper ..	John Mahony ..	0 2 10	0 5 0	—	
	Dunloe Upper ..	John Mahony ..	12 0 15	1 12 0	—	
Flack ..	Crook ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	283 0 5	6 5 0	—	
	Derrybane ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	47 2 5	4 30 0	—	
	Rossacraheen ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	256 1 0	2 30 0	—	
Hartfort ..	Headfort ..	Daniel M'Carthy ..	135 0 0	35 10 0	5 5 0	
	Headfort ..	Daniel M'Carthy ..	0 1 25	0 5 0	—	
	Headfort ..	Daniel M'Carthy ..	37 1 32	7 10 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Cook ..	John M'Carthy ..	55 2 34	—	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Oliver S. Edgar ..	14 2 0	3 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	35 1 20	10 10 0	0 15 0	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	13 3 36	1 10 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	60 1 9	10 0 0	0 15 0	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	10 2 1	0 5 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	10 0 14	2 15 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	45 0 21	0 15 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	26 3 12	0 3 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	130 3 10	60 10 0	24 10 0	Manor house
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	28 0 22	14 5 0	1 10 0	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	41 0 0	25 0 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	23 1 30	35 0 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	25 1 0	12 10 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	15 1 30	10 10 0	2 15 0	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	4 0 25	2 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	71 2 3	45 0 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	89 2 15	111 10 0	5 15 0	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	36 1 28	30 0 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	30 0 12	25 0 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	3 1 20	1 15 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	25 2 28	14 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	29 0 5	15 0 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	0 1 30	4 10 0	4 0 0	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	13 0 0	50 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	158 3 11	98 5 0	2 5 0	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	45 3 10	20 10 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	12 0 19	0 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	11 3 21	1 5 0	—	
	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	21 2 24	32 10 0	—	
Kilbarn ..	Kilbarn ..	Earl of Kinnaird ..	9 2 13	1 5 0	—	



## RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

Rural Police.	Township.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (acres).	Ratable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilgarney Rural	Kilgarney	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
	S. Glen	Earl of Kenmare	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	
	Kilgarney	The MUGILLODDY	72 1 4	36 15 0	1 0 0	
	Lackahane	Earl of Kenmare	122 3 20	63 5 0	5 5 0	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	70 3 5	32 10 0	—	
	Ardenstown	Earl of Kenmare	2 1 0	0 15 0	—	
	Ballynacorney	Earl of Kenmare	151 3 13	11 15 0	—	
	Coburns	Arthur S. Herbert	165 3 32	300 0 0	50 0 0	Mansion house
	Clash	Earl of Kenmare	7 2 0	2 10 0	—	
	Coolinagh	Earl of Kenmare	170 3 35	5 2 0	—	
" "	"	Earl of Kenmare	15 3 38	3 10 0	—	
	Deerpark	Earl of Kenmare	118 0 22	70 0 0	10 0 0	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	325 3 4	122 15 0	5 5 0	
	Derrin	Earl of Kenmare	5 1 0	3 0 0	—	
	Killean More	Earl of Kenmare	8 2 17	1 0 0	—	
	Loughragh	Earl of Kenmare	5 1 30	3 0 0	—	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	17 1 22	5 10 0	—	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	3 3 0	0 10 0	—	
	Mish	Earl of Kenmare	3 2 0	0 15 0	—	
	Park	Earl of Kenmare	160 2 18	43 0 0	0 15 0	
" "	Ran	Earl of Kenmare	288 3 28	72 5 0	3 15 0	
	Ross Island	Earl of Kenmare	164 1 30	33 15 0	7 5 0	
	Townsville	Earl of Kenmare	20 2 35	1 5 0	—	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	95 3 21	14 12 0	0 10 0	
	Tullig	Thomas Leonard	22 2 20	5 0 0	1 0 0	
" "	Anna More	Reps. H. M. Andrews	44 0 28	1 0 0	—	
	Ballybeg	Richard Meredith	12 2 0	0 10 0	—	
	Blackgrove	Richard Meredith	225 2 11	170 5 0	31 5 0	Mansion house
	Downhill	Reps. Capt. William A. Pagan	52 0 18	0 10 0	—	
	"	Reps. Capt. William A. Pagan	78 3 10	0 15 0	—	
	Glendagh	Reps. H. M. Andrews	250 2 20	5 0 0	0 10 0	
	Killeshane	Richard Meredith	3 2 35	1 5 0	—	
	Ranish	Reps. H. M. Andrews	8 1 39	0 15 0	—	
	Quinn's Upper	Lord Ventry	623 3 35	2 5 0	—	
	Quinn's Lower	Lord Ventry	8 0 0	4 15 0	—	
" "	Garrane West	Lord Ventry	21 2 24	0 5 0	—	
	"	Lord Ventry	2 1 22	0 10 0	—	
	Lahane	Lord Ventry	34 2 5	0 9 0	—	
	"	Lord Ventry	1 2 20	0 9 0	—	
	"	Lord Ventry	0 5 1	0 10 0	—	
	Tullig More	Lord Ventry	125 1 38	1 12 0	—	
	Killeshane	Earl of Kenmare	13 2 7	4 5 0	—	
	Gortaglogh	Reps. Robt. J. F. Day	2 0 0	0 15 0	—	
	And	Reps. George Darby	68 3 6	60 5 0	3 0 0	
	Ballypaulinagh	Sir William C. Godfrey, Bt.	3 0 14	2 5 0	—	
" "	North	"	"	"	"	
	Calanishy	Hacklass Marshall	3 2 30	0 17 0	—	
	East	"	"	"	"	
	Killeshane	Sir William Godfrey, Bt.	212 2 29	142 15 0	25 15 0	Mansion house
	Killeshane	Lord Montagu	82 0 2	10 0 0	—	
	Killeshane	Sir William C. Godfrey, Bt.	85 0 10	29 15 0	—	
	Killeshane	Reps. Sir William Godfrey, Bt.	122 3 30	43 5 0	12 0 0	
	Blackgrove West	"	50 0 2	15 0 0	2 0 0	
	Blackgrove	Earl of Kenmare	1 3 10	0 15 0	0 5 0	
	"	Earl of Kenmare	29 1 34	1 5 0	—	
" "	Carbally	Earl of Kenmare	5 1 0	5 0 0	—	
	Dromore	Earl of Kenmare	11 1 55	9 1 5	—	
	Fernando	Earl of Kenmare	4 2 0	1 15 0	—	
	Garrane	Earl of Kenmare	22 3 4	0 2 0	—	
	Killeshane	Earl of Kenmare	25 3 30	0 10 0	—	
	Killeshane	Earl of Kenmare	3 1 11	3 5 0	—	
	Killeshane	Earl of Kenmare	19 1 31	7 10 0	—	
	Killeshane	Earl of Kenmare	470 2 2	15 5 0	—	
	Calanishy	Lord Ardillon	13 1 34	3 0 0	—	
	Calanishy	Lord Ardillon	59 0 3	51 15 0	—	
" "	Chaghroon	Lord Ardillon	147 0 22	21 10 0	10 10 0	
	Lower	"	"	"	"	
	"	Lord Ardillon	15 3 18	7 0 0	—	
	"	Lord Ardillon	5 1 18	2 10 0	—	
	Chaghroon	Lord Ardillon	225 0 28	8 0 0	—	
	Upper	"	"	"	"	
	Chaghroon	Lord Ardillon	2 3 3	0 0 0	—	
	Cross	Lord Ardillon	1,424 0 35	12 15 0	0 10 0	
	Chaghroon	Lord Ardillon	574 1 3	12 15 0	—	
	Cullagh	Lord Ardillon	584 2 29	27 0 0	0 10 0	
" "	Deerpark	Earl of Kenmare	880 0 21	12 10 0	2 15 0	
	Deerpark	Lord Ardillon	77 2 12	2 10 0	—	
	Deerpark	"	"	"	"	
	Deerpark	Lord Ardillon	1,204 0 25	13 0 0	0 10 0	
	Deerpark	Lord Ardillon	210 0 17	32 5 0	1 5 0	
	Deerpark	Lord Ardillon	66 0 3	25 0 0	20 0 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY—continued.

Electoral Division	Townland	Owner in Valuation Lists	Area (Statute)	Rateable Valuation		Overseers
				Land	Buildings	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Marineau	Feris	Lord Ardillon	228 5 17	15 10 0	—	
"	Gallivalley (Barony of Dunkerron South)	Lord Ardillon	212 5 17	9 5 0	—	
"	Garraheen (Barony of Dunkerron North)	Lord Ardillon	42 0 22	12 15 0	—	
"	Garraheen (Barony of Dunkerron South)	Lord Ardillon	48 0 17	18 15 0	6 15 0	
"	Glenties	Earl of Kenmare	2,063 0 34	26 10 0	10 15 0	
"	Gortadara	Lord Ardillon	22 0 20	3 10 0	1 15 0	
"	Gortadara	Lord Ardillon	392 1 27	6 0 0	1 10 0	
"	Gortadara	Lord Ardillon	400 0 0	7 10 0	—	
"	Gortara	Earl of Kenmare	1,365 2 39	20 15 0	0 5 0	
"	Killybeg Lower	Lord Ardillon	75 0 2	18 5 0	1 10 0	
"	Killybeg Upper	Lord Ardillon	279 3 32	6 0 0	—	
"	Meelara	Lord Ardillon	629 2 39	177 10 0	150 0 0	Marion, Mrs.
"	"	Lord Ardillon	100 0 0	65 0 0	—	
"	Prelogowar	Earl of Kenmare	1,313 0 38	26 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Rosmahon-garry	Lord Ardillon	101 0 37	45 0 0	—	
"	"	Lord Ardillon	30 0 0	15 5 0	1 15 0	
"	Tanah East	Lord Ardillon	20 2 15	11 15 0	5 15 0	
"	"	Lord Ardillon	10 2 15	2 10 0	—	
"	Tanah West	Lord Ardillon	265 1 10	26 0 0	1 10 0	
"	Terr	Lord Ardillon	289 1 9	11 5 0	11 10 0	
"	Ullarda	Earl of Kenmare	1,280 3 22	26 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Islands	Earl of Kenmare	10 2 25	—	—	
"	Brickem Island	Lord Ardillon	50 1 11	1 0 0	—	
"	Brickem Island	Lord Ardillon	34 2 17	3 0 0	2 10 0	
"	Stag Island	Earl of Kenmare	0 3 28	0 5 0	—	
"	Burn Island	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 31	0 5 0	—	
"	Gortadara	Earl of Kenmare	1 0 11	0 10 0	—	
"	Ballinacree West	Earl of Kenmare	0 1 0	1 15 0	—	
"	Ballinacree	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 5	0 10 0	—	
"	Rockfield East	Mrs. Robert John F. Day	1 2 0	0 10 0	—	
"	Rockfield Middle	Bertram Marrogh Bernard	179 1 11	29 5 0	11 0 0	
"	"	Bertram Marrogh Bernard	31 0 14	10 15 0	0 10 0	
"	Rockfield West	Bertram Marrogh Bernard	59 0 4	25 15 0	1 10 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL.

Arleigh	Arleigh	Chas. E. Day	39 1 23	—	—	
Arlee	Arlee West	Col. William S. Hickle	27 0 0	45 15 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Col. William S. Hickle	1 3 0	0 10 0	—	
"	Carrigdherry	Reps. Leslie Wren (in Charge)	23 2 34	1 5 0	—	
"	Donnyra	Lord Ormsby	54 1 15	8 15 0	1 15 0	
"	"	Lord Ormsby	123 2 10	1 10 0	—	
"	Kilgarragh	Reps. William Nelson	136 3 5	1 10 0	—	
"	Ballyvaughan	Eyre Mary Stack	50 1 27	24 10 0	2 15 0	
"	"	Eyre Mary Stack	48 0 6	35 0 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Eyre Mary Stack	11 5 31	3 0 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Eyre Mary Stack	4 2 25	1 5 0	—	
"	Meelara	Eyre Mary Stack	132 3 11	48 10 0	0 15 0	
"	Tobacco	Eyre Mary Stack	95 0 14	0 15 0	—	
"	Mayville South	Reps. Anne Raymond	90 3 25	33 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Ballydoole	William Townsend Jackson Gun	2 1 30	1 5 0	—	
"	"	Reps. Townsend	49 1 27	17 0 0	—	
"	Ballyvaughan	Lord Ormsby	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	Lord Ormsby	107 2 7	1 15 0	—	
"	Ballyvaughan	Robert G. Gordon	265 1 28	50 0 0	8 0 0	
"	"	Reps. Townsend	7 3 4	2 10 0	—	
"	"	Lord Ormsby	136 3 10	0 10 0	—	
"	Boal	Earl of Listowel	20 3 16	—	—	
"	Carig	Colonel William S. Hickle	10 0 10	0 3 0	—	
"	"	Mrs. Bantle	12 0 10	0 2 0	—	
"	"	Captain J. D. Cooke	22 2 16	11 10 0	—	



## RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.			Comments
				Land.	Buildings.		
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Listowel Rural	Edwardsbury South	Lord Listowel	5 2 30	6 0 0	—		
"	Dore East	Miss Ella Browne	1 3 10	0 5 0	—		
"	Dore East	Miss Ella Browne	44 3 30	0 10 0	—		
"	Bellinagaduff	Ella Browne	42 1 34	28 10 0	1 10 0		
"	Coolinacross	Maude J. G. Dennis	16 0 21	0 14 0	—		
"	Drumlin	Reps. James W. Raymond	19 2 0	19 0 0	17 0 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Reps. James W. Raymond	3 3 22	4 0 0	—		
"	"	Reps. James W. Raymond	13 3 30	6 0 0	—		
"	Drumlin Lower	Knight of Kerry	15 2 30	3 15 0	0 15 0		
"	"	Knight of Kerry	2 1 24	2 5 0	—		
"	Drumlin Upper	Denis Gus Browne	126 0 17	31 5 0	20 5 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Denis Gus Browne	28 1 32	30 0 0	2 10 0		
"	Sheshamartin Lower	Knight of Kerry	27 2 30	11 05 0	0 10 0		
Koyne	Cocheston	Ranald M. Hany	10 0 0	3 10 0	—		
Newtownslands	Cocheston	Thomas W. Sandes	10 0 15	0 5 0	—		
"	Cocheston	John F. Voss Fitzgerald	25 2 19	1 5 0	—		
"	"	John F. Voss Fitzgerald	25 1 0	1 5 0	—		
"	Lisnabike	Thomas W. Sandes	60 2 17	24 10 0	1 15 0		
"	Meyvane North	Thomas W. Sandes	2 1 30	1 10 0	—		
"	Ballydun	Lord Ormskirk	4 1 0	2 0 0	1 0 0		
"	"	Lord Ormskirk	4 0 0	1 5 0	—		
"	Bohemas East	Miss Townsend	16 3 22	4 5 0	—		
"	Mountford	Robert G. Giffelman	129 1 35	75 15 0	0 15 0		
"	"	Robert G. Giffelman	9 1 35	2 0 0	—		
"	"	Robert G. Giffelman	97 0 22	46 10 0	—		
"	"	Robert G. Giffelman	25 2 10	15 0 0	—		
"	"	Robt G. Giffelman	62 1 29	0 5 0	—		
Barrowen	Deerbag	George R. Barrowen	0 2 0	0 5 0	—		
Tarbert	Tullamore	Lord Ormskirk	8 2 5	—	—		
"	Cocheston	Thomas W. Sandes	0 1 20	0 5 0	—		
"	Deerbag Lower	Capt. Robert Leslie	55 2 29	24 5 0	1 15 0		
"	Kiladuff Lower	Stephen E. Collis	1 3 30	1 5 0	—		
"	Kiladuff	Captain Robert Leslie	19 0 0	10 10 0	—		
"	"	Captain Robert Leslie	6 1 0	3 15 0	—		
"	Tarbert	Captain Robert Leslie	282 3 12	502 10 0	25 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Deerbag Lower	Captain Robert Leslie	7 1 30	5 0 0	—		
"	"	Captain Robert Leslie	7 0 6	5 0 0	—		
"	Thornhill Upper	Stephen E. Collis	183 0 32	92 0 0	45 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Cockhill	Thomas W. Sandes	1 2 15	0 5 0	1 0 0		
"	"	Thomas W. Sandes	13 1 22	0 10 0	—		
"	Deerbag	St. John T. Rackar Douglas	43 2 0	1 0 0	—		
"	Glencliff	Thomas W. Sandes	43 3 12	17 10 0	—		
"	"	Thomas W. Sandes	12 2 13	11 15 0	—		
"	Glencliff	Thomas W. Sandes	312 1 25	125 0 0	50 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Gartonsavilly	Thomas W. Sandes	39 1 19	9 0 0	2 10 0		
"	"	Thomas W. Sandes	5 2 39	1 10 0	2 10 0		
"	Medon	Thomas W. Sandes	1 0 35	0 10 0	—		
"	Shanaway East	Stephen E. Collis	176 2 35	90 10 0	4 0 0		
"	Shanaway West	Stephen E. Collis	1 0 30	0 15 0	—		
"	Thornhill	Lord Ormskirk	25 2 3	9 5 0	0 5 0		
Thornhill	Inchymethragh East	Lord Ormskirk	—	—	—		
Urie	Kilmorenash	Maude J. G. Dennis	68 1 33	1 10 0	—		
"	Loughness	John Sandes	1 3 10	1 0 0	—		

## RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE.

Arbels	Arbels	Arthur Blennerhassett	58 1 15	2 5 0	—	
"	Barokilla	Francis B. Chute	58 2 50	25 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Clackina	A. Blennerhassett	45 0 6	2 0 0	—	
"	Clackina	Francis B. Chute	2 1 24	1 10 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane	A. Blennerhassett	23 3 39	10 15 0	—	
"	Kylbeg	Francis B. Chute	110 1 33	39 0 0	—	
"	Yarragh Upper	Francis B. Chute	0 0 30	0 5 0	—	
"	"	Francis B. Chute	6 2 31	3 5 0	—	
"	Tullymore	Francis B. Chute	187 1 4	139 10 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane	A. Blennerhassett	18 3 3	5 5 0	—	
Arbels	Arbels	A. Blennerhassett	29 3 10	10 0 0	—	
"	Fennavillan	L. T. O'Grady	223 1 30	270 0 0	55 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	L. T. O'Grady	21 0 0	25 0 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE—continued.

APPENDIX  
VIII.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (acres).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			s. d. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adrian	Gortaspiddle	L. T. Crotchie .. ..	19 3 0	13 5 0	—	
	Sackville	L. T. Crotchie .. ..	329 3 15	197 15 0	25 5 0	
	Strilagh	L. T. Crotchie .. ..	43 0 15	35 0 0	5 0 0	
Ballynag	Maginn East	Reps. Redmond Roche ..	53 1 4	63 15 0	17 15 0	
	Maginn	Reps. Redmond Roche ..	159 2 25	127 5 0	18 5 0	
Ballykeigh	Ballykeigh	James D. Crotchie .. ..	52 1 28	85 15 0	—	Manse house.
	Ballykeigh	James D. Crotchie .. ..	19 0 20	7 15 0	50 0 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	337 3 30	199 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	22 1 10	5 15 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	5 2 9	5 5 0	—	
	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	70 2 20	6 15 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	83 1 37	10 5 0	—	
	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	104 0 34	42 15 0	2 5 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	88 0 28	34 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	25 2 8	34 10 0	27 0 0	Manse house.
Ballynag	Ballynag	John C. D. Shirley .. ..	31 1 26	42 0 0	23 10 0	Manse house.
	Ballynag	S. H. Fulkner .. ..	4 2 6	4 5 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	John C. D. Shirley .. ..	96 3 4	19 15 0	9 10 0	
	Ballynag	General Oliver R. Stokes ..	40 0 25	55 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	General Oliver R. Stokes ..	8 3 30	8 30 0	7 0 0	
	Ballynag	Colonel William Reeves ..	11 0 24	0 0 0	45 0 0	Manse house.
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	162 1 14	75 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	70 2 13	15 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	19 2 25	18 5 0	7 10 0	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	18 1 15	32 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	17 2 50	21 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	47 1 8	49 6 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	37 0 31	22 15 0	—	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	16 3 0	12 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	14 1 12	0 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	549 2 4	19 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	472 3 1	12 5 0	—	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	2 3 23	1 10 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	41 1 38	36 0 0	30 0 0	
	Ballynag	Arthur Hennechessett ..	—	—	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	L. T. Crotchie .. ..	43 3 15	—	—	
	Ballynag	L. T. Crotchie .. ..	4 0 0	0 5 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Captain R. A. Chate .. ..	6 1 30	6 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Captain R. A. Chate .. ..	385 0 0	5 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Captain R. A. Chate .. ..	24 0 30	21 3 0	—	
	Ballynag	Captain R. A. Chate .. ..	20 0 5	4 5 0	0 10 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Reps. Langford Ruse .. ..	22 0 32	3 30 0	—	
	Ballynag	Sir John P. Goffey, Bt. ..	3 3 25	1 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	3 0 10	0 15 0	—	
	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	5 0 0	3 15 0	6 0 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	2 0 30	1 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	28 3 30	4 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	25 2 30	8 15 0	—	
	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	37 0 30	13 10 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	28 3 32	28 10 0	0 5 0	
	Ballynag	Falkner C. Seades .. ..	48 3 30	5 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	22 1 37	4 10 0	0 5 0	
	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	25 3 12	4 10 0	0 5 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	17 0 5	4 15 0	0 5 0	
	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	110 2 14	8 15 0	0 15 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	2 2 0	1 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	862 0 5	17 15 0	0 15 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	118 1 0	6 17 0	0 8 0	
	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	17 0 2	10 0 0	0 15 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	William Hennechessett ..	35 0 32	19 15 0	—	
	Ballynag	William Hennechessett ..	22 3 0	7 10 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	William Hennechessett ..	74 2 35	7 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	William Hennechessett ..	71 2 0	12 5 0	1 5 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Captain James M'Neil ..	77 1 30	27 0 0	2 0 0	
	Ballynag	Captain James M'Neil ..	342 0 8	9 15 0	0 10 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	115 0 0	15 15 0	0 6 0	
	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	33 0 0	0 15 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Lord Ventry .. ..	34 3 4	11 0 0	0 10 0	
	Ballynag	Robert A. Seades .. ..	11 3 38	3 0 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Colonel Charles Deane ..	25 1 22	6 5 0	6 5 0	
	Ballynag	Colonel Charles Deane ..	174 1 0	2 20 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Rev. Henry Smyth .. ..	24 2 0	0 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	James D. Crotchie .. ..	29 3 27	46 15 0	2 15 0	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Colonel G. B. Stokes .. ..	18 2 7	4 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Colonel G. B. Stokes .. ..	794 0 10	1 15 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Reps. Langford Ruse .. ..	638 0 31	3 0 0	—	
	Ballynag	Mary M. Crotchie .. ..	0 1 35	0 5 0	—	
Ballynag	Ballynag	Mary M. Crotchie .. ..	30 2 10	6 10 0	—	
	Ballynag	Mary M. Crotchie .. ..	927 1 18	3 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE—continued.

APPROXIMATE  
VIII

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation List.	Area (Acre).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
Kerrykeeler ..	Gortenden ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	746 2 2	2 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	1 2 30	0 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	2 0 25	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Kool ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	2 3 20	2 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	1 1 20	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Laghacallow ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	11 1 21	1 10 0	—	
" ..	Shanahill ..	Reps. Longford Bae ..	617 1 28	2 12 0	—	
" ..	Shanahill ..	Mary M. O'Leary ..	849 2 25	2 5 0	—	
Kilgobban ..	Boheragh ..	Lord Ventry ..	829 2 17	20 0 0	1 15 0	
" ..	Capacagh East ..	Lord Ventry ..	1 0 20	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Carraconagh ..	Lord Ventry ..	303 0 20	8 15 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Lord Ventry ..	28 2 0	4 5 0	—	
" ..	Glendale ..	Lord Ventry ..	7 1 20	1 5 0	—	
" ..	Kilteahane ..	Colonel William Bowen ..	782 3 13	17 0 0	—	
" ..	Moanacallura ..	Lord Ventry ..	97 1 14	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Moanacallura ..	Lord Ventry ..	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Scallagh ..	Lord Ventry ..	15 0 21	3 5 0	—	
" ..	Shore East ..	Lord Ventry ..	902 3 29	9 5 0	—	
" ..	Shore West ..	Lord Ventry ..	310 0 19	5 5 0	—	
Kilkeel ..	Kilkeel ..	John O'Leary ..	44 2 17	0 10 0	—	
Kilkeel ..	Glacashan ..	Charles Drummond ..	15 0 0	2 10 0	—	
" ..	Kilkeel ..	Charles Drummond ..	17 2 0	2 10 0	—	
Knock ..	Knock ..	John R. C. F. Day ..	7 2 14	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Ballymore ..	Major R. O'Leary ..	80 0 11	15 0 0	33 10 0	Mansion house.
Knocknagall ..	Knocknagall ..	Lord Headley ..	54 2 0	0 15 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Lord Headley ..	39 1 25	10 0 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Lord Headley ..	19 2 15	0 5 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Lord Headley ..	456 1 22	2 5 0	—	
" ..	West ..	Lord Headley ..	—	—	—	
" ..	Moanacallura ..	Lord Headley ..	95 0 0	0 15 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Lord Headley ..	27 3 18	30 5 0	—	
Lea ..	Knocknagall ..	Patrick Deane ..	783 3 20	7 5 0	1 30 0	
Moanacallura ..	Knocknagall ..	Charles Drummond ..	304 0 18	15 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Charles Drummond ..	154 2 28	3 5 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Charles Drummond ..	100 2 0	15 5 0	12 0 0	
Moanacallura ..	Knocknagall ..	Arthur Blomcham ..	45 3 30	9 15 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Arthur Blomcham ..	296 3 30	5 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	John Henry ..	2 1 12	1 5 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	John Henry ..	95 2 25	95 5 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
" ..	Knocknagall ..	John Henry ..	8 5 0	9 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Tras. Arthur Blomcham ..	148 3 0	8 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Arthur Blomcham ..	2 3 1	0 15 0	—	
O'Brien ..	Knocknagall ..	Lord Ventry ..	395 3 18	4 5 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	John O'Leary ..	67 3 0	38 5 0	16 15 0	
Ratna ..	Knocknagall ..	Frederick R. Farnham ..	47 1 80	41 15 0	1 15 0	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	53 3 15	60 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Falkner C. Sandes ..	202 2 4	1 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	K. E. Huggard ..	7 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Seering ..	Knocknagall ..	Robert S. Stokes ..	123 2 38	45 0 0	0 10 0	
Tralee Road ..	Knocknagall ..	Colonel William Bowen ..	1 1 2	1 0 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Reps. E. H. Foley ..	163 2 0	2 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Sir Donald Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	15 2 16	24 0 0	0 10 0	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Falkner C. Sandes ..	45 1 39	27 5 0	3 15 0	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Edward D. Sandes ..	26 3 30	33 10 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Falkner C. Sandes ..	148 0 9	120 5 0	112 5 0	Mansion house.
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Elizabeth Stokes ..	52 2 22	77 5 0	18 15 0	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Elizabeth Stokes ..	8 3 18	5 15 0	0 15 0	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Falkner C. Sandes ..	33 3 17	96 0 0	—	
" ..	Knocknagall ..	Falkner C. Sandes ..	85 2 7	15 0 0	1 5 0	

## APPENDIX IX—STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. CORK.

## A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Cork have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of Valuation (see pp. 294-9), the Registrar-General (see pp. 301-32), and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (see pp. 333-40), and certain returns have been furnished at the request of the Commission by the Local Government Board and the Congested Districts Board. Other information about County Cork is available in different publications, e.g., the Census Returns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the Estates Commissioners, the Congested Districts Board, &c.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated; and explanatory notes have been added, where required (e.g., pp. 296, 300, 345, 346, and 378), with a view of forming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Cork which may prove of assistance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Cork, and subsequently be helpful to readers of the evidence. It is important to note under the Act creating the Congested Districts Board (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48, s. 35 (1)), each riding of Cork was treated as a separate county, and that as 20 per cent. of the population of the East Riding did not live in Electoral Divisions in which the average valuation per head was under 30s., so such divisions were scheduled, and that therefore all the divisions scheduled as congested in Co. Cork are in the West Riding.

WALTER GALLAN,  
Secretary.

25th June, 1907.

## B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901, COUNTY CORK BOOK (pp. vi, vii, viii.)

The County and City of Cork cover an area of 1,849,686 statute acres, or 8·9 per cent. of the total area of the country.

The number of persons in the County and City of Cork according to the Census was—in 1881, 488,807; in 1891, 438,432; and according to the recent Census, 494,611 (202,397 Males and 292,214 Females), or 7·7 per cent. less than in 1891.

The number of distinct families in the County and City at the time of the late enumeration was 76,747, the average number of persons in a family being thus 5·1; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 70,793, showing an average of 5·5 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the Special Houses of Public Institutions have been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts (as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898), the number of persons in 1891 and 1901; and the increase or decrease during the decade—

COUNTY DISTRICTS.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		Rate per cent.
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Gloucester Urban, .. ..	5,222	5,098	-	124	2·3
Ferry Urban, .. ..	4,089	4,146	57	-	1·4
Marine Urban, .. ..	4,665	4,700	35	-	0·7
Middlesex Urban, .. ..	5,942	5,355	-	587	9·9
Queensdown Urban, .. ..	1,801	1,780	-	21	1·2
Shibbourn Urban, .. ..	3,969	3,556	-	413	10·4
Youghal Urban, .. ..	4,722	4,369	-	353	7·5
Bandon Rural, .. ..	20,881	17,420	-	3,461	16·5
Bantry Rural, .. ..	14,510	13,487	-	1,023	7·0
Castletown Rural, .. ..	21,200	21,119	-	81	0·4
Clewish Rural, .. ..	14,726	14,069	-	657	4·4
Cork Rural, .. ..	65,373	60,142	-	5,231	7·9
Donnybrook Rural, .. ..	15,128	13,911	-	1,217	8·0
Ferrybeg Rural, .. ..	10,003	10,005	2	-	0·0
Kestry Rural, .. ..	21,369	21,121	-	248	1·1
Kilgobbin No. 1 Rural, .. ..	4,226	4,126	-	100	2·4
Kinsale Rural, .. ..	14,920	13,630	-	1,290	8·6
Marazion Rural, .. ..	22,000	21,000	-	1,000	4·5
Malin Rural, .. ..	20,000	19,726	-	274	1·4
Middleton Rural, .. ..	20,746	17,002	-	3,744	18·0
Milford Rural, .. ..	21,304	19,810	-	1,494	7·0
Milford No. 1 Rural, .. ..	4,500	4,504	4	-	0·1
Milford No. 2 Rural, .. ..	19,101	17,907	-	1,194	6·2
Shibbourn Rural, .. ..	21,200	19,200	-	2,000	9·4
Shibbourn No. 1 Rural, .. ..	4,222	4,170	-	52	1·2
Youghal No. 1 Rural, .. ..	20,881	17,420	-	3,461	16·5
Total of County, .. ..	488,807	438,432	-	50,375	10·3
Total of City of Cork, .. ..	10,000	10,000	0	-	0·0
Total of County and City, .. ..	498,807	448,432	-	50,375	10·1

\* Now Quilshin.

APPENDIX  
IX.

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there were increases in Cork City, Middleton Urban, and Cork Rural, and decreases in all the other County Districts. The highest percentage of decrease took place in Clonsilla Rural and Middleton Rural, viz., 14.8 and 13.8, respectively; and the lowest in Skibbereen Urban and Kilmallock No. 2 Rural, viz., 1.9 and 2.5, respectively.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 5,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains 15 such Areas, viz., Clonsilla, Cork, Fermoy, Kinsale, Middleton, Queenstown, Skibbereen, Youghal, Bandon, Bantry, Charleville, Macroom, Malton, Mitchelstown, and Passage West. In 1891 the population of these Areas amounted to 151,837; in 1901 it was 129,137, showing a decrease of 2,490 persons, or 1.6 per cent.; in the rural portions of the County the decrease was 10.2 per cent.

The following Statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County and City of Cork in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the degrees of Elementary Education relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms:—

DEGREES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.	Rate per cent of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write. . . . .	65.2	79.1
Read only. . . . .	20	44
Illiterate. . . . .	15.8	22.5
Total. . . . .	100	100

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 65.2 per cent of the Inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901, 79.1 per cent. could do so; that the percentage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 20, and in 1901, 4.4; and that the percentage of the "illiterate" fell from 15.8 in 1891 to 22.5 in 1901.

In 1891 90.0 per cent of the Inhabitants aged five years and upwards were Illiterate (18.5 per cent of the males and 21.4 of the females); in 1901 the percentage was but 14.3 (13.8 of the males, and 15.1 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County and City of Cork, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May), was 70,418, or 48.8 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted; in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May), was 68,145, or 32.8 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County and City of Cork (as then constituted) returned as Sick in the night of the Census, was 3,900, or one in every 11.9 of the population; in 1901 the number so returned was 3,910, or one in every 10.3 of the population; of the latter number 1,423 were at their own homes, and 2,487 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law System was 16,978, or one in every 27 of the population; of this number 5,324 were inmates of Workhouses, and 10,754 were in receipt of outdoor relief; in 1901 the number returned was 13,563, or one in every 30 of the population; 5,408 of these being in the Workhouses, and 8,157 on outdoor relief.

According to the Returns of the Registrar-General, the number of marriages registered in the County and City of Cork during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, was 18,525, equal to an average annual rate of 4.4 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period, affords an average annual rate of 4.8 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County and City during the ten years was 83,926, affording an average annual rate of 22.3 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23.0 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 75,054, being equal to an average annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18.2 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County or City of Cork, amounted to 77,072 (36,770 males and 40,302 females); the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 83,535; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 74,309; for that ending with March, 1871, 118,669; and for that ending with March, 1861, 148,009, making a total of 501,492 for the fifty years.

C.—Returns showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per Head of Population in each Poor Law Union in the County of Cork containing Congested Districts.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per Head of Population according to Census of 1891.		
		Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	In entire Union.	In Congested Districts.	In other Districts.
Cork.	Charleville.	12,178	—	12,178	75,644	—	75,644	12,141	—	12,141	1 1 3	1 1 3	—
"	Macroom.	2,375	20,283	22,658	35,399	105,181	140,580	3,335	62,137	65,472	5 17 3	1 25 5	2 39 1
"	Bantry.	6,516	1,209	7,725	65,791	41,009	106,800	2,704	14,608	17,312	1 14 5	1 1 0	2 1 1
"	Clonsilla.	2,098	13,062	15,160	2,276	71,130	73,406	2,169	42,474	44,643	5 15 10	1 10 1	2 1 1
"	Skibbereen.	6,749	15,181	21,930	28,376	86,612	114,988	2,872	52,137	55,009	1 15 3	1 1 5	2 1 1
"	Midst.	6,159	2,994	9,153	41,251	25,056	66,307	11,305	6,134	17,439	1 10 5	1 1 1	2 1 1



D.—LISTS OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS Scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Cork, showing Ratio of Population <sup>average</sup> to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.\*

\* \* \* Where the average valuation per head was in 1901 not less than 30s. the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Rateable Estate.
<b>UNION OF CASTLETOWN.</b>		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	In the £	In the £
Adripole, ...	1,541	1,190	0 15 7	1,485	1,538	0 17 0	5 2	6 1
Bac, ...	967	1,090	1 2 7	1,009	1,011	0 19 4		
Coolagh, ...	1,755	1,200	1 3 7	1,623	1,089	1 4 4		
Currypoint, ...	1,070	1,349	1 1 5	940	1,170	1 4 10		
Kilcubbin, ...	2,573	2,065	0 14 5	2,163	2,077	0 19 0		
Kilcumshinga, ...	5,145	2,964	0 18 10	2,642	2,100	1 5 5		
Kilcumshinga, ...	1,326	1,647	1 2 8	1,209	1,370	1 4 5		
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>12,390</b>	<b>12,653</b>	<b>0 15 5</b>	<b>11,378</b>	<b>12,141</b>	<b>1 1 5</b>		
<b>UNION OF MACHROOM.</b>								
Bodanaperry, ...	832	1,085	1 5 5	781	1,420	1 12 0	2 10	4 11
Clonsilla, ...	691	649	1 6 2	455	684	1 9 10		
Shanemagh, ...	1,744	1,503	1 0 4	867	1,795	1 10 4		
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>1 7 4</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1 13 5</b>		
<b>UNION OF BANTRY.</b>								
Abell, ...	375	891	1 4 7	239	625	1 10 6	3 10	6 5
Dunne East,†	325	897	1 17 8	467	1,005	2 2 10		
Dunne West,†	919	1,430	1 14 8	769	1,480	1 17 5		
Glacough, ...	475	604	0 18 1	274	617	2 1 5		
Glengarriff,†	1,770	1,783	1 10 4	1,670	1,801	1 18 8		
Waterside, ...	1,871	1,184	0 15 11	1,434	1,611	0 18 4		
Sally, ...	795	835	1 1 11	687	862	1 6 4		
Shanemagh, ...	885	885	1 0 7	734	900	1 3 9		
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>8,602</b>	<b>1 4 8</b>	<b>5,268</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>1 8 0</b>		
<b>UNION OF GLOSKEATE.</b>								
Donemahony, ...	1,367	2,051	1 9 10	1,054	2,109	1 18 4	2 2	4 2
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>1 9 10</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>1 18 4</b>		
<b>UNION OF SEEDSKIRKES.</b>								
Aghalane South,†	1,630	2,691	1 15 3	1,325	2,795	1 15 7	3 7	5 11
Berragh, ...	1,265	1,432	1 9 11	1,044	1,060	1 12 6		
Cape Clang, ...	1,515	1,014	1 1 7	1,125	1,818	1 12 5		
Castledown South,†	1,189	1,657	1 10 9	984	1,968	2 17 10		
Donemahony North, ...	563	678	1 4 2	439	695	1 5 9		
Tullagh, ...	2,139	1,084	0 15 9	1,573	1,714	1 1 5		
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>1 5 4</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>9,973</b>	<b>1 9 5</b>		
<b>UNION OF SKULL.</b>								
Ballydoole, ...	2,914	2,437	1 4 3	1,806	2,233	1 7 9	2 3	2 3
Leahy, ...	416	907	1 9 5	541	913	1 13 2		
Crookhaven, ...	1,618	1,541	1 2 5	1,285	1,545	1 5 2		
Dunbarrow, ...	780	1,145	1 9 1	699	1,154	1 13 6		
Dunmore, ...	865	1,148	1 4 10	773	1,203	1 10 7		
Dunmore, ...	975	1,100	1 2 4	769	1,134	1 9 10		
Glen, ...	1,417	1,175	1 4 4	1,074	1,888	1 15 6		
Skull, ...	625	938	1 5 8	607	800	1 7 9		
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>8,894</b>	<b>11,978</b>	<b>1 4 11</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>1 7 7</b>		
<b>Total in respect of the Congested Districts in Co. Cork.</b>	<b>30,884</b>	<b>46,832</b>	<b>1 8 6</b>	<b>25,085</b>	<b>47,877</b>	<b>1 6 10</b>		

\* This Return is taken from a similar Return for all Counties containing Congested Districts, which was prepared by the Congested District Board, and published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 152 & seq. Included by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

APPENDIX  
II.E.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN COUNTY CORK, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.\**Specially prepared for the Commission.*

## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (specially prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation), shows the total rateable valuation (1906), the population (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division.

(1.) Where the average is under 30s.

(2.) Where the average is between 30s. and 50s., but is brought below 30s. by the exclusion from the dividend (i.e., the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50. In these cases the average and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division though scheduled as congested does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Cork is 325, of which 313 are rural and 9 urban. The total number of electoral divisions comprised in the return is 42, all rural; of these 9 are not scheduled as congested and are distinguished by an asterisk. Some of these were below 30s. in 1891, but, being in East Cork, were not scheduled.

The total number of divisions in County Cork, scheduled in 1891 as congested was 53, of which 5 were then not below 30s., in point of average valuation per head of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the average valuation rose about 14 per cent. (owing mainly to the decrease in population). Of the 35 scheduled divisions, 14 are not now below 30s. Of these 14 divisions, 3 are not below 30s. actually, but are when the total valuation of all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 11 are above 30s. even after these exclusions. The names of these divisions are printed in Italics.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, 1901.	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases where by the exclusion of ratings valued at over £50, the average valuation is brought below 30s.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
Total of Rural District.	71,570 25 9	12,375	5 12 6	5 12 6	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF BANTRY.

Glencolumbkille . . .	425 9 6	824	1 12 6	—	—	—	—
Kilfenora . . .	1,431 16 0	1,424	1 9 1	—	—	—	—
Keel . . .	595 18 6	647	1 7 5	—	—	—	—
Shanabally . . .	805 17 0	758	1 5 9	—	—	—	—
Glengarriff . . .	1,325 2 3	1,079	1 54 1	1 5 8	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           87 8 10            328 0 21            313 0 7            369 1 1            388 8 31         </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           86 3 9            50 18 9            111 1 9            79 3 8            64 1 2         </div>	—
Abal . . .	395 2 0	450	2 20 11	—	—	—	—
Dunnam East . . .	1,407 20 0	467	2 3 8	—	—	—	—
Dunnam West . . .	1,440 0 0	700	2 17 24	—	—	—	—
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	16,808 20 0	7,990	2 1 1	—	—	—	—
Total of Rural District.	87,378 14 0	20,367	4 15 4	—	—	—	—

\*This Return is taken from a similar Return for the whole of Ireland, which was published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 346-347.



## RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rural Valuation, 1865.	Popu- lation, (1865).	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases formerly between R.R. and A.R. where all Valuations over 250 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R.	£ s. d.	
*Glenties East . . .	1,812 15 0	512	1 4 11	—	—	—	
*Glenties West . . .	882 15 0	256	1 1 5	—	—	—	
*Kilmore . . .	798 26 8	737	0 13 6	—	—	—	
*Kingsmillstown . . .	837 11 0	500	1 3 1	—	—	—	
*Knocknaween . . .	882 10 0	270	1 3 5	—	—	—	
*Maree . . .	1,760 5 0	1,580	1 7 0	—	—	—	
					150 6 24	25 0 8	
					125 6 18	20 15 5	
					125 1 10	22 10 5	
					125 2 30	26 10 0	
					140 6 6	27 15 0	
					165 2 30	29 10 0	
					225 2 3	35 6 0	
					2175 2 21	31 6 0	
*Beharvey . . .	1,350 2 0	1,020	1 10 5	1 7 9			
Total of all other Elec- toral Divisions.	75,417 50 0	37,500	4 1 4				
Total of Rural District.	75,005 16 0	35,181	5 7 4				

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE.

Total of Rural District.	55,000 10 0	21,000	4 5 7				
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## RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM.

Chesmore . . .	695 7 0	400	1 4 11	—	—	—	
Enniscorney . . .	1,304 2 0	500	1 12 5	—	—	—	
Enniscorthy . . .	1,290 5 0	547	1 15 11	—	—	—	
Total of all other Elec- toral Divisions.	30,000 17 0	20,000	2 14 10				
Total of Rural District.	60,730 11 0	21,000	2 13 10				

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW.

Total of Rural District.	26,000 10 0	20,000	4 12 0				
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## RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON.

Total of Rural District.	60,000 11 0	27,000	5 1 8				
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## RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET.

Total of Rural District.	27,000 2 0	10,000	2 11 10				
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## RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN, No. 1.

Total of Rural District.	20,000 0 0	5,000	5 10 0				
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## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN.

APPENDIX  
IX.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation 1906.	Popula- tion. (1906, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population	Average Valuation per head of Population in 1906 is more than twice as much as in 1901 when all valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	A. R. P.	s. d.	
Oke Glen . . . . .	1,355 8 0	1,335	1 3 7	—	—	—	
Burkestown North. . . . .	854 18 0	829	1 6 11	—	—	—	
Telagh. . . . .	1,751 0 0	1,475	1 1 11	—	—	—	
Mythen. . . . .	5,526 30 0	1,555	1 35 3	1 8 0	28 3 18 65 1 0 514 0 11 25 0 0 41 8 10 115 0 20	65 9 0 27 18 0 155 18 0 65 18 0 41 9 0 127 9 0	
Mythen South. . . . .	5,747 16 0	1,689	1 35 11	—	—	—	
Boole. . . . .	1,718 0 0	1,099	1 38 3	—	—	—	
Quilken South. . . . .	1,859 20 0	984	1 27 11	—	—	—	
Total of all other Elec- toral Divisions.	20,558 16 0	18,869	2 8 3	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District.	40,907 48 0	21,967	1 20 1	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL.

Ballynah. . . . .	1,551 1 0	1,855	1 8 0	—	—	—	
Owethoran. . . . .	1,645 18 0	1,555	1 6 3	—	—	—	
Skull. . . . .	1,560 0 0	1,654	1 8 4	—	—	—	
Tomane. . . . .	945 18 0	697	1 7 4	—	—	—	
Tomane. . . . .	1,124 16 0	719	1 30 6	1 7 30	282 5 11	100 18 0	
Ossigt. . . . .	975 12 0	561	1 34 3	—	—	—	
Doonagh. . . . .	1,127 5 0	698	1 28 8	—	—	—	
Golan. . . . .	1,269 0 0	759	1 29 2	—	—	—	
Total of all other Elec- toral Divisions.	6,585 13 0	9,084	2 0 2	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District.	18,850 18 0	20,243	1 16 6	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF YOUGHAL, No. 1.

Total of Rural District.	50,324 4 0	4,770	5 13 4	
TOTAL OF RURAL DIS- TRICTS IN COUNTY.	1,083,005 6 6	296,164	3 8 1	

APPENDIX  
II.

## F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS, AND TO THE CHIEF DIVISIONS OF THE LAND IN THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

*Specially prepared for the Commission.*

## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables L-IV. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendix to the first Report of the Commission, pp. 331 et seq. It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—e.g., a man has in County Cork six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—e.g., in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Cork one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns where one man has several holdings in County Cork, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral

divisions, the entire is allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in an electoral division, as they may include in each division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Cork), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, have considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

The information contained in Tables V. and VI. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland from the office summaries of the Agricultural Statistics of 1906. Their importances and interpretation were touched upon in the memorandum to which reference has been already made, and it will suffice to remark here that the difference between the number of holdings given in Table V. and the number given in Table I. is accounted for by the following causes:—

- (1) Table V. is a return of holdings, and Table I. a return of landholders;
- (2) Table I. refers to agricultural holdings only, and Table V. includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens; and
- (3) Differences of classification and adjustment.

1.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork.

APPENDIX IX.

TOWN AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not covered by Act.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £25.	Above £25 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £60.	Above £60 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £500.	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000.	Above £1,000 to value.
<b>RANGER.</b>												
Adelphi.	86	5	8	12	8	13	8	4	15	1	1	—
Adelphi.	81	8	—	1	5	6	8	4	8	10	5	—
Adelphi.	187	14	37	13	20	10	13	6	31	8	2	3
Adelphi.	80	10	—	4	8	6	6	5	7	1	5	—
Adelphi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adelphi.	50	4	50	7	11	7	5	—	5	1	—	—
Adelphi.	58	6	1	6	2	18	14	5	7	1	—	—
Adelphi.	98	6	6	7	14	14	5	14	12	5	—	—
Adelphi.	92	6	8	3	8	10	4	8	8	13	2	—
Adelphi.	58	1	6	8	7	17	8	6	6	6	1	—
Adelphi.	100	8	8	17	12	18	13	6	35	3	—	—
Adelphi.	94	12	4	2	3	11	7	4	11	10	—	—
Adelphi.	94	4	8	14	7	20	8	2	5	1	—	1
Adelphi.	184	10	15	20	11	25	25	8	14	7	5	1
Adelphi.	87	6	6	7	2	15	10	1	18	—	—	—
Adelphi.	88	6	8	1	6	14	7	19	12	6	3	—
Adelphi.	107	24	16	6	6	18	23	9	17	8	1	1
Adelphi.	76	17	1	6	6	18	10	14	6	—	—	—
Adelphi.	115	14	18	18	12	16	13	7	4	1	1	—
Adelphi.	87	6	4	4	13	15	6	5	18	5	1	—
Adelphi.	104	23	12	8	10	18	14	14	18	8	—	1
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	1,816	278	348	340	340	555	527	320	540	74	17	6
Total of Consolidated Divisions.	1,846	170	348	358	340	555	527	320	540	56	37	6
<b>RANGER.</b>												
Adelphi.	75	15	11	37	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Adelphi.	180	17	48	58	25	82	19	5	11	1	—	—
Adelphi.	76	18	24	6	5	19	6	2	5	1	—	1
Adelphi.	86	4	52	61	5	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	55	17	18	18	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
Adelphi.	106	28	31	31	13	18	—	1	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	43	30	35	7	4	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	144	47	56	15	5	7	7	8	9	2	—	—
Adelphi.	61	5	14	23	11	12	7	8	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	115	124	12	17	3	4	5	1	1	1	—	—
Adelphi.	80	5	11	15	14	17	1	—	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	93	7	21	37	14	6	5	1	1	—	—	—
Adelphi.	89	25	45	18	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adelphi.	127	33	43	35	6	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Adelphi.	56	4	6	4	6	6	2	—	2	1	—	—
Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	608	348	358	312	44	62	18	8	6	4	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	607	56	353	328	75	87	67	4	34	8	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,215	404	611	640	119	149	85	12	40	12	—	1

\* Scheduled as Consolidated.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—continued.

UNITED AND SEPARATE DIVISIONS	Total Number of Ballings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HEADINGS AND FEEDERS IN EACH CLASS.										Above 400 and not exceed- ing 450.	Above 450 and not exceed- ing 500.	Above 500 and not exceed- ing 550.	Above 550 and not exceed- ing 600.	Above 600 and not exceed- ing 650.	Above 650 and not exceed- ing 700.	Above 700 and not exceed- ing 750.	Above 750 and not exceed- ing 800.	Above 800 and not exceed- ing 850.	Above 850 and not exceed- ing 900.	Above 900 and not exceed- ing 950.	Above 950 and not exceed- ing 1,000.	Above 1,000 and not exceed- ing 1,050.	Above 1,050 and not exceed- ing 1,100.	Above 1,100 and not exceed- ing 1,150.	Above 1,150 and not exceed- ing 1,200.	Above 1,200 and not exceed- ing 1,250.	Above 1,250 and not exceed- ing 1,300.	Above 1,300 and not exceed- ing 1,350.	Above 1,350 and not exceed- ing 1,400.	Above 1,400 and not exceed- ing 1,450.	Above 1,450 and not exceed- ing 1,500.	Above 1,500 and not exceed- ing 1,550.	Above 1,550 and not exceed- ing 1,600.	Above 1,600 and not exceed- ing 1,650.	Above 1,650 and not exceed- ing 1,700.	Above 1,700 and not exceed- ing 1,750.	Above 1,750 and not exceed- ing 1,800.	Above 1,800 and not exceed- ing 1,850.	Above 1,850 and not exceed- ing 1,900.	Above 1,900 and not exceed- ing 1,950.	Above 1,950 and not exceed- ing 2,000.	Above 2,000 and not exceed- ing 2,050.	Above 2,050 and not exceed- ing 2,100.	Above 2,100 and not exceed- ing 2,150.	Above 2,150 and not exceed- ing 2,200.	Above 2,200 and not exceed- ing 2,250.	Above 2,250 and not exceed- ing 2,300.	Above 2,300 and not exceed- ing 2,350.	Above 2,350 and not exceed- ing 2,400.	Above 2,400 and not exceed- ing 2,450.	Above 2,450 and not exceed- ing 2,500.	Above 2,500 and not exceed- ing 2,550.	Above 2,550 and not exceed- ing 2,600.	Above 2,600 and not exceed- ing 2,650.	Above 2,650 and not exceed- ing 2,700.	Above 2,700 and not exceed- ing 2,750.	Above 2,750 and not exceed- ing 2,800.	Above 2,800 and not exceed- ing 2,850.	Above 2,850 and not exceed- ing 2,900.	Above 2,900 and not exceed- ing 2,950.	Above 2,950 and not exceed- ing 3,000.	Above 3,000 and not exceed- ing 3,050.	Above 3,050 and not exceed- ing 3,100.	Above 3,100 and not exceed- ing 3,150.	Above 3,150 and not exceed- ing 3,200.	Above 3,200 and not exceed- ing 3,250.	Above 3,250 and not exceed- ing 3,300.	Above 3,300 and not exceed- ing 3,350.	Above 3,350 and not exceed- ing 3,400.	Above 3,400 and not exceed- ing 3,450.	Above 3,450 and not exceed- ing 3,500.	Above 3,500 and not exceed- ing 3,550.	Above 3,550 and not exceed- ing 3,600.	Above 3,600 and not exceed- ing 3,650.	Above 3,650 and not exceed- ing 3,700.	Above 3,700 and not exceed- ing 3,750.	Above 3,750 and not exceed- ing 3,800.	Above 3,800 and not exceed- ing 3,850.	Above 3,850 and not exceed- ing 3,900.	Above 3,900 and not exceed- ing 3,950.	Above 3,950 and not exceed- ing 4,000.	Above 4,000 and not exceed- ing 4,050.	Above 4,050 and not exceed- ing 4,100.	Above 4,100 and not exceed- ing 4,150.	Above 4,150 and not exceed- ing 4,200.	Above 4,200 and not exceed- ing 4,250.	Above 4,250 and not exceed- ing 4,300.	Above 4,300 and not exceed- ing 4,350.	Above 4,350 and not exceed- ing 4,400.	Above 4,400 and not exceed- ing 4,450.	Above 4,450 and not exceed- ing 4,500.	Above 4,500 and not exceed- ing 4,550.	Above 4,550 and not exceed- ing 4,600.	Above 4,600 and not exceed- ing 4,650.	Above 4,650 and not exceed- ing 4,700.	Above 4,700 and not exceed- ing 4,750.	Above 4,750 and not exceed- ing 4,800.	Above 4,800 and not exceed- ing 4,850.	Above 4,850 and not exceed- ing 4,900.	Above 4,900 and not exceed- ing 4,950.	Above 4,950 and not exceed- ing 5,000.	Above 5,000 and not exceed- ing 5,050.	Above 5,050 and not exceed- ing 5,100.	Above 5,100 and not exceed- ing
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\* Believed as Corrected



L—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND HOUSES IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 44.	Above 44 and not exceeding 45.	Above 45 and not exceeding 46.	Above 46 and not exceeding 47.	Above 47 and not exceeding 48.	Above 48 and not exceeding 49.	Above 49 and not exceeding 50.	Above 50 and not exceeding 51.	Above 51 and not exceeding 52.	Above 52 and not exceeding 53.	Above 53 and not exceeding 54.
CORK—continued.												
Ballinacorney	30	6	—	2	5	5	4	9	10	2	1	—
Ballinacorney	76	12	10	6	6	11	4	2	11	2	1	—
Ballinacorney	68	13	6	7	6	7	7	8	8	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	78	11	6	6	5	12	7	7	7	7	2	2
Ballinacorney	40	7	5	3	2	1	4	5	12	6	2	5
Ballinacorney	120	15	15	6	13	10	17	9	21	6	—	1
Ballinacorney	60	60	18	5	7	7	5	4	10	5	1	1
Ballinacorney	69	2	6	10	6	13	4	4	10	5	1	2
Ballinacorney	104	40	11	12	12	17	16	17	11	8	7	—
Ballinacorney	61	4	4	4	2	4	5	2	16	1	1	1
Ballinacorney	124	22	6	6	1	10	6	5	16	16	3	—
Ballinacorney	61	19	6	6	6	10	6	4	16	16	1	—
Ballinacorney	177	24	20	17	16	15	13	6	27	15	6	5
Ballinacorney	100	15	7	2	5	8	12	6	22	15	—	1
Total of Non-Consented Electoral Divisions.	1,621	495	430	291	250	674	585	222	530	288	41	24
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,621	495	430	291	250	674	585	222	530	288	41	24
DEPKINWAY.												
Ballinacorney	60	15	5	7	7	17	18	5	4	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	140	15	10	12	10	10	10	7	6	3	—	—
Ballinacorney	167	10	10	11	11	10	10	6	7	4	3	—
Ballinacorney	64	11	6	11	11	8	2	1	1	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	75	18	12	12	12	10	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	103	40	10	17	12	16	7	4	8	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	72	21	4	6	8	12	7	7	6	2	—	—
Ballinacorney	120	61	12	16	61	10	4	1	1	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	63	27	14	10	10	10	7	4	5	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	104	43	42	16	16	17	12	5	12	—	1	—
Ballinacorney	72	16	13	12	7	16	3	2	1	—	—	1
Ballinacorney	112	26	6	6	10	10	6	7	4	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	126	26	17	17	16	14	10	4	3	2	—	1
Ballinacorney	40	13	4	5	1	7	8	6	7	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	115	13	15	7	10	12	12	6	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Consented Electoral Divisions.	1,975	574	517	200	218	276	125	74	70	10	2	5
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,975	574	517	200	218	276	125	74	70	10	2	5
FINCH.												
Ballinacorney	40	6	5	1	5	5	6	5	6	2	1	1
Ballinacorney	66	10	7	4	5	5	5	1	10	5	—	1
Ballinacorney	126	16	16	10	5	12	11	6	22	7	1	—
Ballinacorney	40	14	14	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	67	7	12	12	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	1
Ballinacorney	66	13	6	4	6	7	4	6	6	6	1	7
Ballinacorney	104	62	6	2	6	6	6	5	14	14	2	1
Ballinacorney	60	—	6	6	1	13	6	6	14	14	2	1
Ballinacorney	117	23	7	4	6	10	6	6	20	25	1	5
Ballinacorney	71	18	6	5	5	4	5	4	16	25	5	—
Ballinacorney	68	16	6	4	1	2	6	6	16	16	2	2
Ballinacorney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	66	16	4	6	6	16	12	6	16	7	2	—
Ballinacorney	160	26	2	13	7	13	6	16	16	4	—	1
Ballinacorney	127	40	14	14	18	11	6	2	5	—	—	—
Ballinacorney	167	16	6	6	6	13	17	16	16	6	1	—
Ballinacorney	79	18	6	6	6	4	5	6	14	7	—	1

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—continued.

DIVISION AND PARISH OR DIVISION.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not assessed as 1A.	Above 1A and not assessed as 1A.	Above 2A and not assessed as 2A.	Above 3A and not assessed as 3A.	Above 4A and not assessed as 4A.	Above 5A and not assessed as 5A.	Above 6A and not assessed as 6A.	Above 7A and not assessed as 7A.	Above 8A and not assessed as 8A.	Above 9A and not assessed as 9A.	Above 10A and not assessed as 10A.
FARMER—continued.												
Kilcoman, .. .. .	79	10	6	5	7	6	6	8	15	6	1	—
Killesh, .. .. .	135	25	24	6	18	26	11	6	6	6	1	—
Kilshy, .. .. .	102	20	7	12	7	30	11	7	30	6	1	—
Kilshy, .. .. .	128	40	37	15	14	22	0	4	0	6	—	—
Kilshy, .. .. .	171	40	32	7	12	20	10	10	20	6	6	—
Lalish, .. .. .	92	20	15	2	6	9	4	6	6	1	—	—
Lalish, .. .. .	126	37	31	10	10	12	0	7	17	6	6	—
Walsingham, .. .. .	84	18	6	6	6	15	10	7	12	6	1	—
Total of Non-Designated Rural Divisions.	2,179	478	287	172	151	248	182	127	547	166	31	10
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,179	478	287	172	151	248	182	127	547	166	31	10
LABOURER.												
Alm, .. .. .	68	24	6	6	9	12	7	11	6	2	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	67	14	10	4	4	18	6	6	6	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	146	50	40	20	8	8	1	6	1	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	842	40	21	0	10	34	20	6	14	1	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	68	26	11	7	6	16	8	2	6	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	212	40	6	6	6	18	15	12	17	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	237	37	40	10	14	6	6	1	6	2	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	9	4	1	2	2	10	6	11	10	1	1
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	60	14	6	2	2	6	6	1	20	6	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	20	40	16	7	11	6	—	1	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	48	2	21	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	42	7	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	1
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	27	16	6	7	10	1	6	10	6	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	64	26	6	6	6	13	1	9	16	6	1	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	147	42	64	22	20	12	10	6	6	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	6	6	4	6	4	2	—	1	—	1	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	76	20	10	6	6	6	6	4	10	11	6	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	126	26	17	7	6	12	6	6	16	7	6	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	6	6	2	4	6	10	10	12	6	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	60	26	40	15	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	162	20	60	6	4	4	1	1	3	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	66	22	2	2	4	6	14	11	20	1	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	186	61	70	20	6	6	7	1	6	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	64	22	6	13	6	10	10	6	18	6	1	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	36	15	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	136	37	15	10	10	10	20	7	12	6	—	1
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	124	37	6	6	6	10	11	6	60	6	1	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	10	6	2	6	6	6	6	2	6	6	—	1
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	40	6	6	2	4	6	7	4	6	—	—	1
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	62	18	10	7	7	14	6	2	4	1	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	60	42	16	4	6	6	6	2	4	—	—	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	114	42	20	6	11	14	2	6	10	6	1	—
Ballyhockish, .. .. .	64	26	34	16	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Designated Rural Divisions.	2,912	976	647	365	326	524	366	197	694	77	31	6
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,912	976	647	365	326	524	366	197	694	77	31	6
EMMALOE.												
Emmaloe, .. .. .	66	15	1	1	6	4	4	6	16	6	1	1
Emmaloe, .. .. .	120	40	6	6	6	10	7	6	16	16	—	—
Emmaloe, .. .. .	66	26	6	6	1	4	7	6	20	6	—	—
Emmaloe, .. .. .	60	22	1	2	1	4	6	6	20	6	—	—
Total of Non-Designated Rural Divisions.	306	118	16	11	7	22	24	24	60	47	6	1
Total of Electoral Divisions.	306	118	16	11	7	22	24	24	60	47	6	1

L.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

VOTES AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS										
		Not exceeding 12	Above 12 and not exceeding 15	Above 15 and not exceeding 20	Above 20 and not exceeding 25	Above 25 and not exceeding 30	Above 30 and not exceeding 40	Above 40 and not exceeding 50	Above 50 and not exceeding 60	Above 60 and not exceeding 70	Above 70 and not exceeding 80	Above 80 or more
			12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	80
EMMAH.												
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	8	27	11	10	18	8	5	5	—	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	45	6	3	8	6	7	5	5	4	4	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	10	15	5	5	5	5	2	5	1	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	31	3	7	8	3	18	15	2	5	2	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	52	2	4	1	4	8	5	4	30	10	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	38	7	7	7	4	5	5	—	11	5	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	32	12	5	14	10	24	8	4	7	4	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	35	5	5	1	1	5	2	4	5	5	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	5	5	5	3	15	5	5	4	4	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	35	1	4	2	4	—	5	4	10	5	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	41	4	3	4	5	7	3	3	1	4	5	
Ballycotton, ... ..	259	58	28	12	18	21	27	17	80	24	2	
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	10	15	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	26	5	5	3	5	4	5	7	2	1	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	25	2	5	4	1	7	5	—	3	—	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	65	5	5	5	8	12	5	5	5	5	—	
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	15	4	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	24	4	4	5	1	5	1	5	5	—	1	
Ballycotton, ... ..	37	5	5	5	5	1	4	—	5	3	3	
Ballycotton, ... ..	45	1	—	—	1	5	5	5	20	5	5	
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	1,594	125	145	110	105	165	124	84	204	88	18	
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,720	155	145	110	105	165	124	84	205	90	18	
MACROOM.												
Aghaligh, ... ..	74	10	5	5	5	10	7	5	7	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	31	15	5	5	5	11	15	5	27	5	2	
Aghaligh, ... ..	54	5	31	24	5	7	5	1	—	1	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	75	35	22	25	10	10	5	5	—	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	57	12	5	—	1	5	5	10	12	7	5	
Aghaligh, ... ..	32	7	25	35	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	245	41	18	15	17	45	21	5	5	1	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	68	14	5	15	5	5	5	5	25	4	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	35	5	25	15	15	5	4	—	—	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	125	15	27	25	14	7	17	5	5	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	135	40	35	25	25	15	15	5	12	7	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	45	5	2	5	7	10	5	5	15	5	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	54	17	17	5	5	15	7	5	4	3	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	115	55	24	17	22	30	14	4	15	5	1	
Aghaligh, ... ..	147	44	25	25	15	17	15	5	5	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	125	37	12	5	15	24	15	5	5	1	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	143	40	4	5	5	22	15	15	15	5	1	
Aghaligh, ... ..	30	25	31	7	5	5	5	1	4	5	2	
Aghaligh, ... ..	77	15	5	2	5	5	15	7	15	5	1	
Aghaligh, ... ..	45	5	1	1	2	5	5	5	15	5	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	125	31	25	17	5	15	5	11	7	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	165	55	15	11	22	27	15	5	7	5	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	122	55	45	35	17	11	4	5	1	1	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	254	15	5	15	25	25	11	3	4	—	—	
Aghaligh, ... ..	115	24	11	15	4	14	15	15	15	1	—	
Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	255	55	105	35	35	52	5	5	7	5	—	
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	5,251	255	305	225	225	345	225	145	185	84	7	
Total of Electoral Divisions.	5,756	255	405	261	255	354	244	145	187	85	7	

\* Scheduled as Consented

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—continued.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND POWER BY RATE CLASS.											Holds in 1861.
		Not assessed for 5s.	Above 5s and not assessed for 10s.	Above 10s and not assessed for 15s.	Above 15s and not assessed for 20s.	Above 20s and not assessed for 25s.	Above 25s and not assessed for 30s.	Above 30s and not assessed for 40s.	Above 40s and not assessed for 50s.	Above 50s and not assessed for 60s.	Above 60s and not assessed for 70s.	Above 70s and not assessed for 80s.	
MALDEN.													
Ballydoole, .. .. .	76	39	4	—	4	14	7	8	18	7	8	—	1
Ballynascua, .. .. .	179	33	30	13	21	23	17	18	30	2	—	—	—
Ballynascua, .. .. .	126	30	5	8	4	12	10	8	26	18	8	—	—
Cahinchaga, .. .. .	40	30	4	3	1	3	7	3	9	4	5	—	—
Carrig, .. .. .	91	6	9	3	1	1	3	3	15	4	2	—	—
Charlton, .. .. .	118	39	12	2	1	4	4	7	35	20	3	—	—
Clew, .. .. .	21	4	5	1	4	3	3	12	39	3	3	—	—
Doonah, .. .. .	55	12	9	9	39	7	3	6	37	10	—	—	—
Imphich, .. .. .	77	37	6	3	1	3	4	7	23	3	1	—	—
Kilnashin, .. .. .	73	7	9	9	1	9	3	11	31	9	3	—	—
Kilnashin, .. .. .	425	31	102	94	45	58	22	15	27	18	—	—	—
Liscarn, .. .. .	76	30	3	4	1	3	12	10	18	3	3	—	—
Malton Road, .. .. .	503	11	9	6	9	14	12	3	31	11	3	—	—
Malton South Urban, .. .. .	26	2	7	3	1	3	3	—	7	4	—	—	—
Malton South Urban, .. .. .	26	1	9	3	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Monaster, .. .. .	130	33	21	19	13	9	4	9	12	9	—	—	—
Rahoe, .. .. .	140	33	23	19	12	23	9	23	4	5	—	—	—
Shanballymore, .. .. .	95	15	12	3	3	10	10	9	12	3	—	—	—
Shanballymore, .. .. .	71	34	12	3	3	7	3	3	2	3	—	—	—
Stranmillis, .. .. .	25	11	—	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Trepanure, .. .. .	35	7	—	1	—	3	3	3	7	3	1	—	—
Wicklow, .. .. .	41	5	4	1	3	5	3	3	9	3	3	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	1,563	439	280	171	141	217	236	148	335	213	23	11	11
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,363	419	330	171	141	217	236	148	335	213	23	11	11
MINSTER.													
Ballydoole, .. .. .	174	30	33	3	14	21	13	9	16	8	1	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	118	20	33	9	9	18	15	30	33	3	3	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	37	—	4	3	3	3	3	1	7	3	1	—	—
Carrigrohilly, .. .. .	156	10	30	13	13	18	17	17	28	17	3	—	—
Carrigrohilly, .. .. .	120	23	3	3	10	11	3	9	14	3	1	—	—
Clew, .. .. .	37	23	3	2	1	3	2	1	9	3	1	—	—
Clew, .. .. .	123	31	12	3	3	30	19	3	39	3	4	—	—
Corking, .. .. .	32	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	—	—
Dunrobin, .. .. .	43	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	—	—
Dunrobin, .. .. .	33	17	3	3	3	3	3	7	33	3	1	—	—
Garry, .. .. .	104	30	3	11	3	19	9	3	15	3	—	—	—
Kilnashin, .. .. .	118	31	3	3	3	9	9	7	33	19	3	—	—
Lee, .. .. .	108	23	3	3	3	13	7	3	33	11	—	—	—
Lisgo, .. .. .	94	17	14	3	7	17	14	3	33	3	1	—	—
Midleton Road, .. .. .	173	19	23	23	3	39	13	3	33	13	3	—	—
Midleton Urban, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minster, .. .. .	33	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	12	3	1	—	—
Minster, .. .. .	73	23	3	7	3	3	3	3	7	3	1	—	—
Templedoole, .. .. .	33	14	7	3	3	3	3	3	23	3	—	—	—
Templedoole, .. .. .	33	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	14	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	1,731	319	180	127	113	233	233	112	319	113	23	11	11
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,731	319	180	127	113	233	233	112	319	113	23	11	11

1.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

TOWNS AND PARISHES AND DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £60.	Above £60 and not exceeding £70.	Above £70 and not exceeding £80.	Above £80 in value.
MILLINGTON.												
Carbunkle, .. .. .	130	45	30	18	21	20	8	4	5	—	—	—
Cumshingaugh, .. .. .	175	35	32	31	24	25	8	5	8	4	—	—
Trillick, .. .. .	50	25	18	8	2	8	1	—	6	1	—	—
Colm, .. .. .	108	22	18	21	8	18	10	1	8	1	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	72	25	7	10	10	10	8	8	8	1	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	148	28	35	24	18	18	1	8	—	—	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	180	40	38	17	8	15	8	10	5	2	1	—
Donagh, .. .. .	74	30	8	7	8	8	7	8	11	8	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	85	18	24	14	9	18	8	8	4	1	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	122	15	14	30	21	28	4	4	5	—	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	100	30	17	8	4	8	8	8	8	1	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	58	21	11	8	10	17	4	7	10	8	—	—
Total of Non-Compulsory Electoral Divisions.	1,285	254	245	205	143	151	87	62	88	20	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,285	254	245	205	143	151	87	62	88	20	1	—
MOCKLETON.												
Belmullet, .. .. .	85	55	21	21	8	8	7	8	7	—	—	—
Belmullet, .. .. .	148	45	8	8	18	14	15	15	25	8	—	—
Belmullet, .. .. .	85	55	7	21	8	4	8	8	11	1	—	1
Belmullet, .. .. .	111	32	21	25	8	17	8	4	8	4	—	—
Belmullet, .. .. .	85	7	1	2	1	8	2	8	8	8	—	1
Belmullet, .. .. .	137	22	22	8	18	14	11	11	11	8	—	—
Belmullet, .. .. .	115	30	21	11	8	15	11	8	8	2	—	—
Belmullet, .. .. .	204	55	20	55	40	47	27	21	28	2	—	1
Belmullet, .. .. .	245	54	27	28	15	15	8	7	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Compulsory Electoral Divisions.	1,241	320	202	187	118	145	87	68	101	22	—	8
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,241	320	202	187	118	145	87	68	101	22	—	8
MOCKLETON.												
Aghalona North, .. .. .	81	8	25	25	10	8	1	8	1	1	—	—
Aghalona South, .. .. .	225	80	28	28	20	8	8	8	8	8	—	—
Strilack, .. .. .	58	12	28	21	20	8	8	—	4	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	208	18	24	24	28	30	4	5	—	—	—	—
Upper Glen, .. .. .	132	20	25	24	8	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corlough, .. .. .	124	15	27	22	22	14	8	—	—	—	—	—
Colmash North, .. .. .	145	12	40	24	25	18	8	8	8	8	—	—
Colmash South, .. .. .	178	25	20	22	22	8	8	2	1	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	122	8	24	22	22	7	4	—	4	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	143	28	27	22	14	14	8	—	8	—	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	81	25	24	17	10	7	1	8	8	—	—	—
Donagh North, .. .. .	78	18	24	14	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donagh South, .. .. .	85	15	25	20	25	8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	85	18	28	25	24	12	—	4	7	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	125	24	22	22	21	18	4	8	—	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	137	40	25	15	20	12	8	4	1	1	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	165	22	18	18	14	22	8	8	8	1	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	185	22	25	24	24	12	8	8	8	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	212	31	25	18	11	18	8	7	8	—	—	—

\* Estimated as Compared

L.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork.—continued.

UNION AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding 5s.	Above 5s. and not exceeding 10s.	Above 10s. and not exceeding 15s.	Above 15s. and not exceeding 20s.	Above 20s. and not exceeding 25s.	Above 25s. and not exceeding 30s.	Above 30s. and not exceeding 40s.	Above 40s. and not exceeding 50s.	Above 50s. and not exceeding 100s.	Above 100s. and not exceeding 200s.
SENIOR—continued.											
Marlinoe, .. .. .	104	14	19	32	30	13	8	1	1	—	—
Shillbreen Rural, .. .. .	218	96	79	10	22	27	11	9	11	2	2
Shillbreen Urban, .. .. .	79	19	29	11	5	5	5	2	1	—	—
*Tullagh, .. .. .	158	95	36	38	7	8	—	1	—	—	—
Woodfort, .. .. .	80	13	19	30	11	18	4	2	2	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	989	279	424	189	75	69	17	7	19	4	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,200	889	906	693	567	940	30	48	47	19	1
Total of Electoral Divisions.	3,179	1,168	1,330	882	642	1,009	47	55	66	23	1
SENIOR.											
Ballybane, .. .. .	208	30	46	28	13	7	8	—	1	—	—
*Ballydoole, .. .. .	209	35	79	42	26	9	1	—	4	—	—
*Coolagh, .. .. .	74	7	16	19	10	5	2	—	1	—	—
*Coolshannagh, .. .. .	219	19	34	34	4	14	5	3	—	—	—
*Dunmore, .. .. .	209	37	48	34	8	5	2	—	—	—	1
*Dunmore, .. .. .	218	36	49	35	12	4	1	—	—	2	—
*Glen, .. .. .	218	39	51	19	8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Elton, .. .. .	148	50	42	17	10	14	8	4	1	—	—
Lisnaw, .. .. .	90	30	19	17	10	4	2	—	2	—	—
*Shil, .. .. .	192	27	39	18	9	5	3	1	1	—	—
*Tromore, .. .. .	129	19	31	9	9	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,814	289	490	317	90	58	15	9	8	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	836	99	253	90	42	25	16	6	4	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,650	388	743	407	132	79	31	15	12	1	1
YOUNGER.											
Ardagh, .. .. .	144	49	21	19	12	15	9	13	10	4	1
Chapel, .. .. .	197	71	39	14	17	29	9	7	29	8	2
Elton, .. .. .	81	39	18	9	9	9	—	—	9	2	—
Eltonagh, .. .. .	114	49	2	9	4	19	15	9	17	9	2
Kilnashinagh, .. .. .	199	74	21	15	14	18	14	9	99	8	1
Youghal Rural, .. .. .	90	19	7	9	1	10	9	9	14	9	1
Youghal Urban, .. .. .	84	5	17	9	9	8	7	1	7	4	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	864	285	161	69	56	55	28	45	184	49	9
Total of Electoral Divisions.	864	289	165	78	60	62	29	45	198	50	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	4,709	1,378	2,044	894	399	308	49	29	55	22	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	29,987	5,092	4,379	3,181	2,536	3,551	1,219	1,694	1,602	1,379	190
Total of County.	34,696	6,470	6,423	4,075	3,935	5,751	1,564	1,923	3,057	1,801	200

\* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

APPENDIX IX.

ORDERS AND ECONOMIC DIVISIONS.	Total Area occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO ENTRANCE VARIATION, WITH THE AREA THEREIN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1 A.	Above 1 A and not exceeding 2 A.	Above 2 A and not exceeding 5 A.	Above 5 A and not exceeding 10 A.	Above 10 A and not exceeding 20 A.	Above 20 A and not exceeding 50 A.	Above 50 A and not exceeding 100 A.	Above 100 A and not exceeding 200 A.	Above 200 A and not exceeding 500 A.	Above 500 A and not exceeding 1,000 A.
RANGE.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,148	20	107	400	867	380	434	210	1,154	225	301	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,793	14	—	20	48	336	466	645	624	1,774	945	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,865	15	556	315	342	632	479	227	2,750	465	410	425
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,876	13	—	302	242	370	506	360	623	232	734	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,331	97	447	225	525	669	436	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,022	5	20	105	74	532	454	458	510	177	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,135	20	379	177	400	735	474	1,211	1,529	556	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,434	14	106	106	349	242	505	580	747	2,548	475	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,564	5	111	113	379	662	643	154	598	587	545	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,794	42	79	657	180	662	614	430	1,405	436	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,979	4	217	49	135	354	608	548	1,842	1,594	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,936	4	168	467	335	974	414	930	812	216	—	568
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,929	65	113	248	380	1,432	1,182	212	1,425	648	629	847
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,566	5	40	240	84	608	744	132	1,771	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,494	8	67	16	241	639	440	590	1,818	304	644	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,564	41	513	360	234	774	1,531	772	1,699	644	200	614
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,566	5	30	121	415	764	764	1,516	1,576	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,979	22	325	400	700	966	839	280	536	669	339	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,920	28	67	158	543	426	435	463	1,575	471	614	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,419	24	149	332	402	650	1,049	1,077	1,527	1,145	—	648
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	181,130	433	2,323	4,654	8,530	14,225	13,578	10,793	27,220	15,945	5,990	5,890
Total of Electoral Divisions.	105,549	413	3,740	4,216	8,560	16,533	13,578	10,791	27,385	12,425	5,540	5,890
District.												
MAH, .. .. .	15,715	130	4,406	4,695	5,300	1,850	660	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,476	65	679	310	1,237	1,797	1,045	236	1,253	79	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,431	74	336	379	254	344	177	593	336	413	—	169
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,920	48	1,167	3,556	330	1,254	—	—	434	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,435	210	625	1,064	—	669	410	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,570	253	641	407	769	979	—	84	158	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,348	415	640	479	184	212	—	—	209	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	10,542	645	4,719	1,700	401	550	520	674	603	643	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,933	21	1,146	1,212	1,316	1,760	1,094	445	501	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	14,071	7,840	5,064	3,664	436	1,035	116	79	25	40	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8,549	16	1,526	2,064	660	1,840	877	—	530	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8,924	92	1,500	1,480	1,159	906	764	170	261	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	2,765	941	579	713	314	442	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,439	225	438	713	740	454	514	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,151	14	65	70	126	277	334	—	614	204	—	—
Total of Unconsolidated Electoral Divisions.	54,545	4,913	15,182	25,000	4,779	6,382	2,644	1,135	1,946	369	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	65,476	506	3,705	5,120	5,552	8,446	3,703	994	3,267	516	—	169
Total of Electoral Divisions.	66,793	4,913	46,887	21,100	10,332	14,782	8,420	2,129	4,733	1,285	—	339

\* Scheduled as Consolidated.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

UNION AND ECONOMIC DIVISION.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERLY VALUABLE, WITH IN 210. ENTER EACH CLASS.											
		Not exceeding 5s.	Above 5s. and not exceeding 10s.	Above 10s. and not exceeding 20s.	Above 20s. and not exceeding 30s.	Above 30s. and not exceeding 40s.	Above 40s. and not exceeding 50s.	Above 50s. and not exceeding 60s.	Above 60s. and not exceeding 70s.	Above 70s. and not exceeding 80s.	Above 80s. and not exceeding 90s.	Above 90s. and not exceeding 100s.	Above 100s. and not exceeding 110s.
CARDIFF.		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
*Adrigole, .. .. .	3,394	2,818	4,912	337	596	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bee, .. .. .	2,468	612	1,251	465	699	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bodagh, .. .. .	7,465	1,217	3,548	1,684	596	625	226	124	—	—	—	—	—
*Corrymore, .. .. .	6,292	219	2,486	1,606	116	166	60	51	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilbuckley, .. .. .	23,746	1,767	5,564	2,225	1,402	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilbuckley, .. .. .	5,163	547	1,765	1,205	695	423	85	—	1,979	254	—	—	—
*Kilbuckley, .. .. .	5,743	487	4,777	1,761	610	978	—	—	126	96	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	54,821	5,725	16,218	6,279	4,642	2,607	273	326	2,172	264	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	64,541	5,725	16,218	6,279	4,642	2,607	273	326	2,172	264	—	—	—
CONQUEST.													
Abbeymahon, .. .. .	4,951	160	784	710	555	815	448	125	451	421	—	—	—
Ardsfield, .. .. .	5,425	200	596	664	933	635	389	397	818	472	—	—	—
Anglish, .. .. .	4,275	25	124	469	525	618	357	—	942	636	—	—	—
Bulkestown, .. .. .	4,510	95	679	636	663	618	217	266	615	766	—	—	—
Calverton, .. .. .	4,688	217	455	492	334	1,506	718	360	548	421	405	—	—
Carderbury, .. .. .	2,791	18	102	422	466	662	608	60	122	—	—	—	—
Clashilly Park, .. .. .	5,697	156	455	464	608	1,228	923	647	1,356	479	765	—	—
Clashilly Urban, .. .. .	321	38	38	124	87	506	163	125	304	—	—	—	—
Colebrook, .. .. .	4,025	26	545	674	503	596	588	482	647	524	—	—	—
*Courtmacsherry, .. .. .	3,941	166	545	542	327	512	328	396	602	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	4,732	24	351	546	480	608	604	781	607	—	244	—	—
Kilbuckley East, .. .. .	5,584	15	72	595	546	679	671	762	344	—	405	—	—
Kilbuckley West, .. .. .	3,546	—	18	96	285	342	626	394	642	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	3,544	6	119	482	382	616	662	429	696	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	4,166	29	558	596	595	558	658	125	1,506	371	436	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	3,508	57	94	676	527	666	644	379	632	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	4,563	85	545	448	664	617	308	306	382	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	4,688	148	608	555	622	1,468	638	324	424	472	396	367	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	3,594	7	36	304	555	656	306	268	1,366	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	4,621	48	261	387	417	752	602	672	612	634	614	—	—
Kilbuckley, .. .. .	5,245	14	77	665	618	666	178	143	143	416	716	461	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	5,941	316	545	541	269	512	226	269	632	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	58,120	1,659	6,230	6,734	6,369	14,811	16,225	6,469	11,767	4,518	1,607	1,215	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	64,061	1,975	6,775	7,283	6,638	15,323	16,491	6,799	12,404	4,716	1,827	1,215	—
COSS.													
Adrigole, .. .. .	5,084	6	77	86	138	656	340	612	1,215	6,228	—	—	—
Ballygarra, .. .. .	3,564	12	38	36	106	664	340	309	272	886	327	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	3,637	19	521	88	99	540	1,072	366	1,482	—	—	—	—
Bishopscourt, .. .. .	3,518	22	97	36	37	36	144	67	686	856	211	367	—
Blackpool, .. .. .	5,714	263	636	612	471	794	582	947	5,495	514	—	—	—
Blackrock, .. .. .	3,637	67	218	156	86	129	346	306	612	636	312	367	—
Burney, .. .. .	3,596	19	546	77	97	626	662	625	1,145	1,176	465	63	—
Caherlag, .. .. .	3,618	76	66	97	—	326	347	377	1,487	2,647	314	1,037	—
Cardinal, .. .. .	3,545	62	376	76	83	332	368	366	1,507	1,376	412	64	—
Cardinal, .. .. .	7,562	469	664	662	639	126	662	769	1,443	1,602	—	—	—
Cardinal, .. .. .	5,764	35	306	96	81	472	377	263	1,506	1,602	465	63	—
Cork Urban, .. .. .	1,625	47	328	96	138	217	96	72	606	612	116	—	—
Dingle, .. .. .	3,506	36	95	46	83	413	166	361	1,113	2,602	164	367	—
Draper, .. .. .	3,777	56	512	592	462	606	1,067	366	1,504	406	—	—	—
Dundrum, .. .. .	3,664	36	546	118	122	626	327	626	1,606	376	—	—	—
Finnemore, .. .. .	3,545	65	66	326	367	466	462	666	1,606	616	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	3,562	66	636	616	636	604	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravelly, .. .. .	4,635	61	326	174	86	466	612	766	1,602	1,602	364	—	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.



II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

COUNTY AND PARISHES FORMERLY	Total Area occupied by Agricultural Holdings	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS APPROXIMATE TO RATESABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA THEREIN EACH CLASS										
		Not rated in 1861.	Above 100 and not rated in 1861.	Above 200 and not rated in 1861.	Above 300 and not rated in 1861.	Above 400 and not rated in 1861.	Above 500 and not rated in 1861.	Above 600 and not rated in 1861.	Above 700 and not rated in 1861.	Above 800 and not rated in 1861.	Above 900 and not rated in 1861.	Above 1,000 and not rated in 1861.
<b>CORK—continued.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
Dublin, .. .. .	5,183	0	—	22	75	138	418	374	948	1,009	802	1,094
Edinburgh, .. .. .	4,709	19	169	179	259	773	331	379	1,810	503	802	—
Glasgow, .. .. .	4,333	13	371	243	655	431	791	308	1,049	—	—	—
London, .. .. .	6,408	54	226	409	648	576	636	842	787	1,553	850	890
Leamington, .. .. .	4,475	7	5	10	21	28	118	318	855	1,244	220	1,059
Manchester, .. .. .	7,366	21	156	665	487	585	886	544	1,402	1,310	—	569
Nottingham, .. .. .	3,596	67	88	80	67	268	61	364	210	1,146	619	8
Reading, .. .. .	4,409	1	51	369	153	384	228	566	1,304	768	284	615
Sheffield, .. .. .	6,362	60	320	218	260	665	507	807	1,108	1,063	914	383
Southampton, .. .. .	1,342	7	11	24	60	83	40	89	158	22	9	764
Wolverhampton, .. .. .	1,845	41	50	144	18	427	836	138	1,310	1,391	606	—
York, .. .. .	6,000	22	61	121	146	681	608	102	1,363	6,792	208	—
London, .. .. .	6,364	35	80	128	189	305	386	41	1,318	1,364	340	688
Windsor, .. .. .	7,184	29	72	38	175	216	840	686	1,380	1,358	—	788
<b>Total of the County of Cork.</b>	<b>105,064</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>16,454</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>40,928</b>	<b>58,574</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>10,275</b>
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>105,064</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>16,454</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>40,928</b>	<b>58,574</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>10,275</b>
<b>GLoucestershire.</b>												
Ashton, .. .. .	5,468	61	165	324	497	1,303	1,436	328	775	—	—	—
Bath, .. .. .	6,313	77	418	897	1,186	764	1,230	947	846	930	—	—
Bristol, .. .. .	6,768	22	642	321	584	1,644	809	464	771	337	276	—
Gloucester, .. .. .	6,030	18	1,068	1,045	3,848	1,475	1,067	687	468	—	—	—
Leamington, .. .. .	7,830	154	637	1,208	2,058	1,000	776	—	1,180	—	—	—
Reading, .. .. .	7,440	74	681	1,087	828	1,476	734	388	1,782	—	—	—
Stroud, .. .. .	4,549	36	87	66	486	826	627	816	1,471	366	—	—
Windsor, .. .. .	10,000	124	661	1,571	3,446	2,646	874	627	265	826	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	5,468	42	406	677	463	786	672	349	362	—	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	6,850	217	1,512	1,131	682	1,673	646	647	1,648	—	695	—
Worcester, .. .. .	10,000	559	718	1,879	568	1,650	365	645	222	—	—	2,426
Worcester, .. .. .	5,134	30	147	316	618	1,686	311	712	636	—	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	6,915	19	467	606	655	1,250	914	422	680	877	—	608
Worcester, .. .. .	4,790	286	345	354	86	767	627	935	1,148	—	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	7,002	49	812	256	917	1,866	389	1,002	1,000	331	—	—
<b>Total of the County of Gloucestershire.</b>	<b>104,308</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>17,407</b>	<b>17,564</b>	<b>33,067</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>8,772</b>	<b>15,836</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>3,228</b>
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	<b>104,308</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>17,407</b>	<b>17,564</b>	<b>33,067</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>8,772</b>	<b>15,836</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>3,228</b>
<b>HEREFORD.</b>												
Ashton, .. .. .	6,051	57	18	46	64	66	642	689	608	878	661	896
Bath, .. .. .	5,183	61	143	18	210	353	382	78	1,314	665	—	2,614
Bristol, .. .. .	6,218	614	295	226	596	197	600	364	2,001	1,692	543	—
Gloucester, .. .. .	4,328	756	1,210	1,050	—	608	—	—	1,066	—	—	—
Leamington, .. .. .	5,660	124	648	668	608	487	374	—	—	—	—	810
Reading, .. .. .	4,800	46	87	219	215	307	254	678	840	186	126	1,340
Stroud, .. .. .	6,110	30	308	80	181	293	357	260	1,347	1,162	286	684
Windsor, .. .. .	6,072	—	31	77	33	414	264	661	1,004	1,338	678	686
Worcester, .. .. .	7,004	50	85	25	32	421	443	186	1,373	1,476	338	1,284
Worcester, .. .. .	5,424	27	103	40	26	284	106	340	1,210	1,644	615	—
Worcester, .. .. .	4,050	18	25	26	7	164	148	355	1,118	1,779	640	719
Worcester, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	5,028	38	40	287	600	607	664	2,048	1,107	771	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	4,406	26	31	160	126	168	335	216	1,542	646	—	215
Worcester, .. .. .	4,561	687	684	683	687	677	436	77	324	—	—	—
Worcester, .. .. .	5,872	18	140	218	365	725	1,063	945	1,540	1,104	325	—
Worcester, .. .. .	6,021	97	218	176	386	163	371	808	1,674	1,622	—	1,696

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

UNION AND RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Area occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERLY VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.												
		Not classified as A.	Above 44 and not exceed- ing 47½.	Above 47½ and not exceed- ing 52½.	Above 52½ and not exceed- ing 57½.	Above 57½ and not exceed- ing 62½.	Above 62½ and not exceed- ing 67½.	Above 67½ and not exceed- ing 72½.	Above 72½ and not exceed- ing 77½.	Above 77½ and not exceed- ing 82½.	Above 82½ and not exceed- ing 87½.	Above 87½ and not exceed- ing 92½.	Above 92½ and not exceed- ing 97½.	
<b>FERRIS—continued.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>
Kilcoman, .. .. .	5,065	42	164	55	338	334	878	878	1,242	618	140	—	—	—
Kilman, .. .. .	5,168	820	322	960	827	1,288	1,420	838	1,184	508	374	—	—	—
Kilnedy, .. .. .	5,022	44	147	264	273	547	586	338	1,641	1,386	360	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	5,050	358	557	267	1,004	1,265	1,380	818	1,476	874	—	—	—	—
Knocknacra, .. .. .	5,231	47	265	388	884	1,269	768	848	2,500	421	1,684	—	—	—
Lelick, .. .. .	5,082	87	266	175	345	901	599	880	761	429	317	—	—	—
Redchurch, .. .. .	5,231	226	358	470	581	574	556	436	1,832	1,168	760	—	—	—
Watergrasshill, .. .. .	5,065	55	40	185	184	814	1,100	756	1,641	2,500	226	—	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Districts.</b>	<b>145,402</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>5,044</b>	<b>15,588</b>	<b>15,154</b>	<b>15,532</b>	<b>35,470</b>	<b>37,570</b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>
<b>FERRIS.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>
Abbe, .. .. .	5,027	51	223	350	462	1,808	580	1,048	1,572	408	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,041	48	586	318	324	944	458	488	897	486	—	—	—	—
Bandon, .. .. .	5,138	644	1,182	877	422	851	538	471	838	130	—	—	—	—
Bantry, .. .. .	5,187	78	517	586	695	1,770	1,577	742	2,448	226	—	—	—	—
Barriscourt, .. .. .	5,153	618	526	587	518	666	541	568	811	—	—	—	—	—
Barriscourt, .. .. .	5,047	74	187	84	584	676	1,319	871	2,342	—	—	—	—	—
Bobberly, .. .. .	5,108	280	1,167	685	716	682	411	138	795	564	—	—	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	5,007	7	35	39	35	80	447	400	1,694	1,847	22	—	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	5,058	7	41	46	56	457	878	65	2,518	1,022	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	826	2,081	2,086	2,086	2,086	826	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	381	1,880	2,050	1,880	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	418	147	51	48	114	—	—	1,558	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	258	680	321	208	586	88	585	1,792	602	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	118	136	128	88	810	84	794	1,558	656	287	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	488	1,881	1,184	1,184	647	674	404	208	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	83	361	316	63	926	118	—	212	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	88	385	43	48	588	77	380	1,308	6,235	838	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	82	140	87	88	470	508	486	1,838	1,544	348	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,158	48	51	57	107	576	668	730	1,528	838	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,200	838	1,738	1,081	646	1,841	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,081	666	4,125	1,187	1,500	1,516	340	383	838	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,084	38	57	88	584	586	838	838	2,618	228	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,088	432	1,510	1,158	802	581	678	182	486	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,154	66	87	506	408	876	679	404	1,808	454	614	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,085	378	1,066	681	679	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,207	154	187	244	508	837	838	690	2,608	524	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,408	48	62	580	524	732	582	634	1,098	818	22	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	4,758	22	17	111	88	348	265	181	1,657	1,718	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	4,518	52	62	66	188	557	427	382	618	—	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,368	220	221	486	400	1,418	578	226	1,750	838	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	4,816	884	612	270	628	584	584	161	150	828	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	5,608	500	831	586	674	642	181	618	1,415	710	400	—	—	—
Clonakilty, .. .. .	4,642	378	1,066	718	1,200	462	180	318	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Districts.</b>	<b>145,402</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>24,822</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>17,728</b>	<b>35,720</b>	<b>35,174</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>38,268</b>	<b>15,641</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>
<b>FERRIS.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>	<b>Area.</b>
Abbe, .. .. .	5,078	6	517	5	47	102	588	277	667	1,180	351	—	—	—
Abbe, .. .. .	5,078	88	50	55	88	548	588	524	1,380	1,486	—	—	—	—
Abbe, .. .. .	5,078	14	48	116	25	128	397	306	1,600	1,576	—	—	—	—
Abbe, .. .. .	5,078	40	4	88	85	146	554	221	1,821	1,691	769	—	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Districts.</b>	<b>145,402</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>
<b>Total of Rural Districts.</b>	<b>145,402</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,678</b>

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

TOWN AND BARONIAL DIVISION.	Total Average occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATES AND VALUATION, WITH THE AREA THEREIN EACH CLASS.										
		Not accord- ing to the Act.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.	Above 1/2 and not above 1/2.
NAME.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,318	207	284	181	653	755	354	—	327	341	424	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,418	35	78	264	183	313	681	374	147	608	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,455	74	227	175	808	487	475	317	105	368	800	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,467	30	182	358	68	475	762	116	326	378	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,734	4	68	40	180	358	314	386	3,513	3,918	326	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,551	58	84	183	158	401	354	—	1,587	758	228	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	4,813	84	114	428	481	1,977	383	332	686	880	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,858	8	28	22	68	383	123	486	514	514	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,844	46	86	118	48	737	312	487	743	848	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,870	5	18	210	258	—	374	125	1,540	1,510	307	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,581	22	50	318	385	382	145	480	883	714	480	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	31,487	188	282	285	480	1,255	860	618	1,648	3,378	468	808
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	189	18	40	73	35	—	—	—	83	—	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,763	3	38	20	86	380	314	358	859	814	807	480
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	2,841	38	63	145	34	277	75	—	228	—	321	1,888
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	4,838	22	168	185	380	378	685	834	1,640	787	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,506	3	63	184	180	322	421	466	1,894	1,394	120	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,437	4	36	48	73	418	436	307	734	—	368	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,518	30	47	83	108	31	227	—	526	585	828	1,888
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	3,000	1	—	—	58	348	330	681	1,466	1,460	718	—
Total of Non-Consented Electoral Divisions.	31,500	710	1,727	1,683	3,728	3,778	7,640	6,704	21,435	16,874	4,281	3,880
Total of Electoral Divisions.	31,500	720	1,727	1,683	3,728	3,778	7,640	6,704	21,435	16,874	4,281	3,880
MARRICK.												
Aghaligh, .. .. .	4,737	78	150	284	218	418	838	828	687	1,477	—	—
Aghaligh, .. .. .	4,808	18	113	71	78	487	809	686	1,321	855	352	1,673
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,894	38	1,848	2,465	1,188	1,475	704	145	—	381	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,764	56	778	383	883	784	284	886	—	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,585	35	62	—	31	848	365	804	1,748	1,588	317	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	4,850	268	1,741	2,814	818	844	—	427	—	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	21,183	388	323	186	1,041	5,506	1,644	1,484	1,731	381	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,977	51	156	330	30	428	334	368	1,486	474	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	4,358	68	1,302	872	643	873	478	—	—	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	6,818	68	2,388	1,948	2,423	1,123	1,582	428	309	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,838	383	248	1,868	855	1,808	1,544	882	1,812	218	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,863	4	48	181	428	734	328	880	1,816	880	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,337	180	754	497	668	1,488	887	1,028	685	368	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	18,478	588	1,415	1,885	1,389	2,564	1,978	683	1,578	343	—	488
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,281	271	828	813	758	2,312	1,478	1,128	818	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	7,258	14	383	813	812	1,801	881	1,388	1,415	228	—	358
Ballycotton, .. .. .	7,362	212	221	388	587	1,326	1,168	368	1,547	1,645	371	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	2,817	35	68	84	158	180	414	40	486	682	358	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,725	30	28	66	403	483	363	435	1,863	1,055	224	358
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,061	5	8	88	158	685	360	485	1,380	746	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,070	388	872	811	581	1,182	888	1,182	—	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	11,173	185	1,605	832	2,383	1,227	1,327	160	1,327	466	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	11,848	174	2,628	1,813	1,513	1,823	575	828	85	351	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	3,668	38	360	734	1,488	1,823	1,070	187	1,080	—	—	—
Ballycotton, .. .. .	6,643	77	175	226	318	718	1,227	1,315	1,464	208	—	1,736
Total of Consented Electoral Divisions.	21,500	697	3,508	7,388	4,886	4,382	1,081	1,404	60	882	—	—
Total of Non-Consented Electoral Divisions.	148,886	2,748	11,687	11,861	25,684	25,685	25,140	14,848	26,315	16,826	3,527	3,863
Total of Electoral Divisions.	170,386	3,465	15,255	18,779	50,570	30,067	25,620	16,252	26,379	17,227	3,527	3,863

\* Subdivided as Consented.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

COUNTY AND PARISH OR DIVISION.		Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTAL VALUE, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.											Total Area in Acres.
			Not exceed- ing 5A.	Above 5A and not exceed- ing 10A.	Above 10A and not exceed- ing 20A.	Above 20A and not exceed- ing 50A.	Above 50A and not exceed- ing 100A.	Above 100A and not exceed- ing 200A.	Above 200A and not exceed- ing 500A.	Above 500A and not exceed- ing 1,000A.	Above 1,000A and not exceed- ing 2,000A.	Above 2,000A and not exceed- ing 5,000A.	Above 5,000A and not exceed- ing 10,000A.	
<b>MALLOW.</b>														
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,487	9	86	—	122	562	422	830	1,990	1,484	101	10	10	
Ballymacrae, .. .. .	3,084	212	387	975	1,046	3,932	1,785	1,223	1,167	470	—	—	—	
Ballymacross, .. .. .	3,487	88	47	100	500	212	321	418	3,487	3,001	830	80	80	
Colebrook, .. .. .	1,027	16	49	100	30	102	223	300	890	890	890	175	175	
Cork, .. .. .	3,184	13	48	44	37	93	331	222	1,481	590	430	—	—	
Charlton, .. .. .	10,189	68	131	42	54	103	380	970	3,842	3,236	1,911	130	130	
Clew, .. .. .	5,123	7	94	29	375	210	180	708	1,081	840	497	—	—	
Dovers, .. .. .	3,899	17	68	125	289	249	381	448	1,347	1,108	—	101	101	
Imperial, .. .. .	3,899	62	118	92	84	393	548	618	1,299	905	714	107	107	
Kilmacross, .. .. .	3,729	30	10	326	19	118	239	745	1,385	1,779	482	—	—	
Kilmore, .. .. .	26,614	942	4,540	4,460	5,120	1,792	1,166	1,318	5,120	3,418	—	84	84	
Lisacross, .. .. .	3,538	58	58	90	40	208	248	181	1,628	877	88	81	81	
Mallow Road, .. .. .	3,618	32	114	74	183	412	487	448	2,810	1,775	768	70	70	
Mallow North Urban, .. .. .	895	7	50	26	35	38	112	—	87	812	—	10	10	
Mallow South Urban, .. .. .	908	7	50	10	8	48	85	19	48	—	154	48	48	
Mossy, .. .. .	3,400	218	330	338	379	615	618	520	1,734	974	—	134	134	
Rahin, .. .. .	3,445	200	387	335	315	1,225	1,278	1,004	887	1,323	—	80	80	
Shanballymore, .. .. .	4,961	44	285	129	212	350	468	461	1,302	615	—	100	100	
Shanballymore, .. .. .	4,517	418	224	185	195	420	307	285	500	2,624	—	—	—	
Strawhill, .. .. .	4,967	76	—	82	158	121	291	150	348	1,810	1,079	—	—	
Templemore, .. .. .	3,818	8	—	15	—	80	180	618	1,004	1,808	311	80	80	
Wicklow, .. .. .	3,937	9	47	32	50	141	214	214	922	1,615	118	—	—	
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions, .. .. .		148,594	2,485	7,243	7,168	6,816	12,108	10,877	12,596	31,581	20,342	11,119	1,000	1,000
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .		148,594	2,485	7,243	7,168	6,816	12,108	10,877	12,596	31,581	20,342	11,119	1,000	1,000
<b>WATERFORD.</b>														
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,709	26	212	377	370	695	379	471	784	1,026	327	—	—	
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,378	26	86	40	375	384	985	425	1,848	585	815	—	—	
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,818	—	40	78	82	301	189	70	888	809	327	10	10	
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	10,820	32	387	845	602	719	682	980	5,160	2,661	1,139	60	60	
Castlemore, .. .. .	5,686	24	108	88	284	384	600	480	1,290	1,685	80	100	100	
Clonmel, .. .. .	3,424	385	47	48	71	379	375	30	1,189	481	777	—	—	
Cloyne, .. .. .	7,542	80	253	240	141	300	678	840	1,822	1,184	319	189	189	
Cork, .. .. .	4,710	10	48	200	274	381	339	338	800	421	671	130	130	
Bangan, .. .. .	3,899	98	318	338	260	818	485	374	1,848	886	175	—	—	
Donnybrook, .. .. .	3,818	129	270	230	354	475	398	780	1,809	800	100	—	—	
Garrymore, .. .. .	3,899	90	306	318	182	618	488	420	1,202	858	—	—	—	
Johnstown, .. .. .	5,021	34	80	77	128	308	302	482	1,807	1,748	876	100	100	
Lis, .. .. .	5,082	47	31	80	89	429	806	338	5,008	1,835	—	—	—	
Lisacross, .. .. .	3,514	40	104	308	346	670	1,206	185	3,608	319	681	—	—	
Midleton Road, .. .. .	3,897	30	180	329	100	466	608	129	3,182	2,361	624	100	100	
Midleton Urban, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mayfield, .. .. .	3,808	8	80	120	89	170	594	423	1,114	1,000	891	—	—	
Roche, .. .. .	4,967	59	44	195	72	186	224	210	750	480	221	160	160	
Templemore, .. .. .	7,913	40	158	379	377	562	454	767	4,202	884	684	—	—	
Templemore, .. .. .	5,408	85	47	44	61	301	618	379	2,058	1,371	—	130	130	
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions, .. .. .		207,775	979	3,464	3,742	3,790	8,465	8,812	9,224	22,800	16,548	5,754	1,700	1,700
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .		207,775	979	3,464	3,742	3,790	8,465	8,812	9,224	22,800	16,548	5,754	1,700	1,700



## II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERMAN VALUATION, WITH THE AREA.										
		Not exceeding 14.	Above 14 and not exceeding 20.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60.	Above 60 and not exceeding 70.	Above 70 and not exceeding 80.	Above 80 and not exceeding 90.	Above 90 and not exceeding 100.	Over 100 and not exceeding 150.
<b>TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS—continued.</b>												
Shandon, .. .. .	4,208	51	576	1,461	578	791	485	124	79	—	—	—
St. Mary's Ward, .. .. .	7,684	348	1,476	858	632	1,382	843	568	1,217	303	865	—
St. Mary's Urban, .. .. .	546	39	378	128	13	125	56	108	28	103	—	—
*Tullagh, .. .. .	4,122	802	1,076	852	556	595	—	120	—	—	—	—
Woodfield, .. .. .	4,480	304	880	1,137	801	1,161	382	167	528	542	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,548	1,551	6,566	4,818	4,682	5,789	1,808	812	1,507	756	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	55,858	3,085	14,461	15,323	15,215	24,186	7,807	5,128	5,952	5,124	609	20
Total of Electoral Divisions.	93,406	4,636	21,027	20,141	19,897	30,007	9,615	5,940	7,459	5,880	604	20
<b>SEAS.</b>												
Ballybane, .. .. .	8,858	321	1,807	798	1,289	580	847	—	825	—	—	—
*Ballydoole, .. .. .	8,558	527	1,507	1,644	1,869	743	58	—	512	—	—	—
*Cockagh, .. .. .	8,558	158	1,035	558	877	715	264	—	561	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, .. .. .	8,753	387	1,129	1,014	206	1,297	485	211	—	—	—	—
*Dunmagee, .. .. .	8,522	565	1,363	1,153	828	1,176	191	—	—	—	106	—
*Dunmore, .. .. .	8,718	551	1,079	865	857	185	880	—	—	554	—	—
*Glen, .. .. .	8,683	603	1,178	899	975	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilroe, .. .. .	8,224	178	1,166	1,454	1,382	1,054	595	681	121	—	—	—
Loughmore, .. .. .	8,558	595	1,053	885	608	570	385	—	577	—	—	—
*Mull, .. .. .	8,373	613	1,581	936	579	386	328	27	81	—	—	—
*Thornhill, .. .. .	8,211	872	1,680	643	293	285	124	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	36,388	4,178	14,180	7,543	6,337	6,543	1,873	878	845	584	106	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,500	858	6,987	3,779	5,004	1,854	1,444	481	1,081	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	55,888	5,036	21,167	11,322	11,341	8,397	3,317	1,359	1,926	584	106	—
<b>TOWNS.</b>												
Andagh, .. .. .	1,800	128	442	501	687	967	758	1,250	1,563	362	875	—
Cherryfield, .. .. .	8,554	81	227	505	377	633	421	480	1,589	1,118	865	—
Elmest, .. .. .	8,875	566	411	515	899	808	262	—	1,410	1,075	—	—
Kilbegg, .. .. .	8,522	22	74	114	115	875	635	856	1,624	1,455	217	—
Kilmorenagh, .. .. .	1,812	156	312	507	340	565	847	578	1,246	777	377	—
Youghal, Ward, .. .. .	4,354	20	44	32	32	337	123	483	555	586	587	—
Youghal Urban, .. .. .	515	9	80	19	21	48	128	56	175	603	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,128	859	1,442	1,514	1,943	5,790	2,514	1,128	2,838	4,771	5,182	68
Total of Electoral Divisions.	36,126	818	1,466	1,524	1,948	5,790	2,514	1,128	2,838	4,771	5,182	68
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	506,757	24,548	75,054	41,373	23,082	21,223	7,106	4,109	8,534	5,586	380	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	1,967,565	25,108	116,786	122,182	127,607	216,158	106,182	254,857	307,865	181,807	54,419	26,000
Total of County, .. .. .	2,474,322	49,656	191,840	163,555	150,689	237,381	113,288	258,966	316,399	237,393	54,799	26,068

\* Subdivided as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

APPENDIX  
IX

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valued in £.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL ESTATE VALUATION OF TOWNS IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing £4.	Above £4 and not exceed- ing £10.	Above £10 and not exceed- ing £20.	Above £20 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £100.	Above £100 and not exceed- ing £200.	Above £200 and not exceed- ing £500.	Above £500 and not exceed- ing £1,000.	Above £1,000 and not exceed- ing £2,000.	Above £2,000 and not exceed- ing £5,000.	Above £5,000 in value.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RANDOLPH.												
Ballydoon, .. .. .	3,361	6	40	158	194	589	279	348	770	120	240	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	3,550	8	—	14	16	141	262	270	270	1,400	680	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	3,540	27	180	380	540	479	411	500	5,107	800	400	1,645
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	1,684	24	—	80	127	221	504	98	487	143	400	—
Barris, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,219	13	78	90	105	168	180	—	811	374	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,706	9	9	75	94	897	671	818	468	125	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,636	16	70	98	147	348	104	225	887	522	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,750	20	41	58	140	519	348	368	587	1,810	408	—
Barris, .. .. .	1,660	3	61	58	121	409	217	87	880	205	221	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	3,150	20	35	100	377	649	404	477	1,300	800	—	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	1,000	23	25	86	69	382	240	178	684	1,222	—	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,212	8	42	187	130	106	218	80	322	308	—	20
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,000	23	78	100	184	794	785	409	3,000	818	414	571
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,706	17	12	90	82	220	980	32	856	—	—	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,681	16	98	11	260	887	242	650	894	405	281	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	4,080	67	120	130	240	380	787	405	1,336	684	224	400
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,150	27	0	68	140	380	257	670	608	—	—	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,814	28	127	197	421	419	632	618	547	170	204	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,634	11	30	90	180	568	515	538	608	810	342	—
Elbrook, .. .. .	3,000	27	62	69	181	298	570	648	1,366	708	—	818
Total of Non-Consolidated* Electoral Divisions.	40,920	579	1,077	2,068	3,214	7,187	7,293	5,819	15,869	10,715	3,798	2,196
Total of Electoral Divisions.	60,920	579	1,077	2,068	3,214	7,187	7,293	5,819	17,619	10,015	6,798	2,796
RANDOLPH.												
Ballinacorney, .. .. .	828	37	228	204	127	265	38	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoon, .. .. .	3,440	24	202	260	401	298	860	170	785	151	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	1,984	47	182	74	98	545	186	129	372	578	—	280
Barris, .. .. .	884	20	682	234	30	319	—	—	85	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	824	48	177	218	—	220	142	42	—	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,967	60	185	180	228	240	—	41	54	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	812	90	218	80	72	75	—	—	80	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	1,708	116	276	148	65	504	507	120	180	246	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,471	7	161	348	198	310	225	80	214	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	3,253	823	104	205	61	180	75	42	54	225	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	1,296	12	248	278	242	408	24	—	24	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	1,745	12	227	261	335	244	178	40	68	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	820	60	258	251	70	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	689	72	204	281	172	152	68	—	—	—	—	—
Barris, .. .. .	102	0	41	36	74	61	72	—	240	205	—	—
Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	6,120	606	2,108	1,925	747	1,285	663	282	384	421	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	10,800	579	1,069	1,802	3,213	1,128	1,073	565	1,878	803	—	229
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,920	619	3,189	3,228	3,060	3,389	1,635	815	3,543	1,672	—	229

\* Scheduled as Consolidated.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

TOWNS AND BURGESS TOWNS.	Total Value £.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RENTABLE VALUATION OF THEM IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing £5.	Above £5 and not exceed- ing £10.	Above £10 and not exceed- ing £15.	Above £15 and not exceed- ing £20.	Above £20 and not exceed- ing £25.	Above £25 and not exceed- ing £30.	Above £30 and not exceed- ing £40.	Above £40 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £60.	Above £60 and not exceed- ing £70.	Above £70 and not exceed- ing £80.
<b>CARLISLE TOWNS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Ardara, .. .. .	1,084	178	687	108	188	48	—	—	77	—	—	—
*Bee, .. .. .	1,088	142	818	178	141	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Carraig, .. .. .	1,627	197	754	448	182	248	164	48	—	—	—	—
*Carrigrohane, .. .. .	1,068	168	818	808	84	48	58	47	—	—	—	—
*Kilworth, .. .. .	1,884	84	1,018	388	178	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilworth, .. .. .	1,778	178	818	808	124	208	78	—	142	108	—	—
*Kilworth, .. .. .	1,818	74	742	878	188	117	—	42	81	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,448	1,274	4,788	5,072	818	718	278	158	182	181	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	18,448	1,274	4,788	5,072	818	718	278	158	182	181	—	—
<b>GLAPRINTON.</b>												
Abbeyshannon, .. .. .	1,088	18	384	818	327	758	848	87	188	621	—	—
Ardara, .. .. .	1,088	118	84	84	254	388	107	178	478	168	—	—
Anglem, .. .. .	1,884	42	188	178	888	888	488	—	448	171	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,884	68	418	408	408	408	188	188	888	841	—	—
Cahoon, .. .. .	1,888	48	107	71	121	418	381	188	81	148	188	—
Cahoon, .. .. .	1,088	18	84	118	188	818	807	41	88	—	—	—
Cahoon, .. .. .	1,888	84	381	384	848	758	408	808	818	288	188	—
Cahoon, .. .. .	1,078	32	128	312	87	388	182	188	888	—	—	—
Cahoon, .. .. .	1,888	38	117	288	284	477	288	182	188	142	—	—
*Cahoon, .. .. .	1,121	108	384	342	188	348	178	228	278	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,028	32	88	148	278	408	408	401	888	—	188	—
Kilworth East, .. .. .	1,878	7	41	114	188	288	288	288	—	188	—	—
Kilworth West, .. .. .	1,121	—	4	88	88	178	178	178	178	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,888	8	88	188	188	888	881	327	881	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,078	24	188	182	174	384	888	18	888	148	188	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,478	8	88	284	188	448	288	128	288	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,888	88	888	818	478	588	174	174	188	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,888	184	407	248	488	758	478	888	128	478	174	47
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,748	18	87	218	188	327	127	188	188	—	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,888	78	178	248	124	148	488	188	408	204	204	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	1,884	12	88	178	88	228	168	88	188	174	188	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,121	108	384	342	188	348	178	228	278	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,888	874	5,118	4,888	4,488	8,078	5,742	8,717	4,787	5,848	5,487	1,888
Total of Electoral Divisions.	46,018	888	5,502	4,888	4,676	8,226	5,721	13,077	9,575	11,696	5,487	1,888
<b>COOK.</b>												
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,888	37	78	82	78	848	127	427	1,848	1,817	—	18
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,402	11	84	88	88	808	802	288	818	888	388	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,108	5	88	37	87	177	888	144	112	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,887	78	228	87	82	318	844	128	682	1,407	214	1,28
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,888	88	148	288	188	288	478	407	1,084	112	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	10,784	188	818	407	384	642	188	778	1,77	1,418	1,118	1,08
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,408	88	88	88	78	388	488	187	142	888	448	78
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,888	18	47	17	—	188	377	278	1,888	1,818	1,17	1,07
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,404	87	288	118	181	288	808	888	1,888	1,888	777	1,44
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,811	102	181	228	184	117	288	881	784	387	—	—
Ballydoole Bay, .. .. .	1,888	18	47	48	78	388	847	178	1,881	1,888	414	88
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,088	118	288	388	847	388	188	128	887	478	108	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,028	88	88	88	88	118	388	888	1,888	1,888	188	88
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,884	88	128	128	228	408	888	228	1,408	248	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,888	11	88	88	207	888	872	484	884	184	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,418	88	88	88	188	188	888	488	478	184	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,088	8	71	88	88	88	88	—	—	—	—	108
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,718	81	88	81	18	288	318	264	888	818	118	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.





III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

Villages and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RECEIVABLE YIELD OF THESE IN EACH CLASS.											
		Not assessed by Act.	Above £4 and not assessed by Act.	Above £12 and not assessed by Act.	Above £16 and not assessed by Act.	Above £20 and not assessed by Act.	Above £24 and not assessed by Act.	Above £28 and not assessed by Act.	Above £32 and not assessed by Act.	Above £36 and not assessed by Act.	Above £40 and not assessed by Act.	Above £44 and not assessed by Act.	Above £48 and not assessed by Act.
<b>FERMAGE—continued.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilcormack, .. .. .	5,395	20	64	81	100	125	105	265	1,008	502	271	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	5,732	67	127	122	210	265	300	321	551	375	345	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	5,914	86	49	146	127	302	302	351	1,212	1,142	500	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	4,494	64	102	181	240	295	326	183	552	966	—	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	5,595	81	548	37	204	303	439	524	1,305	330	1,401	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	5,254	28	34	42	113	121	240	193	643	365	226	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	4,590	67	142	267	274	295	310	812	1,126	714	411	—	—
Kilcolum, .. .. .	5,535	38	25	74	85	173	457	302	679	5,306	306	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	50,124	648	1,791	2,335	2,075	5,746	6,826	6,559	20,322	21,845	7,219	14,399	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	50,124	648	1,791	2,335	2,075	5,746	6,826	6,559	20,322	21,845	7,219	14,399	—
<b>KANTON.</b>													
Allen, .. .. .	5,412	22	64	85	105	141	240	451	490	518	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,813	26	55	69	72	275	162	221	585	256	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,075	120	275	145	180	215	105	42	341	304	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,164	69	55	117	263	545	735	514	662	355	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,005	49	51	87	62	518	214	34	554	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,254	86	85	65	75	405	474	592	1,360	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,000	20	100	100	200	311	107	50	500	207	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	4,590	23	85	50	77	48	305	545	747	1,412	215	1,004	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,850	25	22	25	36	216	218	41	1,500	786	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,812	81	237	230	160	507	84	—	84	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	500	10	152	105	155	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,244	33	41	27	37	65	—	—	236	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,000	45	127	68	127	268	84	336	545	516	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,000	64	45	75	85	260	25	486	1,360	584	115	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,475	200	165	161	246	306	655	595	121	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	641	13	44	69	69	69	79	—	77	—	216	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,005	62	51	66	88	225	83	183	607	1,054	717	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,254	37	125	81	57	290	628	360	1,302	1,300	219	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,210	14	32	33	79	538	396	445	764	367	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	725	22	274	159	73	245	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	678	65	412	69	76	38	38	45	88	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,813	58	13	32	72	121	406	486	1,410	156	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,002	126	618	618	378	187	240	47	208	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,075	40	44	140	365	305	325	375	1,550	360	365	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	507	22	68	78	82	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,005	65	100	150	272	420	445	366	1,240	348	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	4,207	37	64	128	156	367	571	602	2,126	876	285	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,267	23	11	74	85	181	271	67	660	1,260	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,005	16	35	27	46	180	352	378	415	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,307	56	72	66	124	227	332	38	506	300	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,005	28	104	65	216	220	277	92	265	—	—	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	5,075	68	158	92	505	362	74	181	607	279	206	—	—
Ballydoonagh, .. .. .	504	40	252	308	715	107	86	67	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	70,685	1,768	4,209	5,207	3,681	8,802	6,846	6,545	22,267	26,175	5,265	12,500	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	70,685	1,768	4,209	5,207	3,681	8,802	6,846	6,545	22,267	26,175	5,265	12,500	—
<b>KANTON.</b>													
Ardsleigh, .. .. .	5,313	39	8	11	28	65	146	227	664	1,155	355	—	—
Charleville, .. .. .	4,700	99	70	36	49	562	267	272	1,661	1,774	—	—	—
Milltown, .. .. .	5,750	84	36	87	36	67	388	387	1,012	561	—	—	—
Springfield, .. .. .	5,700	65	4	22	35	394	167	184	3,665	1,365	676	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	51,322	348	120	160	123	617	814	889	6,912	4,370	975	510	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	51,322	348	120	160	123	617	814	889	6,912	4,370	975	510	—



III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued

TOWNS AND RURAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valua- tion.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RENTABLE VALUATION OF THEM IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.	Above 1/2 A. and not exceed- ing 1/2 A.
MALLOW.												
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,595	12	25	—	72	245	245	370	1,207	245	710	1
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,735	12	185	215	664	616	846	814	702	224	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	8,502	71	48	118	69	895	866	895	1,474	1,164	800	154
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,945	15	24	46	26	16	245	121	475	568	62	94
Carrig, .. .. .	1,504	8	16	25	27	38	205	81	1,222	56	67	—
Charlton, .. .. .	1,779	18	15	26	35	203	161	825	1,454	1,030	710	1,000
Clew, .. .. .	1,781	7	15	15	79	217	164	482	1,545	684	716	—
Downside, .. .. .	1,045	17	25	61	178	212	625	657	1,215	7,300	—	1,042
Enfield, .. .. .	1,269	56	45	24	28	230	145	399	1,255	691	121	66
Kilnashin, .. .. .	4,144	15	24	20	16	205	187	485	1,415	1,214	63	—
Kilnashin, .. .. .	4,535	108	791	714	791	1,512	764	672	1,813	1,185	—	64
Lisavally, .. .. .	1,945	45	22	45	28	16	414	448	1,215	550	64	66
Malver Road, .. .. .	4,935	20	37	80	169	893	465	415	1,655	1,998	68	66
Malver North Urban, .. .. .	1,667	7	15	40	18	214	163	—	46	570	—	102
Malver South Urban, .. .. .	1,667	2	24	25	17	72	144	45	212	—	214	66
Mosney, .. .. .	1,454	65	142	115	165	235	142	265	880	761	—	64
Rahin, .. .. .	4,595	61	215	227	182	647	267	565	313	813	—	65
Shanallymore, .. .. .	4,722	20	72	65	62	264	444	424	1,696	418	—	12
Shanallymore, .. .. .	1,428	55	55	28	107	375	26	68	180	610	—	—
Strawhill, .. .. .	747	31	—	50	70	80	71	80	60	310	217	—
Templemore, .. .. .	4,505	14	—	25	—	71	165	313	475	1,507	375	12
Waterford, .. .. .	1,267	7	25	24	25	120	172	88	728	1,425	674	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	85,585	890	1,860	2,187	2,464	2,582	2,882	4,418	11,585	11,714	7,136	1,042
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	85,585	890	1,860	2,187	2,464	2,582	2,882	4,418	11,585	11,714	7,136	1,042
WATERFORD.												
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,475	55	168	112	545	590	475	323	654	823	380	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	4,261	42	68	65	210	480	615	662	1,425	614	117	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,747	—	52	65	52	76	212	44	595	365	224	35
Carrigrohilly, .. .. .	1,404	25	167	168	117	475	457	765	1,214	1,576	1,214	76
Carrigrohilly, .. .. .	4,712	50	65	62	264	275	267	600	612	1,264	100	1,000
Clew, .. .. .	1,745	21	8	24	18	75	75	80	545	553	26	—
Clew, .. .. .	1,794	12	25	125	104	205	467	688	1,204	1,240	225	1,044
Clew, .. .. .	4,083	16	61	65	165	214	166	67	417	656	124	1,000
Downside, .. .. .	1,545	26	46	67	65	215	174	84	416	577	214	—
Downside, .. .. .	1,065	25	61	62	28	216	213	650	1,612	116	200	—
Getryne, .. .. .	1,045	12	10	165	165	205	625	665	1,005	616	—	—
Kilnashin, .. .. .	1,527	55	21	65	150	227	214	187	1,468	1,714	457	64
Lea, .. .. .	4,528	42	25	75	87	675	265	374	1,245	1,414	—	—
Lisavally, .. .. .	1,021	83	122	85	152	466	466	88	1,015	516	364	—
Middleton Road, .. .. .	10,505	64	185	204	144	475	425	545	1,475	4,510	715	1,000
Middleton Urban, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogety, .. .. .	1,567	15	15	65	62	40	106	384	625	810	315	—
Roelias, .. .. .	1,775	57	66	80	52	316	64	805	686	245	225	1,000
Templemore, .. .. .	1,545	25	50	121	167	243	212	246	1,704	514	475	—
Templemore, .. .. .	1,442	12	18	25	25	245	206	67	667	—	1,268	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	60,481	656	1,156	1,458	1,805	2,122	2,505	3,921	12,425	14,448	4,715	1,041
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	60,481	656	1,156	1,458	1,805	2,122	2,505	3,921	12,425	14,448	4,715	1,041

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holding in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

TOWN AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RENTABLE VALUATION OF THEM IN EACH CLASS.										
		3/4 acre and upwards.	Above 3/4 and not exceeding 1/2 acre.	Above 1/2 and not exceeding 1/4 acre.	Above 1/4 and not exceeding 1/8 acre.	Above 1/8 and not exceeding 1/16 acre.	Above 1/16 and not exceeding 1/32 acre.	Above 1/32 and not exceeding 1/64 acre.	Above 1/64 and not exceeding 1/128 acre.	Above 1/128 and not exceeding 1/256 acre.	Above 1/256 and not exceeding 1/512 acre.	Above 1/512 and upwards.
<b>MALDEN.</b>												
Donaghadee, .. .. .	3,318	40	228	206	879	688	179	248	523	—	—	—
Colebrook, .. .. .	3,564	78	327	316	412	689	378	228	864	822	—	—
Oranmore, .. .. .	862	44	110	90	61	72	40	—	180	124	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	1,788	40	185	406	186	528	837	47	188	108	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	1,171	48	81	134	179	234	266	89	157	104	—	—
Donaghadee, .. .. .	1,436	89	247	268	225	418	59	127	—	—	—	—
Colbert, .. .. .	2,510	61	314	304	67	248	185	504	328	221	243	—
Ennis, .. .. .	2,478	93	49	88	50	389	214	284	743	801	—	—
Elmestown, .. .. .	1,827	84	156	374	110	827	113	167	269	268	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	2,586	10	113	284	276	661	543	167	159	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	1,680	51	96	46	71	72	97	329	889	140	—	—
Magh, .. .. .	2,413	22	76	76	166	433	244	899	837	384	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.</b>	22,322	803	1,754	2,624	2,485	6,769	1,894	2,184	3,763	2,864	243	—
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	22,322	812	1,754	2,624	2,485	6,768	1,954	2,184	3,768	2,864	243	—
<b>MITCHAMORE.</b>												
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,524	54	165	144	126	187	246	182	841	—	—	—
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4,380	47	70	94	280	397	890	645	1,769	804	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	2,420	25	65	165	88	168	330	397	786	372	—	889
Edwards, .. .. .	2,813	80	142	167	140	403	186	185	813	818	—	—
Elmestown, .. .. .	1,738	11	7	37	56	168	141	274	819	325	—	488
Elmestown, .. .. .	2,847	62	269	68	224	279	371	438	754	786	—	—
Marlborough, .. .. .	2,448	47	318	379	269	434	668	269	875	216	—	—
Mitchamore, .. .. .	7,408	184	624	711	865	1,112	963	684	1,288	818	—	1,500
Templepatrick, .. .. .	2,506	89	188	247	273	387	274	804	278	—	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.</b>	22,612	645	1,924	1,759	1,864	3,465	2,367	2,056	6,862	2,547	—	2,129
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	22,612	645	1,924	1,759	1,864	3,465	2,367	2,056	6,865	2,547	—	2,129
<b>SKIBBEREEN.</b>												
Aglashore North, .. .. .	1,348	18	284	182	161	215	81	241	78	144	—	—
Aglashore South, .. .. .	2,328	226	845	947	340	341	228	81	408	108	—	—
Breda, .. .. .	1,482	86	208	272	338	581	168	—	247	—	—	—
Colmash, .. .. .	1,474	50	298	287	243	348	126	257	—	—	—	—
Clay Clau, .. .. .	1,807	67	421	273	318	184	—	46	84	—	—	—
Carthage, .. .. .	3,812	28	161	413	821	388	84	41	193	—	—	—
Colmash North, .. .. .	2,698	24	248	287	387	280	285	140	309	889	—	—
Colmash South, .. .. .	1,754	66	507	568	269	351	160	189	54	—	—	—
Clomash, .. .. .	1,653	29	214	400	580	271	189	—	588	—	—	—
Clomash, .. .. .	1,605	71	142	384	342	556	114	—	216	—	—	—
Donagh, .. .. .	1,268	66	110	217	378	171	58	86	306	—	—	—
Donaghadee North, .. .. .	876	16	256	373	126	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donaghadee South, .. .. .	1,140	40	317	284	581	71	373	—	—	—	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,185	84	209	188	242	248	—	377	89	—	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,669	84	312	249	574	388	353	228	—	—	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,677	84	288	314	247	407	114	60	89	140	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,405	15	121	208	244	822	354	128	168	112	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,518	68	285	290	409	541	270	128	223	—	—	—
Ennis, .. .. .	1,880	68	381	220	187	428	356	217	216	—	—	816

\* Substantially as Consented.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valua- tion.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RENTABLE VALUATION BY RENT IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceed- ing 10s.	Above 10 and not exceed- ing 20s.	Above 20 and not exceed- ing 30s.	Above 30 and not exceed- ing 40s.	Above 40 and not exceed- ing 50s.	Above 50 and not exceed- ing 60s.	Above 60 and not exceed- ing 70s.	Above 70 and not exceed- ing 80s.	Above 80 and not exceed- ing 90s.	Above 90 and not exceed- ing 100s.	Above 100 and not exceed- ing 110s.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL.—continued.												
Electoral, .. .. .	1,485	24	346	479	287	235	237	48	91	—	—	—
Electoral Rural, .. .. .	2,428	73	747	431	228	265	286	220	876	268	445	—
Electoral Urban, .. .. .	1,027	48	251	137	55	145	137	60	146	245	—	—
*Tulagh, .. .. .	1,640	100	571	254	124	228	—	40	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, .. .. .	1,642	25	185	554	164	448	124	92	119	249	—	—
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	5,365	420	2,970	1,811	1,200	871	608	428	792	108	—	—
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	52,813	773	4,548	5,415	4,856	8,104	5,768	3,158	5,216	1,941	405	88
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	41,084	1,193	7,518	7,226	5,996	8,975	6,376	2,477	3,408	5,269	445	88
SEVEN.												
Ballyhen, .. .. .	1,309	10	225	245	181	185	137	—	43	—	—	—
*Ballyshob, .. .. .	2,097	54	258	835	440	181	81	—	241	—	—	—
*Coober, .. .. .	906	20	243	210	170	168	75	—	81	—	—	—
*Crookstown, .. .. .	1,426	40	340	223	72	248	171	80	—	—	—	—
*Dunleavy, .. .. .	1,209	44	311	298	143	253	74	—	—	—	531	—
*Dunmore, .. .. .	1,148	45	322	397	311	40	88	—	—	187	—	—
*Glen, .. .. .	583	236	148	123	123	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilroe, .. .. .	1,348	40	320	485	553	536	277	277	87	—	—	—
Lavender, .. .. .	882	45	240	269	171	200	70	—	281	—	—	—
*Mull, .. .. .	1,225	160	425	168	208	121	114	48	88	—	—	—
*Tomoney, .. .. .	816	145	261	111	111	85	85	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	4,722	712	2,484	1,848	1,406	1,789	856	108	827	287	518	—
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	4,505	120	872	818	782	508	454	277	281	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	10,227	832	3,356	2,766	2,188	2,297	960	385	568	287	518	—
TENTH.												
Arish, .. .. .	2,124	76	144	275	318	800	275	487	658	431	227	—
Chapman, .. .. .	5,781	261	147	175	254	480	222	228	1,967	1,133	711	—
Edmond, .. .. .	1,186	48	87	87	54	212	75	—	814	236	—	—
Kilnash, .. .. .	4,366	48	28	87	78	544	513	357	1,745	1,255	458	—
Kilnashough, .. .. .	5,121	145	160	100	247	468	818	402	1,831	838	571	—
Tongal Rural, .. .. .	4,485	84	52	65	17	384	284	414	565	1,218	489	—
Tongal Urban, .. .. .	1,770	31	186	79	86	83	225	45	469	817	—	—
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	25,701	541	744	616	1,027	2,128	2,085	2,068	7,022	5,746	2,545	88
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	27,721	541	744	616	1,027	2,128	2,085	2,068	7,022	5,746	2,545	88
ELEVEN.												
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions in County, .. .. .	41,049	1,193	7,518	7,226	5,996	8,975	6,376	2,477	3,408	5,269	445	—
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions in County, .. .. .	52,813	773	4,548	5,415	4,856	8,104	5,768	3,158	5,216	1,941	405	88
Total of County, .. .. .	94,862	1,966	12,066	12,641	10,852	17,079	12,144	5,635	8,624	7,210	850	88

\* Subdivided as Completed.

IV.—TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION ON EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

APPENDIX  
IX.

COUNT AND MANORIAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	COMPARISON OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTAL VARIATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 4s.	Above 4s. and not exceeding 8s.	Above 8s. and not exceeding 12s.	Above 12s. and not exceeding 16s.	Above 16s. and not exceeding 20s.	Above 20s. and not exceeding 24s.	Above 24s. and not exceeding 30s.	Above 30s. and not exceeding 40s.	Above 40s. and not exceeding 50s.	Above 50s. and not exceeding 60s.	Above 60s. in value.
<b>RURALS.</b>												
Ballisodet, .. .. .	305	17	22	88	49	70	99	58	125	7	47	—
Ballygowan, .. .. .	580	98	—	8	18	48	57	36	80	189	118	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,185	47	89	103	119	94	81	58	550	188	48	75
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	858	60	—	8	43	85	100	28	83	365	48	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	918	11	24	97	84	48	58	—	73	10	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	558	18	—	58	10	85	112	41	36	59	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	850	25	80	85	55	93	55	145	139	48	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	915	64	21	9	46	84	27	78	118	268	80	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	428	39	85	8	38	99	73	11	58	85	41	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	585	25	7	72	88	80	85	87	194	29	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	395	48	58	18	12	84	55	20	158	519	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	207	14	21	82	48	110	56	18	28	20	—	48
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,128	21	58	84	88	169	258	58	338	187	85	82
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	884	50	20	24	8	77	74	5	118	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	465	19	8	8	44	85	88	88	98	85	50	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,397	88	87	89	44	758	168	75	580	89	94	118
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	527	99	—	58	51	121	72	113	69	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	724	50	52	85	124	126	82	69	49	81	37	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	518	8	18	18	88	100	12	30	179	11	44	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	751	58	47	38	38	83	84	188	182	66	—	59
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.</b>	11,581	708	695	825	1,084	1,987	1,458	1,948	1,887	1,680	189	987
<b>Total of Consolidated Divisions.</b>	10,881	798	485	825	1,284	1,627	1,488	1,848	1,887	1,680	189	987
<b>RURALS.</b>												
Ballisodet, .. .. .	558	48	518	118	87	78	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ballygowan, .. .. .	1,218	58	188	118	178	588	188	37	148	4	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	428	18	58	17	98	18	12	58	58	58	—	78
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	828	58	147	188	28	84	—	—	18	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	984	71	168	98	—	52	25	9	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	487	188	188	98	74	85	—	7	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	879	128	245	48	84	28	—	—	18	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,981	148	187	85	27	78	98	48	47	78	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	758	13	178	188	85	88	78	98	118	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,418	814	118	78	48	28	4	58	72	37	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	848	10	128	187	85	188	2	—	17	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	879	21	188	188	74	48	54	54	9	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	847	188	127	118	57	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	741	188	911	118	48	88	98	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	275	34	28	88	60	48	27	—	48	38	—	—
<b>Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.</b>	5,887	1,880	1,971	780	304	418	318	78	125	118	—	—
<b>Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.</b>	4,505	188	1,185	848	127	898	228	145	418	48	—	78
<b>Total of Electoral Divisions.</b>	10,392	2,068	3,156	1,628	431	1,316	546	223	543	166	—	78

\* Revalued as Occupied.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTAGE VARIATION, AND EMPLOYERS IN EACH CLASS.											Total Population on Holdings.
		Not exceeding 4s.	Above 4s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 41s.	
CAPTIVITY.													
*Adriatic, .. .. .	1,410	813	825	87	88	8	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
*Aur, .. .. .	821	846	445	189	43	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Avalon, .. .. .	1,816	978	651	375	44	44	22	18	—	—	—	—	—
*Averyham, .. .. .	827	807	804	132	21	58	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
*Avalon, .. .. .	1,546	616	647	617	85	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Avalon, .. .. .	807	150	651	178	85	47	18	—	11	8	—	—	—
*Avalon, .. .. .	1,554	137	754	334	70	48	—	8	14	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	8,895	5,493	4,332	1,124	426	205	40	67	96	8	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	8,891	5,488	4,325	1,124	426	205	40	67	96	8	—	—	—
CLONMANN.													
Alderman, .. .. .	1,166	274	346	163	187	336	121	18	81	44	—	—	—
Ardagh, .. .. .	1,145	488	393	133	195	161	79	86	65	87	—	—	—
Ashton, .. .. .	818	78	78	78	70	42	162	—	201	21	—	—	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	817	47	253	134	180	146	64	17	38	102	—	—	—
Cahernish, .. .. .	668	166	87	71	87	181	88	88	8	66	51	—	—
Cadestown, .. .. .	386	38	80	78	84	80	47	7	—	—	—	—	—
Clonally Bank, .. .. .	877	82	122	85	78	185	197	61	117	50	102	—	—
Clonally Urban, .. .. .	893	6	58	6	33	48	205	10	18	—	—	—	—
Clonally, .. .. .	681	40	90	135	86	124	78	87	27	8	—	—	—
*Courtmacsherry, .. .. .	685	151	247	75	56	48	22	82	26	—	—	—	—
Clonmacnoise, .. .. .	556	54	47	40	41	96	88	78	65	—	41	—	—
Kilnabola East, .. .. .	307	7	44	50	45	73	54	87	84	—	31	—	—
Kilnabola West, .. .. .	209	—	8	28	57	66	62	40	76	—	—	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	615	56	24	48	47	122	64	57	87	—	—	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	847	61	208	55	83	86	56	21	168	16	61	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	618	28	14	88	83	146	84	17	46	—	—	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	618	61	173	148	107	188	38	82	62	—	—	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	1,315	229	107	142	168	420	122	50	37	86	46	8	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	639	91	80	84	80	80	54	45	160	—	—	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	1,363	286	167	104	131	168	183	84	61	75	47	—	—
Kilnabola, .. .. .	668	6	54	70	65	67	18	15	95	36	94	3	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	668	181	227	75	89	48	27	62	54	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	16,503	1,716	1,565	1,393	1,355	1,862	1,579	777	1,126	336	421	12	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, .. .. .	17,171	1,897	1,792	1,468	1,444	2,010	1,646	843	1,282	372	437	12	—
COAST.													
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	1,066	48	83	14	38	76	86	78	264	648	—	—	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	454	16	22	27	17	68	28	88	206	68	13	—	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	805	8	82	11	15	48	82	56	46	—	—	—	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	1,406	461	618	163	85	25	117	63	162	690	25	18	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	440	126	104	106	74	46	68	64	136	8	—	—	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	5,456	182	378	308	184	185	61	144	436	617	218	8	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	648	67	26	—	8	61	64	48	147	116	28	8	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	1,388	64	61	26	—	79	85	63	203	205	187	36	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	1,562	214	180	118	58	80	110	80	208	270	56	18	—
Bellinacorney, .. .. .	597	261	186	145	64	53	64	80	97	40	—	—	—
Bellinacorney Reg., .. .. .	884	35	22	18	68	108	77	46	262	268	16	7	—
Cork Urban, .. .. .	1,467	385	618	42	128	844	372	50	46	101	12	—	—
Douglas, .. .. .	1,214	61	88	18	70	116	168	45	671	618	28	8	—
Droghda, .. .. .	508	66	64	96	65	104	148	69	250	27	—	—	—
Droghda, .. .. .	646	55	58	51	58	107	74	106	184	45	—	—	—
Ferret, .. .. .	462	141	17	20	40	58	38	88	80	7	—	—	—
Glenville, .. .. .	508	16	74	41	65	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	467	127	74	12	—	37	56	61	71	85	34	—	—

\* Scheduled as Congested.



IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

TOWNS AND ELECTRICAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population of Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTALS VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 14.	Above 14 and not exceeding 25.	Above 25 and not exceeding 40.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.	Above 60 and not exceeding 100.	Above 100 and not exceeding 150.	Above 150 and not exceeding 200.	Above 200 and not exceeding 300.	Above 300 and not exceeding 500.	Above 500 and not exceeding 1,000.	Above 1,000 or more.
CORRIBODUN.												
Islebeg.	302	54	—	8	38	20	83	15	115	208	85	35
Glenties.	438	77	100	41	17	70	33	12	85	55	5	—
Glenties.	612	56	54	47	71	36	55	24	82	—	—	—
Glenties.	468	32	24	45	67	47	36	82	55	78	18	36
Glenties.	610	55	14	20	21	8	8	8	159	120	81	64
Glenties.	1,120	58	84	55	131	108	148	62	541	120	—	217
Glenties.	624	215	63	21	78	58	—	25	71	254	56	—
Glenties.	508	8	18	57	56	84	30	67	137	143	48	59
Glenties.	1,566	395	310	18	67	208	195	157	182	280	88	37
Glenties East.	548	33	24	45	—	18	40	15	101	27	12	85
Glenties Urban.	1,568	129	54	37	8	85	99	56	155	414	54	—
Glenties.	536	51	25	27	35	44	54	56	122	213	39	—
Glenties.	1,568	127	54	37	154	84	48	21	265	606	1,002	72
Glenties.	514	38	45	17	24	54	60	63	88	256	—	544
Glenties.	1,564	1,105	1,840	1,840	1,841	2,085	1,840	1,844	5,648	5,613	5,613	1,370
Total of Non-Compulsed Electrical Divisions.	61,824	3,106	3,068	1,440	1,381	2,845	2,592	1,854	3,448	8,235	4,923	1,370
DELMONAGH.												
Delmonagh.	330	114	35	41	51	148	130	66	38	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	536	274	214	54	378	131	171	99	74	37	—	—
Delmonagh.	814	215	83	87	70	178	38	43	67	77	14	—
Delmonagh.	442	55	41	51	141	64	56	7	22	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	536	89	83	83	120	84	34	—	180	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	620	300	100	130	104	248	97	44	136	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	408	48	18	33	62	77	114	55	158	79	—	—
Delmonagh.	772	146	78	200	215	143	37	86	7	22	—	—
Delmonagh.	360	84	81	130	75	160	78	45	58	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	1,216	100	100	100	145	318	306	22	176	—	45	—
Delmonagh.	368	46	38	250	45	150	17	15	25	—	—	84
Delmonagh.	718	130	25	85	90	223	51	28	47	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	818	85	51	113	144	198	126	48	67	32	—	67
Delmonagh.	368	53	18	21	8	55	48	50	87	—	—	—
Delmonagh.	812	126	35	55	122	165	201	77	67	27	—	—
Delmonagh.	10,977	1,656	1,987	1,220	1,987	3,000	1,548	668	1,062	234	82	183
Total of Non-Compulsed Electrical Divisions.	39,977	3,618	3,397	1,339	1,387	2,065	1,368	681	1,055	328	88	181
FERRET.												
Aghora.	306	35	5	1	8	9	44	55	71	35	30	86
Ballybooly.	438	56	34	12	5	35	40	4	85	21	—	66
Ballynac.	780	74	65	37	33	50	30	46	218	137	52	—
Cerng.	242	54	33	37	—	55	—	—	36	—	—	—
Cullinacra.	358	12	62	68	58	40	18	—	—	—	—	87
Duffa Boyle.	536	35	13	16	18	45	25	54	133	67	25	67
GarClyma.	630	213	30	5	55	45	32	45	123	74	21	37
GarClyma.	545	—	5	38	—	55	36	67	115	285	84	28
GarClyma.	534	170	12	50	58	51	45	60	208	120	12	118
GarClyma.	396	25	50	7	—	18	15	21	85	146	17	—
GarClyma.	602	78	21	4	—	17	20	28	129	216	75	81
GarClyma.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GarClyma.	545	75	4	24	30	100	60	47	135	88	44	—
GarClyma.	500	118	18	115	82	90	108	157	165	48	—	55
GarClyma.	556	130	254	71	78	46	21	8	35	—	—	—
GarClyma.	797	82	84	35	21	51	107	55	126	74	5	—
GarClyma.	462	50	21	18	34	8	23	40	114	57	—	45

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

TOWNS AND RURAL DIVISIONS.	Total Popula- tion on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTABLE VALUE, AND FORTUNE IN EACH CLASS.											Total Popula- tion on Agricultural Holdings.
		Not assessed at all.	Above £4 and not assessed at all.	Above £5 and not assessed at all.	Above £10 and not assessed at all.	Above £20 and not assessed at all.	Above £30 and not assessed at all.	Above £40 and not assessed at all.	Above £50 and not assessed at all.	Above £100 and not assessed at all.	Above £200 and not assessed at all.	Above £500 and not assessed at all.	
<b>FERRET—continued.</b>													
Kilmarney, .. .. .	458	35	36	35	43	35	40	39	190	78	16	—	—
Kilman, .. .. .	614	35	100	33	31	30	30	37	50	56	7	—	—
Kilmore, .. .. .	622	40	40	70	43	30	30	30	121	78	16	—	—
Kilworth, .. .. .	479	181	126	30	48	35	32	14	368	80	—	—	—
Knocknacree, .. .. .	618	175	55	35	40	137	37	70	220	12	120	12	—
Lelton, .. .. .	368	50	55	18	24	54	42	38	55	37	32	—	—
Lisdoonahilly, .. .. .	758	130	50	100	27	31	52	35	190	69	62	18	—
Watergrasshill, .. .. .	473	55	14	25	5	46	70	48	80	202	2	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Divisions.	14,078	1,940	1,740	660	580	1,304	1,278	938	2,600	1,710	167	62	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	14,078	1,940	1,740	660	580	1,304	1,278	938	2,600	1,710	167	62	—
<b>KILMORE.</b>													
Abbe, .. .. .	558	50	40	17	40	100	48	51	70	29	—	—	—
Adyholme, .. .. .	459	31	40	30	20	34	38	49	50	45	—	—	—
Baunton, .. .. .	715	261	194	68	53	98	53	14	51	6	—	—	—
Bodysall, .. .. .	640	120	54	37	54	104	106	30	137	6	—	—	—
Burton, .. .. .	417	150	60	26	21	72	45	10	30	—	—	—	—
Derreen, .. .. .	507	184	58	4	29	108	100	67	120	—	—	—	—
Doonbeg, .. .. .	762	120	101	58	97	56	32	5	99	11	—	—	—
Galles, .. .. .	578	40	20	5	3	32	47	69	65	170	30	12	—
Gallesmore, .. .. .	421	55	47	12	5	48	42	5	137	98	—	—	—
Glenties East, .. .. .	908	140	141	100	65	142	68	—	20	—	—	—	—
Glenties West, .. .. .	605	13	132	135	228	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	555	170	20	4	5	38	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	628	153	70	27	52	63	6	37	117	12	—	—	—
Drumlin, .. .. .	610	120	15	10	10	37	6	45	108	34	30	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	618	195	104	164	69	97	63	29	16	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	218	70	44	30	35	35	50	—	14	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	104	40	39	23	7	20	8	30	40	210	41	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	647	126	14	7	8	44	62	24	117	56	35	—	—
Kilbeg, .. .. .	947	80	12	7	27	31	74	67	35	50	—	—	—
Kilbane, .. .. .	728	111	104	112	43	71	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbuck, .. .. .	769	124	61	74	38	60	40	24	6	—	—	—	—
Kilbuck, .. .. .	487	131	5	7	35	25	37	60	108	7	—	—	—
Kilbane, .. .. .	1,848	335	178	110	85	62	70	9	12	—	—	—	—
Milford, .. .. .	555	33	32	40	31	61	38	28	100	20	20	—	—
Nad, .. .. .	513	49	47	37	58	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennedy, .. .. .	608	70	47	43	61	37	34	20	120	30	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	767	104	54	37	46	72	73	60	112	42	7	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	406	30	11	20	9	37	37	16	78	210	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	430	23	30	14	26	34	30	54	26	—	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	594	64	75	40	62	120	62	14	48	35	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	625	700	34	30	40	70	60	14	45	—	—	—	—
Kesh, .. .. .	829	160	38	35	40	111	17	15	65	56	18	—	—
Willesboro, .. .. .	575	68	104	107	37	33	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Divisions.	16,821	5,772	3,548	1,540	1,102	2,102	2,110	965	2,580	838	215	68	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,821	5,772	3,548	1,540	1,102	2,102	2,110	965	2,580	838	215	68	—
<b>KILMURRAY.</b>													
Antony, .. .. .	576	35	—	4	12	30	11	17	122	67	18	—	—
Chadville, .. .. .	686	101	5	8	—	44	50	40	212	140	—	—	—
Willow, .. .. .	440	130	25	13	10	17	30	30	144	37	—	—	—
Springfield, .. .. .	557	120	5	8	4	31	24	13	215	74	30	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Rural Divisions.	2,660	469	34	25	34	127	100	107	700	345	72	18	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,660	469	34	25	34	127	100	107	700	345	72	18	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 4s.	Above 4s. and not exceeding 11s.	Above 11s. and not exceeding 21s.	Above 21s. and not exceeding 41s.	Above 41s. and not exceeding 61s.	Above 61s. and not exceeding 101s.	Above 101s. and not exceeding 151s.	Above 151s. and not exceeding 201s.	Above 201s. and not exceeding 301s.	Above 301s. and not exceeding 401s.	Above 401s. in value.
EPISCOPAL.												
Adolphus, .. .. .	574	15	77	57	118	155	42	35	51	36	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	303	7	2	30	10	41	57	23	29	53	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	464	48	71	61	64	55	47	58	59	11	49	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	739	28	48	26	19	136	167	55	148	106	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	556	11	58	—	58	55	41	55	167	127	35	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	555	15	18	17	54	24	55	—	152	47	22	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	558	18	56	67	79	105	16	48	65	65	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	554	8	15	3	7	44	50	48	48	51	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	555	28	57	26	27	74	25	67	38	137	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	512	8	31	50	50	—	55	57	55	66	22	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	575	17	14	55	28	27	24	46	64	63	54	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	1,596	185	394	55	150	252	557	113	456	525	74	43
Bahadur, .. .. .	56	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	555	6	55	—	17	45	56	55	67	45	5	65
Bahadur, .. .. .	557	8	14	55	5	58	51	—	55	—	54	54
Bahadur, .. .. .	462	15	30	40	55	50	55	55	67	55	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	555	5	35	55	56	55	44	55	155	65	15	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	561	9	20	51	8	55	57	55	—	—	—	—
Bahadur, .. .. .	555	55	55	55	55	5	68	—	55	594	45	155
Bahadur, .. .. .	550	35	—	—	5	55	55	45	165	155	55	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	4,556	575	585	541	571	1,518	1,565	725	1,557	1,568	465	578
Total of Electoral Divisions.	4,556	575	585	541	571	1,518	1,565	725	1,557	1,568	465	578
MACCORM.												
Adolphus, .. .. .	558	504	15	45	55	45	55	47	54	155	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	548	54	55	15	15	47	51	65	55	55	15	65
Adolphus, .. .. .	518	55	555	555	55	55	55	—	55	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	75	155	55	77	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	755	47	55	—	—	55	55	55	157	155	54	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	464	45	151	155	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	1,555	555	55	155	145	575	555	154	155	45	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	548	75	45	75	11	157	55	44	145	55	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	55	145	55	55	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	515	57	555	555	555	54	555	45	55	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	545	555	155	155	115	144	75	47	74	5	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	554	15	5	15	57	77	55	45	55	57	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	755	75	154	57	51	151	75	55	55	155	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	1,554	555	151	114	55	152	155	45	154	45	—	61
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	554	152	151	75	115	145	55	55	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	514	45	55	57	155	155	145	55	154	55	—	45
Adolphus, .. .. .	1,555	155	15	51	65	145	175	115	167	115	45	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	411	75	57	5	15	55	45	55	55	555	55	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	51	55	15	55	55	555	45	115	155	17	74
Adolphus, .. .. .	554	45	5	55	5	55	55	55	155	57	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	554	545	151	47	55	45	144	155	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	1,574	547	55	55	155	245	151	55	115	55	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	45	555	155	155	155	54	55	45	45	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	55	51	555	545	555	154	5	55	—	—	—
Adolphus, .. .. .	555	55	55	55	55	155	145	155	155	25	—	55
Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	5,554	587	555	464	574	545	155	71	45	51	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	15,455	2,465	1,555	1,555	1,511	2,555	1,575	1,415	1,555	1,555	555	554
Total of Electoral Divisions.	20,555	2,465	2,554	1,555	1,555	2,545	2,555	1,485	2,555	1,555	155	554

\* Scheduled as Consolidated.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued

TOWNS AND ECONOMIC TOWNS.	Total Popula- tion on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RENTABLE VALUE, AND CULTIVATION OF EACH CLASS.											Agricultural Population on Holds.
		Not exceed- ing £4.	Above £4 and not exceed- ing £10.	Above £10 and not exceed- ing £20.	Above £20 and not exceed- ing £30.	Above £30 and not exceed- ing £40.	Above £40 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £60.	Above £60 and not exceed- ing £70.	Above £70 and not exceed- ing £80.	Above £80 and not exceed- ing £90.	Above £90 and not exceed- ing £100.	
MARROW.													
Ballydoole, .. .. .	102	40	18	—	20	74	81	81	138	91	41	—	—
Ballynascree, .. .. .	1,368	160	140	90	120	150	138	150	90	—	—	—	—
Ballynascree, .. .. .	350	30	30	10	90	60	100	50	100	140	51	—	—
Cahircappin, .. .. .	560	40	11	13	—	3	40	10	40	47	11	—	—
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	500	50	—	—	—	6	18	4	115	31	21	—	—
Charlestown, .. .. .	518	107	20	4	2	14	16	48	100	200	40	—	—
Cleary, .. .. .	415	24	4	4	20	20	61	70	121	71	41	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	851	54	14	10	67	20	57	40	180	90	—	—	—
Englefield, .. .. .	454	114	24	7	2	30	10	50	120	50	8	—	—
Kilmead, .. .. .	400	10	10	10	8	85	22	97	180	110	21	—	—
Kilmead, .. .. .	2,160	115	104	104	202	210	100	210	210	210	—	—	—
Liscroft, .. .. .	400	70	90	12	2	14	81	40	100	70	21	—	—
Malin Road, .. .. .	342	27	10	10	10	60	50	51	140	87	11	—	—
Malin North Urban, .. .. .	200	—	7	—	—	100	4	—	10	60	—	—	—
Malin South Urban, .. .. .	110	—	4	1	13	2	4	2	24	—	10	—	—
Marazion, .. .. .	400	121	101	10	40	81	50	40	70	70	—	—	—
Rahon, .. .. .	812	150	140	110	10	100	44	100	11	70	—	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	500	10	40	10	61	40	80	80	80	80	—	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	450	100	20	14	60	44	24	7	50	81	—	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	510	40	—	8	30	8	14	5	7	40	40	—	—
Templemore, .. .. .	290	20	—	6	—	30	10	30	40	50	5	—	—
Walsby, .. .. .	314	10	8	2	2	22	10	10	40	100	10	—	—
Total of Non-Compacted Electoral Divisions.	22,900	1,871	1,201	700	700	1,840	640	670	2,220	1,100	400	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	22,900	1,871	1,201	700	700	1,840	640	670	2,220	1,100	400	—	—
MARROW.													
Ballydoole, .. .. .	810	141	80	20	120	144	84	22	97	70	20	—	—
Ballynascree, .. .. .	310	94	8	14	22	97	200	40	210	34	30	—	—
Ballynascree, .. .. .	300	—	17	9	11	7	10	10	80	40	20	—	—
Cahircappin, .. .. .	1,100	47	81	60	10	160	330	110	240	240	204	—	—
Cahircappin, .. .. .	700	100	20	20	70	50	20	30	100	100	8	—	—
Charlestown, .. .. .	387	60	—	7	4	22	25	6	70	70	10	—	—
Cleary, .. .. .	400	60	61	60	40	80	84	30	110	100	34	—	—
Doonagh, .. .. .	800	4	60	60	67	54	60	60	60	60	60	—	—
Englefield, .. .. .	280	40	20	17	20	44	25	8	10	30	8	—	—
Kilmead, .. .. .	450	80	20	12	60	40	60	40	200	20	30	—	—
Liscroft, .. .. .	400	130	20	40	20	110	60	64	100	84	—	—	—
Malin Road, .. .. .	400	101	40	14	97	91	70	37	210	140	10	—	—
Malin North Urban, .. .. .	204	120	10	10	50	60	64	37	240	180	—	—	—
Malin South Urban, .. .. .	200	88	27	41	40	120	60	14	110	60	30	—	—
Marazion, .. .. .	1,140	40	60	67	60	120	100	54	210	204	114	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	414	60	10	30	20	30	60	60	60	70	104	—	—
Shanahane, .. .. .	514	100	10	40	30	70	17	50	61	60	27	—	—
Templemore, .. .. .	410	20	60	70	60	10	60	60	211	10	10	—	—
Walsby, .. .. .	470	20	8	2	2	10	20	10	250	60	—	—	—
Total of Non-Compacted Electoral Divisions.	22,900	1,871	1,201	700	700	1,840	1,124	700	2,460	1,000	500	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	22,900	1,871	1,201	700	700	1,840	1,124	700	2,460	1,000	500	—	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

1871 AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO TENANT VARIATION, AND POPULATION BY EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding 24.	Above 24 and not exceeding 49.	Above 49 and not exceeding 99.	Above 99 and not exceeding 149.	Above 149 and not exceeding 199.	Above 199 and not exceeding 249.	Above 249 and not exceeding 299.	Above 299 and not exceeding 349.	Above 349 and not exceeding 399.	Above 399 and not exceeding 449.	Above 449 and not exceeding 499.
MURCHISON.												
Cashington, .. .. .	500	278	175	45	138	228	51	42	16	—	—	—
Donaghadee, .. .. .	1,124	388	387	381	154	213	75	48	88	85	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	332	88	84	47	38	4	5	—	28	35	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	851	48	100	102	44	36	80	7	41	8	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	465	112	45	49	62	150	35	40	29	18	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	408	304	304	212	108	142	5	55	—	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	815	156	107	44	51	75	45	48	61	14	86	—
Glenties, .. .. .	145	82	20	40	30	48	64	45	125	62	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	626	40	137	78	73	116	33	28	45	38	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	1,094	25	61	258	348	247	27	53	33	—	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	628	205	115	5	56	50	28	56	85	35	—	—
Glenties, .. .. .	618	105	49	55	107	112	54	69	61	64	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	5,514	1,814	1,515	1,558	575	1,468	465	474	327	327	53	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	5,514	1,814	1,515	1,558	575	1,468	465	474	327	327	53	—
MURCHISON.												
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	425	72	74	80	89	56	86	15	84	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	845	142	43	39	54	54	58	57	160	85	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	494	125	38	22	32	39	62	45	84	—	—	58
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	524	154	56	18	38	36	36	24	47	58	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	210	25	7	12	5	25	12	10	41	39	—	18
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	545	124	46	15	46	47	75	57	67	84	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	451	62	85	48	60	87	48	51	86	17	—	—
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	1,506	642	222	350	147	218	170	61	183	14	—	98
Ballyvaughan, .. .. .	215	146	125	66	98	62	32	48	51	—	—	—
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	5,510	1,518	642	574	455	722	521	302	671	154	—	150
Total of Electoral Divisions.	5,510	1,518	642	574	455	722	521	302	671	154	—	150
MURCHISON.												
Agallagh North, .. .. .	595	42	221	46	40	61	5	38	18	26	—	—
Agallagh South, .. .. .	1,837	352	538	207	156	84	75	32	98	82	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	760	31	148	140	114	74	88	—	207	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	718	58	180	181	180	62	54	62	—	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	1,037	304	520	61	45	55	—	—	4	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	447	75	169	264	129	142	45	22	64	—	—	—
Agallagh North, .. .. .	625	55	216	185	66	112	64	15	65	118	—	—
Agallagh South, .. .. .	677	104	520	275	45	34	15	14	4	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	710	45	227	531	112	41	45	—	60	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	918	126	564	147	126	143	35	—	48	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	564	185	78	113	64	56	4	54	123	—	—	—
Agallagh North, .. .. .	638	62	587	64	73	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agallagh South, .. .. .	607	77	541	357	145	59	61	—	—	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	654	39	178	112	53	44	—	40	45	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	676	61	597	136	122	153	13	62	—	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	658	227	138	81	149	142	33	15	32	76	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	686	47	80	87	67	163	64	33	28	92	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	684	102	179	273	173	98	76	31	32	—	—	—
Agallagh, .. .. .	615	144	228	60	80	104	62	68	28	—	—	82

\* Referred to Congress.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—continued.

APPENDIX  
II.

TOWNS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Popu- lation on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATHERANCE VALUATION, AND FURTHER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceed- ing £1.	Above £1 and not exceed- ing £15.	Above £15 and not exceed- ing £25.	Above £25 and not exceed- ing £50.	Above £50 and not exceed- ing £100.	Above £100 and not exceed- ing £200.	Above £200 and not exceed- ing £500.	Above £500 and not exceed- ing £1,000.	Above £1,000 and not exceed- ing £2,000.	Above £2,000 and not exceed- ing £5,000.
Parishes—continued.											
Lisheen, .. .. .	602	40	38	218	87	77	43	6	14	—	—
Glenties Rural, .. .. .	1,508	125	104	274	88	155	42	61	111	37	—
Glenties Urban, .. .. .	247	41	74	42	5	23	26	30	2	13	—
*Tullagh, .. .. .	474	242	504	140	40	65	—	6	—	—	—
Woodstock, .. .. .	405	41	87	188	75	171	53	16	12	27	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,792	637	1,546	955	886	322	180	55	795	43	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,708	1,821	3,004	2,795	1,822	1,625	780	476	640	740	31
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,470	2,458	4,550	3,750	2,708	1,947	960	531	1,435	1,173	32
Rural.											
Ballyhenry, .. .. .	547	40	254	75	80	51	58	—	19	—	—
*Ballyhenry, .. .. .	1,565	278	405	308	247	57	14	—	87	—	—
*Coolagh, .. .. .	353	38	238	70	61	70	28	—	42	—	—
*Crookhaven, .. .. .	686	66	234	148	50	119	83	14	—	—	—
*Dunmore, .. .. .	538	38	310	126	80	88	15	—	—	—	—
*Dunmore, .. .. .	744	168	270	221	80	80	50	—	—	30	—
*Glen, .. .. .	708	122	242	84	72	58	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	542	35	218	204	185	114	82	49	12	—	—
Lisheen, .. .. .	615	79	361	104	49	31	17	—	48	—	—
*Scoil, .. .. .	613	229	871	137	29	28	83	11	6	—	—
*Tromet, .. .. .	610	225	274	33	47	57	0	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,935	1,482	3,485	1,925	625	405	140	25	115	20	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,945	537	673	612	272	160	100	40	74	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	5,970	1,919	4,158	2,537	897	565	240	71	189	20	5
Townland.											
Arleigh, .. .. .	726	142	80	58	37	77	45	61	49	14	20
Chaprest, .. .. .	1,126	830	124	77	118	116	41	46	181	93	50
Kilmead, .. .. .	376	40	41	23	28	34	14	—	61	38	—
Kilmead, .. .. .	376	189	8	51	31	34	34	44	129	55	15
Kilmeadmore, .. .. .	1,137	325	309	135	84	97	118	64	236	54	3
Youghal Rural, .. .. .	215	180	12	7	—	37	16	—	197	70	11
Youghal Urban, .. .. .	249	6	74	8	34	26	—	—	64	50	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,945	1,159	639	667	280	438	356	215	785	405	115
Total of Electoral Divisions.	4,945	1,159	639	667	280	438	356	215	785	405	115
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	16,470	5,937	12,533	6,701	2,537	1,931	750	255	935	237	5
Total of Non-Congested Elec- toral Divisions in County.	16,470	21,220	21,337	17,922	16,027	16,424	17,080	11,700	26,050	18,214	7,000
Total of County, ..	211,470	21,220	21,337	17,922	16,027	16,424	17,080	11,700	26,050	18,214	7,000

\* Scheduled as Congested.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906.

APPENDIX  
IX.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									Total Number of Holdings
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acre.	Above 5 and not exceeding 25 Acre.	Above 25 and not exceeding 50 Acre.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acre.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acre.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acre.	Above 500 Acre.		
BANDON UNION.										
Ballydoole, .. .. .	—	5	5	15	17	35	11	—	—	78
Ballydoole, .. .. .	80	22	34	28	31	29	14	5	—	254
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5	1	—	14	27	14	4	5	—	85
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4	—	1	6	8	28	10	1	—	56
Ballydoole, .. .. .	22	1	5	16	18	38	8	—	—	114
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	—	—	8	15	25	8	8	—	65
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	2	1	6	25	35	4	5	—	86
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	4	4	8	13	5	5	1	—	45
Ballydoole, .. .. .	10	5	5	14	24	13	4	5	—	78
Ballydoole, .. .. .	170	10	22	38	34	46	18	5	—	238
Ballydoole, .. .. .	11	3	5	8	15	24	8	4	—	78
Ballydoole, .. .. .	25	—	—	12	14	27	15	1	—	82
Ballydoole, .. .. .	12	2	11	26	41	35	6	1	—	139
Ballydoole, .. .. .	33	4	5	15	33	35	21	1	—	164
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6	4	15	28	19	24	36	4	—	135
Total of Union (all parishes).	387	54	108	241	301	307	145	26	—	1,814
BANDON UNION.										
Ballydoole, .. .. .	—	—	5	4	2	17	31	20	4	73
Ballydoole, .. .. .	84	28	31	35	74	55	8	—	—	317
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	—	5	7	15	45	18	8	—	97
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	5	15	17	20	19	6	—	—	77
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6	17	24	28	55	16	8	1	—	136
Ballydoole, .. .. .	—	8	24	38	12	5	2	—	—	87
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	2	35	36	30	28	18	5	2	213
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	2	2	11	38	65	16	8	—	16
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	8	3	60	19	54	35	19	—	208
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	1	5	31	14	37	31	1	—	180
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	—	8	15	31	31	31	—	—	86
Ballydoole, .. .. .	—	9	27	46	39	8	2	—	—	150
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	11	26	58	15	14	5	2	—	135
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4	2	6	8	13	5	2	—	—	50
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	95	32	104	231	180	186	68	35	7	614
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31	22	77	114	125	221	74	15	—	788
Total of Union, .. .. .	36	64	271	365	227	284	170	50	7	1,402
GLANWORTH UNION.										
Ashgrove, .. .. .	1	11	33	67	44	35	38	4	—	233
Ballydoole, .. .. .	10	5	64	91	30	2	—	—	—	162
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	19	48	76	47	45	4	—	—	242
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1	13	45	70	37	35	8	1	1	180
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	45	137	68	58	58	6	4	1	394
Ballydoole, .. .. .	49	21	28	60	19	54	39	1	1	379
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8	—	15	36	75	45	9	1	—	188
Total of Union (all parishes).	76	308	448	665	286	200	58	10	3	1,815

\* Included in Congested.

2 U

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County Cork, W.R., in the year 1905—continued.

Electoral Division and Part Law Union in which situated.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
<b>CONSUMERS' UNION.</b>										
Abbeyville, .. .. .	25	15	55	55	22	12	—	—	—	184
Ardfeld, .. .. .	33	40	55	45	22	15	2	—	—	225
Argilem, .. .. .	15	2	15	25	15	57	5	—	—	124
Balesmore, .. .. .	15	15	75	65	17	15	5	—	—	181
Baherny, .. .. .	17	7	7	25	25	25	5	—	—	121
Carbansary, .. .. .	15	—	7	25	15	75	5	—	—	95
Geashilly, .. .. .	117	15	55	55	25	25	5	1	—	255
Cootishore, .. .. .	15	2	15	65	25	22	2	—	—	155
Courmescherry, .. .. .	55	15	55	25	15	7	—	—	—	181
Elbowmount, .. .. .	5	5	15	25	25	14	2	1	—	75
Elmaloda, East, .. .. .	5	5	5	5	15	15	5	5	—	55
Elmaloda, West, .. .. .	2	—	2	1	5	14	7	2	—	27
Elmalodan, .. .. .	5	1	1	5	25	25	7	—	—	65
Elmalodan, .. .. .	5	5	15	55	25	25	4	1	—	155
Knock, .. .. .	5	—	5	15	25	25	5	—	—	95
Ballinacorney, .. .. .	15	5	55	55	25	5	2	2	—	155
Boscorb, .. .. .	55	55	77	75	25	25	4	1	—	255
Bosmore, .. .. .	5	2	5	15	15	25	5	—	—	65
Templeton, .. .. .	45	5	45	57	25	15	2	2	—	277
Timoleague, .. .. .	55	5	7	25	15	25	5	1	—	155
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	555	55	55	55	11	7	—	—	—	155
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	575	155	555	541	425	555	55	15	—	3,555
Total of Union, .. .. .	555	255	571	557	475	575	55	25	—	3,575
<b>DELMONY UNION.</b>										
Aldrich, .. .. .	27	—	—	2	15	55	15	5	—	95
Baldingrove, .. .. .	75	5	5	25	45	25	5	5	—	255
Ballymore, .. .. .	45	15	15	55	25	55	5	2	—	255
Bodanagrove, .. .. .	15	2	1	—	—	27	27	15	5	95
Bodock, .. .. .	15	2	5	5	15	55	55	5	—	155
Clontarf, .. .. .	55	5	7	5	15	27	15	5	—	155
Carrigrohane, .. .. .	25	—	5	5	5	25	15	1	—	95
Codmountrah, .. .. .	55	2	—	7	15	45	55	1	—	255
Delinagh, .. .. .	15	1	5	7	25	25	5	—	—	95
Donnanagrove, .. .. .	115	55	25	45	55	55	25	5	—	455
Garry, .. .. .	15	1	1	5	15	25	15	5	—	95
Knocklynn, .. .. .	37	1	1	15	25	55	5	1	—	155
Marsh, .. .. .	55	—	5	15	27	45	5	1	—	155
Milnes, .. .. .	5	1	—	5	4	15	27	5	—	95
Timoleague, .. .. .	55	2	1	15	25	45	25	2	—	155
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	475	55	55	155	255	455	255	55	5	1,575
<b>KILMURR UNION.</b>										
Ballygally, .. .. .	5	5	15	27	25	15	5	1	—	95
Ballymore, .. .. .	5	5	15	25	25	25	5	1	—	95
Codmountrah, .. .. .	5	5	15	15	25	25	5	—	—	115
Kilmore, .. .. .	5	1	7	5	4	5	1	2	1	95
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	17	24	45	72	52	55	15	4	1	355

\* Included in Congested.



V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

Electoral Divisions and how far from Dublin in which situated.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									Total Number of Holdings.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acre.	Above 5 and not exceeding 25 Acre.	Above 25 and not exceeding 50 Acre.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acre.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acre.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acre.	Above 500 Acre.		
<b>MARLBOROUGH UNION.</b>										
Aghalane, .. .. .	22	2	1	8	6	20	13	3	—	87
*Aghalane, .. .. .	8	1	1	2	21	26	18	7	—	85
Caroline, .. .. .	12	2	2	10	20	28	5	1	—	82
*Caroline, .. .. .	8	—	2	1	9	24	21	7	—	87
Charlestown, .. .. .	24	6	2	18	20	20	20	—	—	120
Glennagh, .. .. .	25	5	8	10	7	10	10	—	—	85
Berrystown, .. .. .	9	—	1	3	18	25	10	—	—	75
Castlemahon, .. .. .	9	9	4	12	24	20	18	21	—	120
Glennagh, .. .. .	8	1	1	3	4	21	17	—	—	64
Islebeg, .. .. .	20	2	3	6	18	20	10	4	—	104
Kilbarney, .. .. .	28	11	9	7	24	28	20	10	—	177
Kilbarney, .. .. .	20	8	9	22	28	24	15	4	—	147
Malinbeg, .. .. .	44	6	9	8	22	20	18	1	—	154
Malinbeg, .. .. .	104	10	18	17	18	8	8	2	—	173
Malinbeg, .. .. .	12	2	1	2	5	28	21	1	—	68
Malinbeg, .. .. .	27	8	12	18	20	41	27	8	—	147
Malinbeg, .. .. .	28	8	8	18	18	44	28	6	—	185
Malinbeg, .. .. .	16	4	1	7	21	20	42	18	—	122
Malinbeg, .. .. .	15	6	3	22	22	48	7	1	—	135
Malinbeg, .. .. .	11	8	12	18	22	20	10	1	—	121
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	26	8	4	10	41	107	82	24	—	394
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	480	82	101	187	351	564	308	82	1	2,205
Total of Union, .. .. .	487	90	105	197	392	674	390	106	1	2,597
<b>MEATH UNION.</b>										
Abbeystown, .. .. .	22	10	6	10	27	20	21	2	1	141
Abbeystown, .. .. .	28	2	15	21	20	28	20	6	—	142
Abbeystown, .. .. .	8	2	2	8	8	8	5	2	5	58
Abbeystown, .. .. .	20	7	20	20	25	28	28	4	—	151
Abbeystown, .. .. .	18	1	2	18	20	22	12	4	—	125
Abbeystown, .. .. .	8	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	—	38
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	108	29	43	62	128	137	68	22	5	635
<b>MEATH UNION.</b>										
Aghalane, North, .. .. .	8	2	22	20	22	22	4	1	—	90
*Aghalane, South, .. .. .	20	28	20	28	28	18	8	1	—	203
Abbeystown, .. .. .	28	5	7	17	27	26	4	—	—	124
Abbeystown, .. .. .	4	2	8	22	25	21	21	2	—	104
*Abbeystown, .. .. .	8	8	22	22	25	18	1	—	—	102
Abbeystown, .. .. .	18	1	8	22	26	18	7	—	—	128
Abbeystown, .. .. .	20	18	22	28	28	28	8	2	—	215
Abbeystown, North, .. .. .	8	10	27	27	22	18	6	—	—	181
*Abbeystown, South, .. .. .	8	10	27	27	22	18	6	1	—	159
Abbeystown, .. .. .	7	—	8	22	27	27	2	—	—	114
Abbeystown, .. .. .	20	8	18	28	28	47	2	—	—	154
Abbeystown, .. .. .	28	2	8	18	25	28	8	1	—	97
Abbeystown, .. .. .	28	2	8	22	22	25	5	8	—	77
*Abbeystown, North, .. .. .	8	2	8	22	22	25	5	8	—	104
Abbeystown, South, .. .. .	8	2	8	22	22	25	5	8	—	104

\* Scheduled as Congested.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork, W.H., in the year 1906—continued.

Electoral Divisions and Four Low Valued in which situated.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.										Total Number of Holdings.
	Not exceeding 1 Acres.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 Acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 10 Acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	
<b>Electoral Divisions—cont.</b>											
Garrismore, .. .. .	4	2	3	35	25	27	6	1	—	—	93
Garrismore, .. .. .	7	3	11	44	33	22	12	1	—	—	123
Kiltingbeg, .. .. .	30	18	35	29	23	6	—	—	—	—	131
Kiltingbeg, .. .. .	15	5	6	31	15	18	9	—	—	—	119
Kiltingbeg, .. .. .	40	9	22	38	47	28	5	—	—	—	209
Myross, .. .. .	27	14	56	22	15	18	4	2	—	—	208
Shedden, .. .. .	3	3	13	15	42	14	5	—	—	—	95
Shedden, .. .. .	56	43	52	92	52	59	11	3	—	—	367
*Tullish, .. .. .	18	14	18	27	37	23	5	—	—	—	175
Woolly, .. .. .	3	1	8	28	26	54	4	1	—	—	115
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	77	60	243	342	355	187	18	9	—	—	941
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	333	326	288	333	394	286	55	14	—	—	1,539
Total of Union, .. .. .	410	386	531	675	749	473	73	23	—	—	2,480
<b>Series Union.</b>											
Ballyhenry, .. .. .	2	3	12	25	35	20	7	4	—	—	113
*Ballyhenry, .. .. .	37	22	48	49	42	28	9	—	—	—	235
*Carrigrohane, .. .. .	5	3	12	25	19	17	9	—	—	—	90
*Carrigrohane, .. .. .	8	6	22	43	56	28	9	—	—	—	164
*Dunleavy, .. .. .	—	3	17	34	46	28	11	3	—	—	138
*Dunleavy, .. .. .	8	10	17	24	47	38	6	1	—	—	152
*Glen, .. .. .	29	10	25	40	27	29	9	—	—	—	160
Kilree, .. .. .	6	3	10	45	43	45	6	—	—	—	155
Lowerdown, .. .. .	5	4	13	41	27	21	3	—	—	—	114
*Rath, .. .. .	37	15	70	45	31	29	5	—	—	—	187
*Toomevara, .. .. .	4	8	25	45	30	15	5	—	—	—	137
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	82	79	330	511	580	382	38	9	—	—	1,341
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34	18	47	113	85	68	18	4	—	—	265
Total of Union, .. .. .	97	97	377	624	665	450	56	13	—	—	1,606
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	802	760	1,270	1,541	929	700	290	80	18	—	4,580
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	1,543	876	1,508	3,150	3,082	2,996	690	210	12	—	15,099
Total of County, .. .. .	2,345	1,636	2,778	4,691	3,811	3,696	980	292	30	—	19,679

\* Situated on Congested.

TABLE showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.B., in the year 1905.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

Electoral Division and Town or Village in which situated.	EXTENT OF SEVERAL KINDS OF LAND.										
	Total Area of Electoral Division.	Open, including Hay.	Grass.	Turf.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Rivers, &c.
									Grass.	Fallow.	
JUNIOR UNION.											
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,261	1,140	2,535	—	—	33	—	54	225	—	245
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,808	3,001	4,226	10	—	390	—	288	52	5	286
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,158	719	3,318	—	—	—	—	130	30	—	168
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,025	929	2,515	1	—	40	—	847	115	—	55
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,247	1,811	1,436	3	—	18	40	102	40	28	254
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,015	1,337	2,158	4	—	145	—	348	40	10	168
Ballydoole, .. .. .	2,749	545	1,965	2	—	30	—	138	51	40	145
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,844	821	1,815	—	—	137	19	30	35	—	175
Ballydoole, .. .. .	3,385	785	2,281	—	—	185	—	125	15	56	188
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,775	2,265	3,510	2	—	229	—	331	55	5	161
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,528	1,247	2,815	5	5	5	—	177	78	5	375
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,810	1,284	3,526	—	—	—	—	702	—	—	345
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,105	1,514	3,444	4	5	40	15	225	10	—	279
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,795	1,375	3,420	3	—	180	—	307	51	2	214
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,550	1,202	5,348	—	—	300	—	1,115	55	10	387
Total of Union (all Non-Consolidated).	71,715	19,545	43,194	31	5	1,522	65	4,525	567	105	5,579
SENIOR UNION.											
Ballydoole, .. .. .	23,978	922	1,755	—	—	38	400	245	7,085	1,815	524
Ballydoole, .. .. .	13,485	1,365	1,810	5	—	175	95	108	1,155	45	484
Ballydoole, .. .. .	9,264	817	1,275	—	—	—	101	350	2,075	465	308
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,318	664	1,343	2	—	5	21	38	1,845	5	40
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,200	714	3,415	—	—	5	12	55	1,696	—	66
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,775	338	1,205	—	—	—	38	25	1,375	755	152
Ballydoole, .. .. .	11,058	1,155	2,444	5	—	505	145	100	4,015	765	527
Ballydoole, .. .. .	7,481	829	1,905	—	—	15	145	100	1,985	285	302
Ballydoole, .. .. .	15,541	1,332	3,475	—	—	242	185	805	5,671	1,875	593
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,165	1,005	3,160	—	—	5	245	110	1,225	315	515
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,711	1,025	3,075	—	—	3	181	108	1,741	—	315
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,045	474	1,771	—	—	4	50	74	1,275	1,875	233
Ballydoole, .. .. .	6,008	335	1,254	—	—	—	75	75	1,835	1,835	343
Ballydoole, .. .. .	1,021	359	702	—	—	—	4	12	51	—	55
Total of Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	45,754	1,865	21,515	5	—	825	575	1,485	12,555	7,355	1,513
Total of Non-Consolidated Electoral Divisions.	41,500	5,115	21,679	5	—	261	1,052	605	8,845	604	1,756
Total of Union, .. .. .	106,404	12,422	46,755	14	—	1,086	1,627	2,090	20,400	8,559	3,269
CONSOLIDATED UNION.											
Ballydoole, .. .. .	10,335	1,001	1,568	—	—	—	261	1,375	1,734	1,307	71
Ballydoole, .. .. .	4,315	690	1,774	—	—	—	45	10	1,210	495	176
Ballydoole, .. .. .	20,067	595	3,945	—	—	—	358	510	3,874	1,508	365
Ballydoole, .. .. .	5,135	1,035	1,775	—	—	5	138	271	4,515	1,795	187
Ballydoole, .. .. .	14,781	1,377	3,505	—	—	15	618	545	5,715	1,795	517
Ballydoole, .. .. .	13,164	517	4,215	—	—	125	275	167	5,477	1,300	619
Ballydoole, .. .. .	8,714	704	4,377	—	—	—	75	12	2,025	1,250	287
Total of Union (all Consolidated).	71,445	7,575	21,141	—	—	174	1,081	2,040	26,977	10,422	5,835

\* Included as Consolidated.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—continued.

Electoral Division and Poor Law Union in which situated.	RETURN OF STATISTICAL AREA, 1906.—										
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Grass, including Hay.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Tallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Total Area of Union.
									Grass.	Barren.	
CONNAUGHT UNION.											
Athydown, .. ..	4,482	1,540	2,612	5	—	21	7	66	316	70	
Artah, .. ..	4,387	1,605	2,705	4	—	14	—	118	249	26	
Asphod, .. ..	4,005	217	2,555	—	—	4	55	247	45	—	
Ballinacorney, .. ..	4,251	1,564	2,548	5	—	22	4	313	279	45	
Cahernis, .. ..	4,765	668	2,415	1	—	55	147	545	642	—	
Castlemartyr, .. ..	3,255	662	2,596	—	—	2	4	140	375	—	
Clonakilly, .. ..	7,118	1,515	4,405	55	—	15	—	100	66	1	
Cookstown, .. ..	4,375	625	2,800	1	—	7	5	181	35	—	
*Courtmacsherry, .. ..	4,276	714	1,501	1	—	65	—	35	65	4	
Killdown, .. ..	5,556	554	3,434	1	—	10	—	158	4	—	
Kilnakea, East, .. ..	5,582	686	2,185	4	—	57	—	82	137	—	
Kilnakea, West, .. ..	5,565	507	1,507	1	—	62	—	5	245	25	
Kilnparish, .. ..	5,475	554	1,555	—	—	5	35	565	54	—	
Kilnparish, .. ..	5,544	655	2,514	10	—	45	—	52	377	—	
Knock, .. ..	5,155	755	1,554	—	—	—	22	417	351	—	
Redbank, .. ..	4,005	1,000	2,445	5	—	161	—	55	4	258	
Roscomber, .. ..	5,554	1,465	4,156	7	—	145	—	315	554	7	
Roscomber, .. ..	5,545	657	2,051	1	—	7	28	555	45	—	
Templemore, .. ..	4,545	1,511	2,544	5	—	27	15	517	15	—	
Thurston, .. ..	4,575	755	1,725	2	—	155	—	14	154	—	
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	5,275	714	1,511	1	—	65	—	22	65	4	
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	75,555	15,545	45,155	71	—	755	545	5,555	5,555	451	
Total of Union, .. ..	80,830	16,259	46,666	72	—	820	545	5,577	5,620	455	
DESMOND UNION.											
Ashagh, .. ..	5,554	555	2,555	—	—	255	225	755	1,554	55	
Ballygarra, .. ..	5,555	1,555	5,755	—	4	15	161	554	355	5	
Ballymore, .. ..	5,727	1,555	2,554	—	—	62	5	555	55	2	
Ballymore, .. ..	10,557	545	455	—	—	—	645	454	5,557	1,755	
Bealish, .. ..	7,555	554	2,455	—	—	15	515	755	5,555	545	
Carraig, .. ..	7,552	1,555	2,457	—	—	37	155	755	555	55	
Cullinstown, .. ..	4,755	655	2,455	—	—	5	27	275	554	255	
Cullinstown, .. ..	5,555	1,555	4,555	—	—	45	347	655	1,555	555	
Delagh, .. ..	5,555	554	2,555	—	—	2	35	155	455	55	
Donnycrow, .. ..	10,555	1,755	5,455	15	—	555	155	371	555	555	
Garry, .. ..	5,755	777	4,015	—	—	255	254	455	5,557	1,555	
Kilnash, .. ..	5,725	1,157	2,555	1	—	65	5	555	545	57	
Maah, .. ..	5,155	1,477	3,515	2	5	55	47	455	551	155	
Milne, .. ..	5,555	655	2,455	—	1	45	115	155	571	551	
Thurston, .. ..	5,555	1,527	3,545	—	2	5	35	655	555	254	
Total of Union (all Non-Completed).	150,457	25,255	47,415	15	15	1,515	2,555	7,555	75,275	5,541	
KERRY UNION.											
Ballygarra, .. ..	5,455	1,555	2,155	—	—	4	—	17	55	15	
Ballymore, .. ..	5,727	655	1,555	—	—	65	—	15	55	15	
Cullinstown, .. ..	4,455	1,155	2,155	—	—	65	—	5	55	15	
Lahara, .. ..	5,745	655	1,555	5	—	155	—	—	45	5	
Total of Union (all Non-Completed).	21,445	5,621	6,722	5	5	215	—	35	174	55	

\* Included as Completed.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—continued.

APPENDIX IX.

Electoral Divisions and Particular Divisions in which situated.	RETURN IN STATUTE ACRES ONLY —										Value, Ready Money, £s.
	Total Area of Electoral Division.	Grass, including Hay.	Grazing.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Dep.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		
									Grass.	Forest.	
MARION COUNTY.											
Applagh, .. .. .	4,369	1,132	1,948	—	—	98	—	359	376	15	589
Barrow, .. .. .	6,237	791	1,813	—	—	7	96	15	9,770	1,814	437
Barrow, .. .. .	5,508	646	1,415	—	—	1	94	222	1,096	251	714
Barrow, .. .. .	5,468	537	1,842	—	—	—	490	187	3,927	651	145
Barrow, .. .. .	11,077	1,959	5,115	—	—	85	386	1,047	1,967	125	878
Barrow, .. .. .	5,468	1,201	2,181	—	—	15	11	286	91	8	553
Barrow, .. .. .	4,945	874	1,559	—	—	10	95	100	1,756	109	835
Barrow, .. .. .	5,954	1,652	4,415	—	—	131	112	605	3,980	125	257
Barrow, .. .. .	4,313	710	1,124	—	—	47	30	619	129	57	180
Barrow, .. .. .	4,958	782	1,717	5	—	49	525	118	1,692	303	164
Barrow, .. .. .	10,714	1,497	5,847	—	2	43	115	1,818	2,637	216	845
Barrow, .. .. .	5,799	1,102	3,974	5	—	108	14	975	785	379	275
Barrow, .. .. .	7,076	1,975	4,512	2	—	219	182	747	559	141	617
Barrow, .. .. .	5,759	858	1,748	3	—	82	—	93	83	24	168
Barrow, .. .. .	5,989	815	2,255	—	—	1	58	365	355	20	345
Barrow, .. .. .	5,799	1,764	3,745	—	—	7	54	597	1,673	1,659	224
Barrow, .. .. .	12,864	1,158	5,365	—	—	305	104	1,589	2,822	80	817
Barrow, .. .. .	12,874	1,164	5,402	—	—	412	379	2,156	5,020	14	519
Barrow, .. .. .	7,795	1,583	3,448	—	—	—	94	384	1,893	482	218
Barrow, .. .. .	5,586	1,567	3,555	—	—	148	18	1,597	—	41	92
Total of Completed Electoral Divisions.	26,559	5,882	9,973	—	—	486	891	2,328	10,847	1,645	3,618
Total of Non-Completed Electoral Divisions.	117,679	21,156	54,551	5	5	1,393	1,429	10,585	10,847	4,671	4,122
Total of Union, .. .. .	144,238	27,038	64,524	5	5	1,780	5,320	12,913	20,494	6,316	7,740
MARION TOWNSHIP.											
Applagh, .. .. .	15,635	1,602	4,554	—	—	35	1,500	779	1,748	481	395
Applagh, .. .. .	5,556	1,455	4,030	5	—	554	444	355	1,586	442	545
Applagh, .. .. .	3,847	459	914	—	—	4	705	58	521	817	28
Applagh, .. .. .	7,645	1,022	3,979	5	—	132	185	205	785	268	590
Applagh, .. .. .	5,265	1,569	3,832	—	—	4	28	85	519	395	274
Applagh, .. .. .	1,584	405	715	—	—	2	—	50	83	—	66
Total of Union (all Non-Completed).	30,486	7,075	27,084	5	—	587	2,618	1,565	5,848	2,792	1,599
MARION TOWNSHIP.											
Applagh, North, .. .. .	3,135	545	1,265	5	—	8	38	71	358	8	199
Applagh, North, .. .. .	5,465	1,592	3,170	5	—	35	15	135	483	27	595
Applagh, .. .. .	4,415	925	2,585	—	—	15	307	222	185	—	335
Applagh, .. .. .	5,556	985	3,461	—	—	—	175	214	1,029	13	599
Applagh, .. .. .	3,812	425	1,555	—	—	8	—	—	545	58	287
Applagh, .. .. .	5,556	1,559	3,559	—	—	15	185	204	184	13	148
Applagh, North, .. .. .	5,459	1,155	3,559	4	—	445	5	54	454	70	515
Applagh, North, .. .. .	4,850	515	2,555	5	—	8	7	—	475	791	210
Applagh, .. .. .	5,759	1,355	3,255	—	—	—	245	285	511	24	294
Applagh, .. .. .	4,462	545	3,465	5	—	81	83	585	915	10	524
Applagh, .. .. .	4,355	775	2,851	—	—	1	78	125	875	28	187
Applagh, North, .. .. .	5,655	925	3,154	—	—	5	165	329	1,545	510	595
Applagh, North, .. .. .	5,055	1,055	3,155	—	—	45	75	115	1,541	8	555

\* 5 included as Completed.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Division of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—continued.

Electoral Divisions and their Law Names as then situated.	EXTENT OF SEVERAL AREAS UNDER —										
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Orchards, including Encp.	Grass.	Peat.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Total Area in Acres.
									Grass.	Peat.	
CONGESTED DIVISIONS.—											
Garrone, .. .. .	4,300	802	2,607	—	—	4	136	336	630	30	21
Gortmawney, .. ..	4,332	1,180	2,875	—	—	132	340	385	1,976	111	70
Kilbrinbeg, .. .. .	5,038	753	1,982	6	—	87	—	80	270	18	18
Kilbrinbeg, .. .. .	4,280	394	2,585	—	—	86	141	147	921	5	20
Kilbrinbeg, .. .. .	4,394	1,303	2,467	—	—	136	168	376	842	122	86
Myross, .. .. .	3,538	868	2,173	5	—	71	—	21	585	11	12
Shedden, .. .. .	4,774	821	2,733	1	—	26	180	188	545	47	37
Skibberene, .. .. .	6,006	1,974	5,686	10	—	378	14	70	410	165	46
*Tulish, .. .. .	4,547	378	3,373	—	—	86	—	37	1,792	—	30
Woodlee, .. .. .	4,613	613	2,607	1	—	34	40	182	879	18	30
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	25,568	4,938	18,594	8	—	65	282	644	5,471	1,197	134
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,876	13,674	46,005	50	—	1,585	1,770	5,931	30,209	80	434
Total of Union, .. ..	314,834	23,008	81,346	53	—	1,650	2,054	6,575	35,680	1,277	468
OTHER TOWNS.											
Ballycase, .. .. .	6,564	790	2,838	—	—	4	137	43	2,385	54	36
*Dahyish, .. .. .	6,078	1,105	3,754	1	—	50	45	73	1,345	108	38
*Dahyish, .. .. .	6,085	640	1,981	—	—	1	133	80	532	—	33
*Dunbarrow, .. .. .	6,793	781	3,363	—	—	4	—	25	1,916	1,045	32
*Dunbarrow, .. .. .	6,197	354	2,308	—	—	1	185	628	1,616	331	38
*Dunbarrow, .. .. .	6,051	385	2,921	—	—	6	111	651	1,946	598	46
*Goleen, .. .. .	4,940	577	2,377	1	—	4	—	—	780	680	36
Kilcoe, .. .. .	6,451	1,961	3,765	1	—	2	158	160	1,197	—	30
Lovershew, .. .. .	2,332	803	1,540	1	—	6	33	41	871	77	23
*Mull, .. .. .	4,368	702	2,578	5	—	3	1	58	187	335	31
*Tromm, .. .. .	3,846	448	1,455	—	—	10	2	18	374	411	34
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	41,220	6,156	33,137	3	—	66	416	1,340	6,100	1,993	170
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,657	2,181	6,332	2	—	35	353	334	1,860	8	37
Total of Union, .. ..	56,877	8,337	39,469	5	—	101	769	1,674	7,960	2,001	207
TOTAL OF COUNTY.											
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	337,868	37,113	17,531	13	—	1,617	4,316	6,720	72,561	38,228	244
Total of Non-Congested Elec- toral Divisions in County.	685,364	121,414	286,766	274	—	6,814	6,860	21,905	71,719	14,608	502
Total of County, .. ..	1,023,232	158,527	462,097	307	—	8,431	11,176	28,625	144,280	52,836	746

\* Scheduled as Congested.

## G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. CORK.

APPENDIX  
IX

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in Co. Cork in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Secondary Terms, from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp 72 and 74).

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Average Acreage Measure.	Rents of Holdings paid in creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Deduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term.	10,120	676,656 8 37	602,621 18 4	513,676 16 6	21.7	—	—
Second Term.	5,187	384,651 5 32	513,636 7 506	371,326 12 8	21.9	345,652 1 6	12.9

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1903.

During the four years ended the 31st March, 1906, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 94.

Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Acre in Statute Measure.	Net Rent (£)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,081	318	88,165 2 37	32,126 6 6	£10,342	£18,588	15.1

nd. The Rents stated in this Table are the Rents payable by the Tenants pursuant to the Act, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Inclosure Charge or other outgoings previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Unsecured Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1903.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1903, p. 114.

Number of Loans.	Acre in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
2,200	153,727 1 34	52,842 1 6	1,675,568	1,944,453	12.7

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Irish Land Act, 1903 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' transactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ending 31st March, 1904.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1905, p. 152.

Number of Loans.	Acre in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
126	7,731 1 58	5,084 10 11	65,582	87,423	18.8

2.—Summ'd or Arithmetical made by Revenue Commissioners in County Cork during the Period from the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1700, to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1804.

Taken from the Report of the Relieve Commissioners for Year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1795, pp. 43 and 44.

COUNTY.	TOWNLAND.				RURAL PARISHES.				RURAL PARISHES.				RURAL PARISHES.				RURAL PARISHES.			
	No. of Townlands.	No. of Townlands.	Parish of Cork.		No. of Townlands.	No. of Townlands.	Parish of Cork.		No. of Townlands.	No. of Townlands.	Parish of Cork.		No. of Townlands.	No. of Townlands.	Parish of Cork.		No. of Townlands.	No. of Townlands.	Parish of Cork.	
			Value.	Amount of Arrears.			Value.	Amount of Arrears.			Value.	Amount of Arrears.			Value.	Amount of Arrears.			Value.	Amount of Arrears.
Cork Free Companies.	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000
Do. Freeholders.	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000	10	10	10,000	10,000

The following detailed information on reports drawn up is taken from the Report of the Relieve Commissioners for 1795 (pp. 20-22)

In the County Cork (non-registered) 145 holdings, subject to redemption, fixed or agreed to before the 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1794 (commonly called First Term Bonds), amounting to £11,145 11s. 16d., were sold at a price which was within the sum, the average number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase money as compared with the real being 11 1/2.

In County Cork (non-registered) 100 holdings, subject to a First Term Bond of £11 1/2, was sold at a price within the sum, the number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the reduction 11 1/2 per cent., which is less than the maximum rate reduction; and 5 holdings, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold at 10 1/2 years' purchase, the percentage of reduction being 12 1/2—which is greater than the maximum rate reduction.

In the County Cork (registered) 10 holdings, subject to First Term Bonds amounting to £12 1/2 to £40, were sold at a price which was within the sum, the average number of years' purchase being 10 1/2 and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase money as compared with the real being 11 1/2. Some holdings, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold at a price which was within the sum, the average number of years' purchase being 17 1/2, and the percentage of reduction, 11 1/2—which is greater than the maximum rate reduction.

Thirty-five holdings were sold at a price within the sum, subject to a bond of £1,041 10s. 11d., the number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the percentage of reduction 10 1/2, i.e., a greater percentage than the maximum rate reduction.

In Cork (registered) 10 holdings, subject to Second Term Bonds of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold, within the sum, the average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 11 1/2. One holding was sold at a price within the sum, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, the number of years' purchase being 11 1/2, and the percentage of reduction being 10 1/2.

An equally unproductive real estate, 145 holdings in Cork (non-registered), subject to a bond of £1,041 10s. 11d., were sold at an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 10 1/2. In Cork (registered) 11 holdings, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold for an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 11 1/2.

In Cork (non-registered) 10 holdings, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold for £1,041 10s. 11d., subject to a bond of £1,041 10s. 11d., the number of years' purchase being 10 1/2, and the percentage of reduction being 10 1/2. In Cork (registered) 11 holdings, subject to a bond of £12 1/2 to £40, were sold for an average of 10 1/2 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 11 1/2.



## H.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, THE ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN COUNTY CORK.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	AREA.					Poor Law Valuation.	Rented.	Purchase Money.
			Con- gested.	Non- Congested.	Tenanted.	Un- tenanted.	Total.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£
Barry.	Chapelton.	Barry.	2,074	—	2,074	—	2,074	219	402	1,925
	Barry W.	Barry W.	208	—	242	207	209	127	125	2,008
	Barry.	Barry.	260	—	260	—	262	85	45	1,845
	Barry.	Q Downham.	1,433	—	1,433	—	1,433	225	175	2,650
	Chapelton.	Colt Longfield.	325	—	325	—	322	135	225	1,668
Barry.	Barry.		2,719	—	4,032	207	5,178	666	567	27,285
Total.										

## I.—LIST OF PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE IN CORK.

Taken from the 15th Report of the Congested Districts Board, p. 106.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st March, 1907.		Grants made to 31st March, 1907.
		£.	s. d.	
Barry.	Barry.	—	—	40 0 0
Chapelton.	Chapelton.	425	15 6	40 0 0
Chapelton.	Chapelton.	—	—	40 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	45	13 9	40 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	—	—	40 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	400	15 11	120 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	50	0 0	120 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	45	13 4	120 0 0
Barry.	Barry.	405	7 11	120 0 0
Total.		—	—	—

## J.—STATEMENT OF PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY CORK (W. R.)

STATEMENT showing Total Amounts expended on Improvements (exclusive of Cost of Supervision) for the years 1900 to 1906; the Expenditure on the Erection and Improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in the years 1900 to 1906; and the average annual Salaries of Sanitary Officers in the Rural Districts containing Congested Districts, together with the aggregate sums paid in 1905 for Salaries to these Officers.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Supplied by the Sanitary Authorities.											
Rural District.	Total Expenditure on Improvements on all these under the scheme for the years 1900 to 1906.	Expenditure on the erection and improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in 1900 to 1906.	Medical Officer of Health.			Sanitary Officer in each Rural District.	Sub-Sanitary Officer.			Total Amount paid for Salaries in Rural District.	
			Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.		Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.		
						Total paid for Salaries.					
Chapelton.	487	304	5	48 0 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	2	10 0 0	15 0 0	75 0 0
Barry.	361	301	5	74 0 0	14 8 0	—	10 0 0	2	25 0 0	114 0 0	139 0 0
Barry.	367	300	4	30 0 0	12 12 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	4	20 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0
Chapelton.	351	301	5	54 0 0	10 8 0	—	20 0 0	3	10 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
Chapelton.	351	301	4	70 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	4	21 10 0	7 17 6	120 10 0
Barry.	351	301	2	34 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	2	10 0 0	40 0 0	48 10 0
Total.	484	315	20	243 0 0	12 12 0	30 0 0	80 10 0	18	107 0 0	6 18 2	557 10 0

APPENDIX  
IX.

## K.—FISHERY STATISTICS—COUNTY CORK.

ABSTRACT of Loans issued, Arrears now outstanding, and Amount written off,  
Specially Supplied by Congested Districts Board.

CLASSIFICATION.	Loans Issued.		Arrears to 1st May, 1907.		Amount Written Off.	
	No.	Amount Issued.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Large Loans. .. ..	26 (Grants).	7,042 25 0	5 (Grants).	54 15 0	—	—
Small Loans. .. ..	171 (Grants).	2,446 2 0	1 (Grant).	4 7 0	5 (Grants).	47 4 1
Totals. .. ..	197 (Grants).	10,488 27 0	6 (Grants).	58 2 0	5 (Grants).	47 4 1

L.—STATEMENT SHOWING PIERS, BRIDGES, &c., UNDERTAKEN IN COUNTY CORK  
BY THE BOARD UP TO 31st MARCH, 1906.

Taken from the 15th Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 37 and 95.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Expenditure, 1896/1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
1	Maoca. .. ..	Landing Place and Road.	128	61	189	Completed.
2	Castle Island. .. ..	Quay. .. ..	150	—	150	Contribution to Compt.
3	Trillick. .. ..	Slip. .. ..	100	—	100	Completed.
4	" .. ..	Slip Repairs. .. ..	50	—	50	do.
5	Ballydoogan. .. ..	Slip. .. ..	424	—	424	do.
6	Caherkeen. .. ..	Pier. .. ..	700	—	700	do.
7	Gortavea. .. ..	Boat Slip. .. ..	217	—	217	do.
8	Glennacross. .. ..	" .. ..	226	—	226	do.
9	Do. additional works.	Extension to Pier, &c. ..	146	—	146	do.
10	" .. ..	Approach to Slip. ..	67	—	67	do.
11	Bore Island. .. ..	Pier and Approach Road.	1,122	—	1,122	do.
12	Gortish. .. ..	Boat Slip and Retaining Wall.	642	—	642	do.
13	Trillick. .. ..	Boat Slip. .. ..	226	—	226	do.
14	Rushleah Cove. .. ..	Landing Place. .. ..	67	—	67	Contribution.
15	Dunmore Pier. .. ..	Extension. .. ..	50	—	50	do.
16	Ardgale Pier. .. ..	—	—	602	602	In progress.
17	Carrinagherry. .. ..	Pier. .. ..	—	580	580	Contribution.
18	Ellenbrook Point Works.	—	—	65	65	In progress.
19	Shanagrove. .. ..	Slip. .. ..	—	165	165	do.
20	Trillickward. .. ..	Landing Place. .. ..	—	5	5	do.
21	Dupe Cove. .. ..	Pier. .. ..	—	600	600	Contribution.
22	Trillick. .. ..	Protecting Wall. .. ..	45	—	45	Completed.
23	" .. ..	Repairs to Pier and Boat Slip.	100	—	100	do.
24	Gortavea. .. ..	Construction of Slip. ..	392	—	392	do.
25	" .. ..	Improvements to Pier. ..	166	—	166	do.
26	Castletagh. .. ..	Landing Place. .. ..	67	—	67	Contribution to Compt.
27	Schell. .. ..	Extension of Pier. .. ..	600	—	600	do.
28	Glengriff Boat Quay. ..	Retaining Quay. .. ..	145	—	145	Completed.
29	Glengriff. .. ..	Construction of Pier. ..	500	—	500	Contribution to Compt.
30	Wick. .. ..	Erecting Slip. .. ..	456	—	456	Completed.
31	" .. ..	Approach Road to Slip. ..	50	—	50	do.
32	Carly's Cove. .. ..	Slip and Approach. ..	505	—	505	do.
33	Anderson Harbour. .. ..	Extension of Wharves. ..	356	—	356	do.
34	" .. ..	Sea Wall. .. ..	30	—	30	Contribution to Compt.
35	Castletown Bay. .. ..	Extension of Pier. .. ..	184	500	684	do.
36	Dunmore. .. ..	Pier. .. ..	1,642	5	1,647	Completed.
37	Parkist. .. ..	Refr. Slip. .. ..	125	—	125	Contribution to Compt.



APPENDIX II. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the 2 made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years 1881 and 1891.

Specialty prepared by Local Government Board.

UNION.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.		UNION.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
BARROW.	Ballacree, ..	2 6	2 6	CLOCKNEY-WO.	Kilferriane, ..	2 6	2 6
	Ballygreen, ..	1 0	0 10		Kilgarra, ..	1 4	1 4
	Ballymole, ..	1 8	2 0		Knocka, ..	0 12	0 11
	Ballymurphy, ..	0 20	1 1		Kilsherry, ..	1 0	1 0
	Bearlough, ..	1 0	1 0		Koserbury, ..	1 0	2 0
	Beggar, ..	1 2	1 0		Koserbury, ..	0 11	2 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 0		Templemarin, ..	1 4	2 0
	Bellinam, ..	0 10	0 11		Templemarin, ..	1 2	0 2
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	0 20	COSE.	Ballymole, ..	0 11	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	2 2	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	0 8	1 2		Ballymole, ..	2 0	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 2	1 4		Blackpool, ..	2 4	1 2
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	0 12		Borey, ..	0 4	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 2		Cahinga, ..	0 2	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 2		Carraig, ..	2 11	1 2
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	0 10		Carraig, ..	0 5	2 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 1		Carraig, ..	0 11	1 0
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	1 0		Cork, Urban, ..	3 12	0 2
	Bellinam, ..	1 0	0 10		Cork, Rural, ..	3 12	0 2
BARTON.	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 0		Douglas, ..	2 0	1 0
	Barton, ..	2 0	2 0		Douglas, ..	0 2	1 0
	Barton, ..	1 0	1 2		Douglas, ..	2 0	1 0
	Barton, East, ..	1 0	1 0		Finestown, ..	2 0	1 0
	Barton, West, ..	1 0	1 11		Glenville, ..	0 12	1 4
	Blackpool, ..	1 0	2 7		Greenock, ..	2 7	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	2 0	2 1		Kilsherry, ..	2 1	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	1 0	1 0		Kilsherry, ..	0 2	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	0 2	2 2		Kilsherry, ..	0 2	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	1 0	1 0		Kilsherry, ..	2 7	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	2 0	0 10		Kilsherry, ..	2 1	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	1 0	1 0		Kilsherry, ..	2 7	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	0 4	1 0		Kilsherry, ..	0 0	1 0
	Blymerry, ..	1 0	1 0		Kilsherry, ..	2 4	1 0
CARTISTOWN.	Adrigole, ..	0 2	2 0		Quinnstown, Urban, ..	2 4	2 0
	Barn, ..	0 0	1 12		Quinnstown, Rural, ..	2 4	2 0
	Cork, ..	0 0	4 4		Rathfriland, ..	0 0	1 7
	Cork, ..	0 0	1 0		Elmstown, ..	0 4	1 4
	Cork, ..	0 0	1 0		Whiteworth, ..	0 4	1 4
	Cork, ..	0 0	1 0	DOUGLASS.	Adrigole, ..	0 0	1 4
	Cork, ..	0 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	0 2	1 0
CHERRYBROOK.	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 11		Ballymole, ..	0 1	1 0
	Abbey, ..	1 2	1 4		Ballymole, ..	0 7	1 7
	Abbey, ..	1 0	2 0		Ballymole, ..	0 0	1 0
	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	0 0	1 0
	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	0 0	1 0
	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	0 0	1 0
	Abbey, ..	1 0	1 0		Ballymole, ..	0 0	1 0

L.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891—continued.

UNION.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.		UNION.	Electoral Division.	Poor Rate.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
FERRY.	Aghua, .. ..	0 11.	1 2	KANTUCK—con.	Beech, .. ..	0 7	0 4
	Ballybeg, .. ..	1 46	1 7		Timonea, .. ..	0 4	2 2
	Ballycane, .. ..	0 9	1 4		Tullymore, .. ..	0 8	0 4
	Carrig, .. ..	1 7	1 4		Willesborough, .. ..	0 8	2 6
	Castlemore, .. ..	0 8	1 10	KILBOURNE part of.	Adelphi, .. ..	1 6	1 4
	Cath. Wick, .. ..	0 17	1 1		Charleville, .. ..	0 9	4 0
	Castlerea, .. ..	1 0	1 4		Milltown, .. ..	1 8	1 9
	Castletownmore, .. ..	1 1	1 8		Springfort, .. ..	2 2	2 8
	Cash, .. ..	1 0	1 1	KILBRICK.	Ballypith, .. ..	0 18	1 8
	Carrigrohane, .. ..	0 20	0 11		Ballyvick, .. ..	0 9	0 9
	Ferry, Urban, .. ..	1 4	1 7		Ballyvaughan, .. ..	0 8	0 10
	Ferry, Rural, .. ..	1 3	1 8		Ballyvaughan, .. ..	1 0	0 8
	Glanworth, East, .. ..	1 3	1 8		Ballyvaughan, .. ..	0 8	0 9
	Glanworth, West, .. ..	1 1	1 10		Carrigrohane, .. ..	0 10	0 10
	Gortashilly, .. ..	1 1	1 10		Cash, .. ..	0 8	0 7
	Gortree, .. ..	0 9	1 2		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	0 10	0 11		Castlemore, .. ..	0 8	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 4	1 4		Castlemore, .. ..	0 8	0 7
	Kilbarney, .. ..	0 8	1 8		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	0 8	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
	Kilbarney, .. ..	1 10	1 5		Castlemore, .. ..	1 1	0 10
KILBRICK.	Alton, .. ..	2 8	2 8	KILBRICK.	Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 4
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
KILBRICK.	Alton, .. ..	2 8	2 8	KILBRICK.	Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 4
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10
	Ballybeg, .. ..	0 11	0 9		Adelphi, .. ..	1 4	1 10

APPENDIX  
II.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891.—continued.

[illegible]

## 2.—STATEMENT showing the County Cens in each Barony in the County in 1891.

APPENDIX  
IX.*Specially supplied by the Local Government Board.*

Barony.	County Cens 1891.	
	a.	d.
Bantry, .. .. .	2	92
Barretta, .. .. .	1	81
Barrymore, .. .	1	10
Bere, .. .. .	2	74
Carbery East, East Division, .. ..	1	81
Carbery East, West Division, .. ..	2	98
Carbery West, East Division, .. ..	2	63
Carbery West, West Division, .. ..	2	53
Condons and Clongibbons, .. ..	2	42
Cork, .. .. .	2	21
Courcy, .. .. .	1	85
Dehallow, .. .. .	1	27
Ferry, .. .. .	1	5
Ibane and Barryroe, .. .. .	2	118
Inokilly, .. .. .	1	115
Kerricurthy, .. .. .	1	4
Kinsale, .. .. .	1	48
Klonslunsky, .. .. .	1	77
Kinnahallen, .. .. .	1	4
Kinsale, .. .. .	1	69
Muckerry East, .. .. .	1	106
Muckerry West, .. .. .	2	1
Overy and Kilmart, .. .. .	1	79







5.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Salaries Paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1906.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount.	Amount Received by Government Grant.
Bandon, .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bantry, .. .. .	129 16 8	38 5 0
Castletown, .. .. .	122 10 8	47 13 30
Charleville, .. .. .	80 8 0	27 16 8
Charleville, .. .. .	32 18 0	31 6 8
Charleville, .. .. .	96 18 0	27 12 2
Cork, .. .. .	388 15 0	100 13 5
Dromahaire, .. .. .	118 8 0	67 18 1
Ferry, .. .. .	148 18 0	85 3 3
Kanturk, .. .. .	221 8 0	50 18 8
Kilnakee, .. .. .	124 8 0	54 12 18
Maroon, .. .. .	124 8 0	62 3 8
Malin, .. .. .	968 12 0	45 3 8
Midleton, .. .. .	238 8 0	164 6 8
Midleton, .. .. .	34 8 0	87 12 8
Mitchelstown No. 1, .. .. .	77 16 8	28 8 4
St. Johnstown, .. .. .	132 10 8	62 5 0
Skell, .. .. .	43 10 8	22 6
Tonahill No. 1, .. .. .	77 17 8	27 8 2
Total, .. .. .	2,418 8 1	1,028 3 0

# 6.—STATEMENT AS TO EXPENDITURE ON LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 104 of 1906

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation, (2) Number of Labourers' Cottages (a) built; (b) in course of construction, (3) Amount of Loans (a) sanctioned; (b) received, (4) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned, (5) Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts, (6) Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in Column 4, (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers' Act purposes, (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1906, (9) Amount of Rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages.		Amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in Column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers' Act purposes.	Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	Amount of Rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year ended 31st March, 1906.
		Built.	In course of construction.	Sanctioned.	Received.						
Bandon, .. .. .	76,001	286	4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bantry, .. .. .	25,130	98	-	2,877 0 8	2,877 0 8	1,788 12 4	2,780 12 4	0-82	4	128 0 8	408 10 10
Castletown, .. .. .	1,440	-	-	2,877 0 8	2,877 0 8	175 14 8	1,198 8 8	1-75	-	41 8 8	16 2 8
Charleville, .. .. .	36,681	121	-	15,484 0 8	15,484 0 8	678 36 8	1,620 0 8	10-18	10-27	150 0 8	27 36 8
Charleville, .. .. .	42,338	212	-	24,240 11 8	24,240 11 8	1,288 8 8	1,280 28 8	0-8	3	120 0 8	68 12 8
Cork, .. .. .	182,611	816	-	13,429 0 8	13,429 0 8	2,553 2 8	8,820 12 8	4-50	1-5	667 8 8	1,761 8 8
Dromahaire, .. .. .	38,415	221	-	61,236 0 8	61,236 0 8	1,887 4 8	1,721 8 8	12-18	8	254 18 8	197 8 8
Ferry, .. .. .	96,229	321	-	21,718 10 8	21,718 10 8	2,425 12 8	2,730 37 8	7-30	7-30	160 8 8	1,171 1 1
Kanturk, .. .. .	75,640	150	-	48,966 0 8	48,966 0 8	1,368 8 8	2,921 12 8	7-21	1-5	118 12 8	789 12 8
Kilnakee, .. .. .	52,642	54	-	25,720 0 8	25,720 0 8	812 21 8	2,720 0 8	2-54	2-5	164 18 8	204 12 8
Maroon, .. .. .	60,727	471	-	18,736 0 8	18,736 0 8	2,589 10 8	2,628 12 8	10-23	11-2	160 8 8	888 12 8
Malin, .. .. .	95,213	379	-	40,666 0 8	40,666 0 8	2,152 8 8	4,728 8 8	8-25	5-25	365 8 8	789 8 8
Midleton, .. .. .	80,881	315	81	35,790 0 8	35,790 0 8	2,620 0 8	4,644 21 8	8-28	9	171 12 8	171 12 8
Midleton, .. .. .	87,251	210	81	36,228 0 8	36,228 0 8	1,418 12 8	2,620 12 8	10-28	11-5	124 12 8	225 12 8
Mitchelstown No. 1, .. .. .	24,681	165	-	13,715 0 8	13,715 0 8	960 16 8	1,622 12 8	7-27	4-5	124 8 8	205 12 8
St. Johnstown, .. .. .	48,088	340	8	26,128 0 8	26,128 0 8	2,720 0 8	2,646 12 8	8-28	1-7	188 12 8	462 12 8
Skell, .. .. .	31,841	54	-	1,228 0 8	1,228 0 8	2,028 0 8	1,770 12 8	12-20	8-20	124 12 8	49 12 8
Tonahill No. 1, .. .. .	26,314	278	-	24,270 0 8	24,270 0 8	1,228 0 8	1,382 8 8	12-5	8-25	179 12 8	268 12 8
Total, .. .. .	1,010,000	4,010	161	610,983 1 8	610,983 17 8	25,124 5 7	80,888 8 8	8-20	-	2,195 8 8	1,138 12 1

Values from Bond-Tension Relations, 1944-5, pp. 34 and 40

Date	Particulars	Debit		Credit		Balance
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1890-11-15	By Balance b/d			100	00	100-00
1890-11-20	To Cash	50	00			150-00
1890-11-25	To Cash	25	00			175-00
1890-12-01	By Cash			75	00	250-00
1890-12-10	To Cash	10	00			260-00
1890-12-15	To Cash	15	00			275-00
1890-12-20	By Cash			25	00	300-00
1890-12-25	To Cash	5	00			305-00
1891-01-01	By Balance c/d			305	00	305-00
	Total	100	00	305	00	

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It is recommended that the following be adopted as the standard for the year ended 31st March, 1968, as indicated by the Ministry of Transport.

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Country	The Government of India, New Delhi, India	Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, India	Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, India	The Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, India	The Government of West Bengal, Kolkata, India	Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, India	Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, India
Country	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN

9.—Receipts during Periods of the Receipts of the Oak County Grand during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1908.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 10 and 11.

LOCAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.																		GRAND ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.				
Balance Brought Forward	Year	Money Received from the Local Taxation Return, viz.										Rate per £100	Total	Rate per £100	Total	Rate per £100	Total	Grand Total		Total		
		1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14							1914-15	1915-16		1916-17	1917-18
—	1904-5	15,364	22,728	1,000	2,500	22,500	2,500	—	2,500	25	1,000	—	2,500	25,000	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	

10.—Receipts during Periods of the Receipts of the Oak County Grand during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1908.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 22 and 23.

LOCAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS																	GRAND ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS				
Year.	From Local Taxation Return, viz.			From Grants.	From Donations.	From Selling.	From Other.	From Selling.		From Grants.	From Donations.	From Selling.	From Other.	From Selling.	From Grants.	From Donations.	Grand Total.		Total.		
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.					1904-5.	1905-6.												
1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901.

Taken from Cork County Census Book, pp. 169 and 169.

COUNTY DIVISION AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and up- wards.
COUNTY DIVISION OF CORK.													
Dist. No. 1 Urban, ..	36	27	34	8	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. No. 2 Urban, ..	302	28	48	20	14	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. No. 3 Urban, ..	142	44	56	48	20	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
Dist. No. 4 Urban, ..	484	108	122	203	46	23	14	8	4	—	—	1	—
Dist. No. 5 Urban, ..	246	161	58	26	28	17	11	6	3	—	—	—	—
Dist. No. 6 Urban, ..	50	8	14	1	7	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dist. No. 7 Urban, ..	424	229	207	62	65	20	12	12	5	4	1	—	—
Total, ..	1,120	627	461	206	185	68	47	22	30	6	1	1	—
CARBERRY TRAIL COUNTY DISTRICT.													
Quailty Urban, ..	8	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	8	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FERRET URBAN.													
Ferry Urban, ..	112	46	34	23	20	3	1	1	8	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	112	46	34	23	20	3	1	1	8	—	—	—	—
KEMMICK URBAN.													
Kemick Urban, ..	166	21	28	24	20	6	6	6	4	1	2	1	1
Total, ..	166	21	28	24	20	6	6	6	4	1	2	1	1
MIDWATER URBAN.													
Midwater Urban, ..	46	7	20	8	7	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ..	46	7	20	8	7	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
QUICKENBURY URBAN.													
Quickenbury Urban, ..	150	70	44	18	11	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	150	70	44	18	11	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHIMMERS URBAN.													
Shimmers Urban, ..	30	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	30	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TERRELL URBAN.													
Terrell Urban, ..	167	22	47	26	13	8	8	8	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ..	167	22	47	26	13	8	8	8	—	1	—	—	—
BARROW URBAN.													
Ballinacorney, ..	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney, ..	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney, ..	20	20	6	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney, ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX  
N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CONN in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons or more.
<b>RANDON RURAL—continued.</b>													
Bandon, .. .. .	10	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barriligh, .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Begone, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacree, .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bally, .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cashel, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donohoe, .. .. .	10	5	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbunya, .. .. .	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbricken, .. .. .	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbrannigan, .. .. .	4	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Knockavilly, .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knockree, .. .. .	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall, .. .. .	7	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Murphy, .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockdale, .. .. .	11	2	1	6	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trohan, .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemore, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>RAPERT RURAL.</b>													
Ash, .. .. .	11	—	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bally Road, .. .. .	18	2	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bally Urban, .. .. .	10	8	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demo, .. .. .	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derry East, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derry West, .. .. .	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glacough, .. .. .	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenamoy, .. .. .	20	5	7	5	4	1	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
Keshill, .. .. .	7	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbuck, .. .. .	24	5	5	4	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Malagh, .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Port, .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reale, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shapshod, .. .. .	7	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Whiddy, .. .. .	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CARTHMORE RURAL.</b>													
Adriatic, .. .. .	5	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar, .. .. .	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlagh, .. .. .	11	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Curryglass, .. .. .	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbuck, .. .. .	12	11	8	6	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kilbuckanagh, .. .. .	17	17	5	5	2	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Kilbuckanagh, .. .. .	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICT AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Number.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
		OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons. and up- wards.
CORRIGAN ROAD.													
Armagh, .. ..	10	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	15	0	0	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	1	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, East, .. ..	11	0	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, West, .. ..	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	14	7	7	2	0	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	—	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	10	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	—	1	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	10	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. ..	110	42	20	21	10	7	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
ONE ROOM.													
Belmont, .. ..	10	10	0	4	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	2	1	0	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	0	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	4	1	—	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	10	0	10	0	0	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	01	0	17	0	10	0	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	10	2	0	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	7	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	12	0	4	0	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	12	4	7	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	14	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	—	—	1	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	—	—	1	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	14	1	0	0	4	0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	14	1	—	4	0	1	0	—	1	—	1	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	27	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	—
Belmont, .. ..	40	10	7	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	7	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont, .. ..	10	4	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICT AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and over.
CORK BOROUGH—continued.													
Blanchardstown, .. .. .	17	4	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's, .. .. .	8	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whitechurch, .. .. .	8	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
SUBURBAN RURAL.													
Adolph, .. .. .	5	—	5	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballycurry, .. .. .	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, .. .. .	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, .. .. .	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beech, .. .. .	5	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carraig, .. .. .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delany, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donaghadee, .. .. .	15	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Garra, .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilnash, .. .. .	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahon, .. .. .	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milnes, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trevelin, .. .. .	8	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
TOWN RURAL.													
Agha, .. .. .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, .. .. .	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carraig, .. .. .	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	5	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Hyde, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlemore, .. .. .	11	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doon, .. .. .	5	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donaghadee, .. .. .	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ferry Road, .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glacworth, East, .. .. .	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glacworth, West, .. .. .	10	—	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gortashole, .. .. .	25	2	7	4	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Gortashole, .. .. .	22	2	4	4	1	6	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	7	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	26	12	11	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilme, .. .. .	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisrin, .. .. .	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malinbeg, .. .. .	18	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malinbeg, .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
KERRY RURAL.													
Alton, .. .. .	7	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydoole, .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow, .. .. .	12	7	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—



X.—Table showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS APPEARED IN each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901.—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.		TOWNSHIP OF THE ROCK												
		Total Number.	COUNTIES BY											
			1 Peters.	2 Peters.	3 Peters.	4 Peters.	5 Peters.	6 Peters.	7 Peters.	8 Peters.	9 Peters.	10 Peters.	11 Peters.	12 Peters. and up- wards.
ENTIRE ROCK—continued.														
Bartholomew, .. .. .	10	0	0	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bartonsville, .. .. .	11	1	0	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barnesville, .. .. .	7	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bethesda, .. .. .	21	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Calhoun, .. .. .	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Calverton, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carroll, .. .. .	10	2	0	2	2	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chesler, .. .. .	10	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clinton, .. .. .	0	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cummins, .. .. .	0	0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuthbert, .. .. .	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	7	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	1	0	—	—	0	—	1	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	40	11	10	0	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	4	4	1	4	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	11	4	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	14	2	4	0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10	0	7	0	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacula, .. .. .	10													

TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of COKE in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICT AND ELECTORAL DIVISION.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons.
URBAN RURAL—continued.													
Laharna, .. .. .	4	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillymanagh, .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillymanagh, .. .. .	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillymanagh, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillymanagh, .. .. .	12	3	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillymanagh, .. .. .	7	—	5	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	207	29	25	13	8	7	12	2	2	—	—	—	—
WILLOW RURAL.													
Aghnash, .. .. .	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Aghnash, .. .. .	7	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	12	4	5	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	36	5	12	8	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	6	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	10	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	20	4	5	—	4	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	10	8	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	17	3	1	4	5	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Candrina, .. .. .	14	4	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	15	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candrina, .. .. .	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. .. .	273	55	58	47	25	16	17	7	6	4	1	1	1
WILLOW RURAL.													
Ballynagary, .. .. .	12	4	3	—	5	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Ballynagary, .. .. .	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	20	5	2	2	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	10	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	54	11	5	5	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	14	5	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	20	5	5	5	1	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	23	11	2	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	20	11	7	5	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	21	15	4	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	20	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	5	1	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynagary, .. .. .	14	4	2	2	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of YORK in 1901—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and up- wards.
<b>MALDEN TENDAL—continued.</b>													
Baker, .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburne, .. .. .	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburne, .. .. .	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburne, .. .. .	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburne, .. .. .	7	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Blackburne, .. .. .	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>MILTON TENDAL.</b>													
Baker, .. .. .	24	5	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	5	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	20	6	10	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	21	6	6	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	27	7	6	6	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	28	10	10	6	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	7	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	12	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	6	6	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	4	6	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	11	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	8	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MILTON TENDAL.</b>													
Baker, .. .. .	21	4	12	6	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	6	2	6	6	6	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	4	6	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	12	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	24	6	4	2	6	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	20	2	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Baker, .. .. .	16	6	6	6	2	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	25	4	6	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. .. .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>MILTON TENDAL 30, 3 BEARS.</b>													
Baker, .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	10	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	22	2	6	1	2	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker, .. .. .	6	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of each TENEMENT in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of COKE in 1901—continued.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	GROUPED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and over.
<b>MUNICIPALITY No. 1 Urban—continued.</b>													
Marlborough, .. ..	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marlborough, .. ..	72	27	20	15	5	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Templemore, .. ..	8	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Town, .. ..</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL RURAL.</b>													
Aghadow, North, .. ..	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghadow, South, .. ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boonagh, .. ..	10	3	2	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calowagh, .. ..	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Clear, .. ..	27	4	5	3	1	5	3	2	—	1	2	—	—
Garraigh, .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Garraigh, North, .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garraigh, South, .. ..	10	—	5	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garraigh, .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glacoma, .. ..	10	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glacoma, .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doonah, North, .. ..	8	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doonah, South, .. ..	7	2	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gumma, .. ..	8	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gumma, .. ..	8	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kilnashinagh, .. ..	15	1	3	3	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Kilnashinagh, .. ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilnashinagh, .. ..	7	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myra, .. ..	15	3	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shanah, .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stibberon Road, .. ..	26	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tullagh, .. ..	73	5	21	10	10	8	5	7	5	5	—	—	2
Woodagh, .. ..	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>RURAL.</b>													
Ballyhane, .. ..	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ballyhane, .. ..	28	5	13	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Cooleagh, .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crookstown, .. ..	10	6	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dunahane, .. ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dunahane, .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galra, .. ..	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilra, .. ..	10	2	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Loughra, .. ..	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stell, .. ..	8	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornham, .. ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Townland No. 1 Rural.</b>													
Ardrigh, .. ..	10	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonra, .. ..	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eltonagh, .. ..	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilra, .. ..	7	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilra, .. ..	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Toughal Road, .. ..	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, .. ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



## P.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People (exclusive of the City of Queen's Borough of Cork) given in the Co. CORK CENSUS BOOK (pp. 261-212), from which the following particulars are extracted:—

MALES.							FEMALES.							
OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGE.					OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGE.					
		Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and upwards.			Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and upwards.	
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.</b>							<b>PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.</b>							
<b>1. In Fields and Pastures.</b>							<b>1. In Fields and Pastures.</b>							
Farmer, Grazier, .. ..	25,493	6	258	490	7,218	4,550	6,090	Farmer, Grazier, .. ..	1,602	5	55	61	642	1,111
Farmer's Grazier's Son, Grangeman, Minder, Stockman, .. ..	14,703	—	4,057	4,328	6,512	480	81	Farmer, Grazier, .. ..	1,602	5	55	61	642	1,111
Agri-cultural Labourer, Cottage, .. ..	15,197	206	3,705	2,512	4,626	9,046	3,325	Agri-cultural Labourer, Cottage, .. ..	204	1	58	31	35	111
Shepherd, .. ..	85	—	5	14	80	58	15	Shepherd, .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Farm Servant (Groom), .. ..	7,024	234	1,574	1,574	3,425	975	848	Farm Servant (Groom), .. ..	848	25	264	227	250	101
Agri-cultural Machine—Proprietor, Attendant, .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	Others engaged in, or connected with Agriculture, .. ..	52	—	1	1	10	21
Agri-cultural—Student, Pauper, .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—							
Others engaged in, or connected with Agriculture, .. ..	561	—	5	7	75	124	65							
<b>2. In Woods.</b>							<b>2. In Woods.</b>							
Woodman, .. ..	37	—	4	—	20	13	5	Woodman, .. ..	15	—	—	1	2	11
<b>3. In Gardens.</b>							<b>3. In Gardens.</b>							
Gardener (not Domestic), .. ..	525	2	45	58	224	199	85	Gardener (not Domestic), .. ..	15	—	—	1	2	11
Housekeeper, Gardener, Florist, .. ..	6	—	—	—	2	3	1							
<b>PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.</b>							<b>PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.</b>							
<b>About Animals.</b>							<b>About Animals.</b>							
Horse—Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer, .. ..	10	—	1	4	25	0	1	Fisherman, .. ..	2	—	—	1	1	—
Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breeder, .. ..	144	2	31	35	35	37	12							
Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, .. ..	43	—	1	0	27	8	3							
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealer, .. ..	488	8	49	65	213	113	24							
Butcher, .. ..	17	—	3	2	8	4	—							
Gamekeeper, .. ..	99	—	2	24	42	29	4							
Fisherman, .. ..	3,371	85	445	561	3,474	591	115							
<b>PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>							<b>PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>							
<b>1. Wool and Worsted.</b>							<b>1. Wool and Worsted.</b>							
Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, .. ..	491	12	85	66	285	109	29	Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, .. ..	416	10	126	146	171	87
Wool, Woollen Goods, Dyest, .. ..	17	1	1	4	4	4	1	Worsted Stuff—Manufacturers, .. ..	5	—	2	1	4	—
Woolcomber, .. ..	0	—	—	—	2	—	1							
<b>2. Cotton and Flax.</b>							<b>2. Cotton and Flax.</b>							
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacturers, .. ..	8	—	—	1	1	1	—	Yarn—Manufacturers, Dealer, .. ..	253	10	65	67	55	28
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacturers, .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacturers, .. ..	14	—	2	2	3	5
Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Spinning process), .. ..	27	—	2	1	14	8	—	Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Spinning process), .. ..	48	1	28	25	4	2
Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Weaving process), .. ..	35	—	3	20	8	5	4	Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Weaving process), .. ..	48	5	28	25	4	2
Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Other processes or sub-factory), .. ..	7	—	1	1	2	4	—	Flax, Flax—Manufacturers—(Other processes or sub-factory), .. ..	5	—	2	1	4	1
<b>3. Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.</b>							<b>3. Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.</b>							
Hemp, Twine, Cord—Maker, .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	Hemp, Twine, Cord—Maker, .. ..	201	1	38	65	33	15
Hemp, Twine, Cord—Maker, .. ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	Factory, Reed Twine (made), .. ..	5	1	3	1	1	—
<b>4. Mixed or unclassified Materials.</b>							<b>4. Mixed or unclassified Materials.</b>							
Woolen (unclassified), .. ..	33	—	4	8	8	10	5	Woolen (unclassified), .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	1
Dye, Printer, Weaver, Knitter, .. ..	0	—	1	—	5	5	2	Others, .. ..	63	—	7	25	25	5
Printer, Loom Weaver, Weaver, .. ..	505	4	238	98	190	70	15							
Others, .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—							
GENERAL LABOURER (M), .. ..	8,827	64	525	1,249	3,163	5,998	3,680	GENERAL LABOURER (M), .. ..	123	—	8	11	27	45

(C) The majority of these "General Labourers" may be assumed to be Agricultural Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

## Q. - OCCUPIERS OF LAND engaged in other pursuits besides FARMING in the County of Cork (p. 372).

A. WEDDER  
ILL.

Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
Total Number of Occupiers of Land who claimed to be engaged in other pursuits besides Farming.	717	Civil Engineer, .. ..	1	Food Proprietor, .. ..	4	Postmaster, .. ..	9
		Commercial Traveller, ..	1	Local Surveyor, .. ..	2	Postmistress, .. ..	1
		Cartwright, .. ..	1	Law Clerk, .. ..	1	Provision Dealer, .. ..	7
		Carpenter, .. ..	1	Librarian, .. ..	1	Publican, .. ..	137
		Cleric, .. ..	1	Lines Manufacturer, ..	1	Rail Collector, .. ..	4
		Dairyman, .. ..	13	Magistrate, .. ..	40	Refriger Officer, .. ..	1
		Dealer, .. ..	4	Miner, .. ..	1	Road Contractor, ..	4
Accountant, .. ..	1	Medical Counsellor, ..	1	Moan, .. ..	28	Shipmaster, .. ..	8
Agent, .. ..	5	Precept, .. ..	1	Mechanic, .. ..	1	Ship Builder, .. ..	1
American Land-Commandant, ..	1	Reverend, .. ..	1	Mechanic, .. ..	22	Shoemaker, .. ..	15
Blacksmith, .. ..	29	Farm Bailiff, .. ..	1	Mill Tender, .. ..	1	Shopkeeper, .. ..	94
Bolton, .. ..	1	Farm Labourer, .. ..	4	Miller, .. ..	14	Stair, .. ..	1
Baker, .. ..	1	Fisherman, .. ..	17	Mill and Conveyance Proprietor,	1	Stitcher, .. ..	1
Barber, .. ..	18	Fishmonger, .. ..	1	Mill Owner, .. ..	1	Swansea Servant, ..	1
Butcher, .. ..	5	Quadrupler, .. ..	1	Miner, .. ..	3	Tailor, .. ..	25
Cannery, .. ..	2	Gardener, .. ..	1	Printer, .. ..	1	Tinsmith, .. ..	7
Cat Owner, .. ..	1	Gravel, .. ..	7	Penalancer (Army), ..	8	Tinsmith, .. ..	1
Regulator, .. ..	40	House Dealer, .. ..	2	Penalancer (Naval), ..	4	Veterinary Surgeon, ..	1
Carter, .. ..	1	Hotel Keeper, .. ..	7	Penalancer (D.L.C.), ..	1	Victor, .. ..	9
Cattle Dealer, .. ..	19	Laborer, .. ..	80	Police Station Clerk, ..	1	Warrior, .. ..	6
Casserman, .. ..	1	Land Agent, .. ..	6	Postman, .. ..	1	Workman Master, ..	1
Civil Eng. Officer, .. ..	4						

## R. - EMIGRATION from the County and City of Cork during each year, from 1st of May, 1851, to 31st of December, 1906. Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1851 (from 1st May)	8,181	5,147	13,328	1871 (from 1st April)	5,104	1,480	5,584	1891 (from 1st April)	4,197	4,554	8,751
1852, .. ..	8,721	10,015	18,736	1872, .. ..	5,118	1,907	5,025	1892, .. ..	5,751	5,815	7,566
1853, .. ..	10,589	13,387	23,976	1873, .. ..	5,529	3,060	8,589	1893, .. ..	5,660	4,319	9,979
1854, .. ..	9,648	8,298	17,946	1874, .. ..	5,735	3,686	9,421	1894, .. ..	5,259	5,875	9,134
1855, .. ..	9,758	7,589	17,347	1875, .. ..	4,865	4,754	9,619	1895, .. ..	4,474	5,413	9,887
1856, .. ..	7,734	8,608	16,342	1876, .. ..	5,467	3,477	8,944	1896, .. ..	5,382	5,074	10,456
1857, .. ..	7,400	8,668	16,068	1877, .. ..	4,136	3,713	7,849	1897, .. ..	5,386	5,551	10,937
1858, .. ..	5,664	5,618	11,282	1878, .. ..	5,557	5,592	11,149	1898, .. ..	5,632	5,721	11,353
1859, .. ..	5,425	4,181	9,606	1879, .. ..	4,775	5,445	10,220	1899, .. ..	5,232	5,789	11,021
1860, .. ..	5,278	5,651	10,929	1880, .. ..	4,586	4,445	9,031	1900, .. ..	4,532	4,554	9,086
1861 (to 31st March),	528	756	1,284	1881 (to 31st March)	595	525	1,120	1901 (to 31st March)	568	585	1,153
Total, .. ..	118,280	74,749	193,029	Total, .. ..	46,636	44,775	91,411	Total, .. ..	16,772	16,522	33,294
1862 (from 1st April)	4,519	5,661	10,180	1882 (from 1st April)	5,236	5,476	10,712	1863 (from 1st April)	4,519	5,661	10,180
1864, .. ..	5,388	7,386	12,774	1883, .. ..	5,139	5,695	10,834	1865, .. ..	5,388	7,386	12,774
1866, .. ..	12,513	9,387	21,900	1884, .. ..	5,080	5,655	10,735	1867, .. ..	5,080	5,655	10,735
1868, .. ..	9,731	8,119	17,850	1885, .. ..	5,739	5,576	11,315	1869, .. ..	5,739	5,576	11,315
1870, .. ..	5,080	8,218	13,298	1886, .. ..	5,569	5,547	11,116	1871 (from 1st April)	5,080	8,218	13,298
1872, .. ..	8,936	6,418	15,354	1887, .. ..	5,043	5,289	10,332	1872, .. ..	8,936	6,418	15,354
1874, .. ..	4,501	4,521	9,022	1888, .. ..	4,818	5,159	9,977	1874, .. ..	4,501	4,521	9,022
1876, .. ..	5,697	5,540	11,237	1889, .. ..	4,648	4,778	9,426	1876, .. ..	5,697	5,540	11,237
1878, .. ..	5,338	1,774	7,112	1890, .. ..	5,594	4,968	10,562	1878, .. ..	5,338	1,774	7,112
1880, .. ..	5,702	5,525	11,227	1891, .. ..	4,858	4,238	9,096	1880, .. ..	5,702	5,525	11,227
1881 (to 31st March)	407	545	952	1892 (to 31st March)	861	813	1,674	1881 (to 31st March)	407	545	952
Total, .. ..	88,072	52,810	140,882	Total, .. ..	44,845	50,977	95,822	Grand Total, .. ..	215,568	197,546	413,114

In The Emigration of Emigrants from 1861 Parts did not commence till the 1st of May, 1861.

3 A

## B.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

APPENDIX  
12

\* \* \* Information was desired by the Commission as to the number of families who, with the assistance of Public Funds, emigrated from each Union in 1883-4.

It may be as well to explain that under 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104, sec. 26, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply part of the rates and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorize the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. These grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Balmahel, Newport, Swatara, Clifden, and Oughterard, being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1853 (16 and 47 Vic., c. 43), the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10s. 2d. up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following Table shows the total number of State-aided Emigrants from Cork in 1883-1884, and the amount of grant to each Union.

*Supplied by the Local Government Board.*

UNION.	EMIGRATION SEASON, 1883			EMIGRATION SEASON, 1884			Total	Total Cost.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
Bantry, . . . . .	—	—	—	29	8	4	41	£ s. d. 216 0 0

The following Return shows the number of consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Cork during the year ended 31st March, 1884 :—

UNION.	Sum authorized to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ s. d.	
Bantry, . . . . .	5 0 0	15
Castletown, . . . . .	8 0 0	4
Clenakilly, . . . . .	13 0 0	11
Macroom, . . . . .	42 0 0	16
Skibbereen, . . . . .	127 0 0	20
Skull, . . . . .	8 0 0	2
Total, . . . . .	193 0 0	67





2.—Total clearing, by Post-Less Values, for the Current of Goods into Penang for the Year 1920

Values from Agricultural Statistics, 1920, pp. 10, 11, and 45-52.

Post-Less Values	AMOUNT OF THE CARGO																				Post-Less Values
	CARGO								CARGO								CARGO	Net			
	Total	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Total	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Total	Value		Weight			
	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value of CARGO	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	
Beeswax	1,000	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	10,000	1,000	Beeswax	
Birds	1,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	10,000	1,000	Birds	
Butter	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	Butter	
Cashew	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Cashew	
Cocoa	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Cocoa	
Coffee	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Coffee	
Cinnamon	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Cinnamon	
Essence	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Essence	
Flowers	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Flowers	
Grains	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Grains	
Herbs	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Herbs	
Indigo	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Indigo	
Iron	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Iron	
Leaves	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Leaves	
Medicines	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Medicines	
Minerals	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Minerals	
Oil	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Oil	
Spices	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Spices	
Tea	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Tea	
Waxes	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Waxes	
Yarn	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Yarn	
Total (See Note)	1,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	Total (See Note)	

These values are shown under the Code and weight in the accompanying table for the current year.

[illegible]

APPENDIX  
II.

4.—TABLE showing the QUANTITY of LIME STOCK for the COUNTY of CORK in each year from 1886-1905.  
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 100 and 101.

Year.	STOCK OF LIME.			MOUNT AND ADVAL.		NUMBER OF CATTLE.			NUMBER OF SHEEP.		NUMBER OF PIGS.		No. of Cows.	No. of Horses.
	Two years old and up.	One year old and up.	Under one year.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two years old and up.	One year old and up.	Under one year.	One year old and up.	Under one year.	One year old and up.	Under one year.		
CORK.														
1886	46,512	1,510	7,723	2,669	16,405	331,964	71,772	136,735	371,327	145,464	15,718	161,949	21,771	1,012,126
1887	46,429	1,387	7,687	2,757	16,214	321,159	75,269	130,549	368,185	145,464	15,546	157,574	21,526	1,008,126
1888	46,518	1,259	6,638	2,813	17,003	313,009	78,087	125,029	359,878	155,464	15,595	152,988	21,526	1,008,126
1889	41,550	7,506	6,890	3,847	16,369	305,009	75,007	127,490	346,819	156,823	15,526	155,469	21,720	1,008,126
1890	40,634	7,506	6,810	3,740	16,718	317,511	66,181	136,774	374,554	146,200	15,786	155,507	21,526	1,012,126
1891	26,770	9,849	7,754	5,048	13,838	246,506	61,516	126,578	370,771	147,551	15,546	155,578	21,720	1,012,126
1892	26,555	8,838	7,423	5,200	13,504	250,375	66,377	126,516	368,547	146,272	15,569	155,404	21,720	1,012,126
1893	25,973	11,045	6,627	5,209	15,796	343,979	77,189	137,875	348,189	155,464	15,526	155,404	21,720	1,012,126
1894	46,817	11,000	7,647	6,176	20,327	442,546	75,540	136,100	338,259	155,500	15,756	155,544	21,720	1,012,126
1895	46,193	11,970	7,652	6,242	20,510	342,465	64,045	133,545	381,767	155,500	15,451	155,500	21,720	1,012,126

5.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS exceeding ONE ACRE, and EXTENT of LAND under CROPS, in the COUNTY of CORK in each year from 1886-1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 56 and 57.

Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1905.															Total extent under Crops.
		CEREALS, GRAIN, AND FRUIT.							OTHER CROPS.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bern.	Rps.	Bees and Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Root Crops.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Hay and Grass.		
CORK.	1886	32,078	4,818	17,807	22,307	18	220	50	120,804	56,375	65,364	15,462	6,827	108,519	78	140,895	61,771
	1887	32,201	5,557	16,778	19,464	14	226	50	118,678	56,789	54,465	15,466	6,460	108,338	81	137,851	61,771
	1888	32,201	6,812	16,518	18,816	10	235	50	121,756	56,850	55,464	15,374	6,824	108,458	87	140,895	61,771
	1889	32,416	6,668	16,419	27,517	6	158	55	120,474	46,685	66,307	14,694	6,755	108,459	81	138,124	61,771
F. Acres, L. 1/2, 1911 Acres	1890	32,548	6,640	16,572	18,848	0	216	54	121,975	46,136	65,569	16,518	6,901	108,664	87	139,101	61,771
	1891	32,648	6,009	16,560	27,109	4	247	10	120,507	46,136	55,468	15,546	6,176	108,664	46	141,547	61,771
	1892	32,687	5,681	16,648	16,879	5	247	26	121,592	46,850	55,525	16,800	6,364	108,664	59	138,124	61,771
	1893	32,632	5,184	16,546	16,504	6	254	25	121,842	46,027	55,712	16,756	6,250	108,740	55	138,124	61,771
	1894	32,475	4,422	17,590	16,467	3	285	48	118,519	46,612	55,551	16,861	7,446	108,664	65	137,595	61,771
	1895	32,474	4,508	16,612	16,507	4	331	55	118,602	46,475	55,551	16,756	6,879	108,664	77	138,124	61,771

6.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE RATE of PRODUCE OF CROPS to the Statute Acre in the COUNTY of CORK in each year from 1886-1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 72 and 73.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bern.	Rps.	Bees.	Pears.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Root Crops.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay
	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Cwt. 11 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
CORK.														
1886	17-1	10-5	18-9	18-4	11-4	12-6	12-6	4-7	10-0	15-6	0-8	24-4	2-7	
1887	16-7	10-6	17-0	12-0	11-2	12-6	12-6	1-0	10-0	15-6	0-8	22-0	2-0	
1888	17-5	17-0	18-5	12-5	11-4	12-6	12-6	4-0	12-4	16-0	0-8	24-4	2-7	
1889	16-5	17-4	18-1	12-1	11-2	12-6	12-6	4-0	12-4	16-0	0-8	24-4	2-7	
1890	16-1	17-0	18-6	11-7	11-2	12-6	12-6	3-6	16-7	16-0	0-8	24-4	2-7	
1891	16-7	10-8	18-4	12-0	14-4	12-6	12-6	5-2	10-0	11-6	12-8	0-8	40-2	2-7
1892	16-5	10-4	17-6	10-0	14-4	12-6	12-6	6-0	10-4	12-8	12-8	12-0	40-2	2-7
1893	16-0	10-6	17-6	14-6	12-4	12-6	12-6	8-6	11-4	12-8	12-8	12-0	20-2	2-7
1894	17-0	10-6	16-6	10-0	12-6	12-6	12-6	4-5	17-0	12-8	12-8	0-6	38-2	2-7
1895	16-7	10-1	16-2	12-0	14-4	7-2	7-2	8-2	16-4	12-8	12-8	0-4	24-4	2-7



## 10.—NON-KUROSUO STATISTICS.

APPENDIX  
IX

TABLE showing for the COUNTY Clerk the Number of Bees in the middle of May, 1904; the Number of SWARMS during 1904; the Number of Bees at the beginning of Winter, 1904; and the Number brought through Winter, 1904-1905; with the Quantity of HONEY produced and of WAX manufactured in 1904.

Taken from *Agricultural Statistics*, 1908, pp. 132-3.

Number of Stocks on the market in May, 1904.		Number of Treasury Notes 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904-1905.		New Issues, produced in 1904, in lbs.		Season Issues produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1904, in lbs. (quantity of Wax related to the market in the State of Wisconsin for December only).	
In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	In Issues having Maritime Character.	In other Issues.	Wax from Issues having Maritime Character.	Wax from other Issues.
1,063	1,222	900	1,400	1,639	1,463	229	1,068	4,387	10,289	12,185	4,668	222	14

11.—TABLE showing for the COUNTY CORK the AREA PLANTED with TREES, and the AREA CLEARED Up during the year ended the 30th June, 1906, and the Number of each Description of TREES PLANTED BY FREE.

Taken from *Agricultural Statistics, 1905*, pp. 134, 139

	Area Planted or Graced.	Total Number of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Placed.										Total Number of trees (including unspecified).
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Hick.	Other Trees.	
Planted.	Acres—												
	88	88,825	25,870	12,838	5,480	2,608	2,400	3,090	4,000	5,870	2,440	2,000	4,800
Placed.	812	21,624	25,871	20,548	22,820	8,680	10,400	1,798	5,350	830	300	600	1,400

## II—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY CORK IN 1955.

Inquiries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and the notes appended thereto.

Taken from *Agricultural Statistics*, 1908, pp. 153-4.

CONSUMPTION DEPARTMENTS.	FROM.												WYOM.																			
	Men.				Boys.				Wages.				Grain.				Men.				Boys.				Wages.				Grain.			
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To				
Coke County (W.V.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Ballouville, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Charlottesville, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Clark, South, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Frederick Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Kanawha, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Kennel, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Kennel, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Madison Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Martinsburg, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Middletown Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Newmarket, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Queensland Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Tongue Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Coke County (W.V.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Barton Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Barber Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Castleton, Ind., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Clatsop, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Deerfield Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Deerfield Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Milledge Co., ..	1	2	3	4	5																											

(a) With a chain generally.	(d) With dirt.	(g) Usually laborers get from 10 to 15 ct. per week. Several get as much as 20 ct. per week.
and harvest girls get from 10 to 15 ct. a year. Girls are not employed by the day.	(e) Laborers employed in this district are content all the year round, and the wages seldom vary, except in the case of men.	(h) With dirt.
(b) In most cases laborers get dirt in addition to wages; there are very few boys, women, or girls employed.	(f) In most cases laborers at agricultural work, except for men or night work in harvest.	(i) There
Women and girls are not employed at agricultural work.		
It is no employment here to water the vines or pick		

V.—SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION  
IN OPERATION DURING 1906-7.*Specialty supplied by the Agricultural Department.*

Scheme.	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund administered by County Committee of Agriculture.
	£
Diurnal Instruction in Agriculture, .. .. .	721
Agricultural Classes, .. .. .	609
Poultry, .. .. .	692
Spinning, .. .. .	374
Horticulture and Bee-keeping, .. .. .	308
Cottage and Farm Prizes, .. .. .	250
Special Village Scheme, .. .. .	688
Live Stock, .. .. .	1,940
Subsidies to Slacks, .. .. .	500

Seven Dissecting Instructors are employed in this County, viz.:—Two in Agriculture, two in Poultry-keeping, Two in Spinning, and one for Horticulture and Bee-keeping.

Two Agricultural Class Teachers were employed during the winter 1906-7 to conduct classes at six centres, viz.:—Midleton, Fermoy, Kanturk, Skibbereen, Bandon and Kinsale.

## HORSE-BREEDING.

Thoroughbreds located in the district of Midleton,	2
Do. Fermoy, . . . . .	5
Do. Carrigrohilly, . . . . .	1
Do. Midleton, . . . . .	3
Do. Macroom, . . . . .	1
Do. Bective, . . . . .	2
Do. Charleville, . . . . .	1
Do. Carrigrohilly, . . . . .	1
Do. Abbea, . . . . .	1
Do. Millstreet, . . . . .	1
Do. Enniskeen, . . . . .	1
Do. Crookstown, . . . . .	1
Do. Ballycurreen, . . . . .	1
Do. Skibbereen, . . . . .	1
Do. Clonsilla, . . . . .	*1
	<hr/> 23
	<hr/>
Agricultural Sires located in the district of Fermoy, . . . . .	1
Do. Riverstown, . . . . .	5
Do. Carriganvar, . . . . .	1
Do. Carrigrohilly, . . . . .	2
Do. White's Cross, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 8
	<hr/>
Half-bred Sires located in the district of Midleton, . . . . .	1
Do. Kanturk, . . . . .	*1
	<hr/> 2
	<hr/>

\* Located by the Department.

APPENDIX. The County Committee are issuing 208 free nominations of horses under the 1907 scheme. The nominations were allocated as follows:—

County.	Number of Nominations offered.
Cork, .....	32
Macroom, ..	15
Mitchellstown, ..	6
Fenny, ..	10
Millicent, ..	7
Kestock, ..	16
Killesh, ..	12
Youghal, ..	5
Millicent, ..	20
Glinskity, ..	12
Bandon, ..	14
Dorris, ..	15
Donnagrove, ..	9
Salthaven, ..	10
Mallow, ..	28

Stallion Asces have been located as follows:—

Edward Jennings, Gortlee, Leap, ..	1
Daniel Dwyer, Ardagh, Bere Island, ..	1
Kevin Cotter, Cape Clear Island, ..	1
James O'Donovan, Ballytown, Ballydooh, ..	1
Donnagh Agricultural Station, Glinskity, ..	1

5

## CATTLE-BREEDING.

## COUNTY PREMIUM BULLS.

Name of Owner.	Address.
Mallow Rural District Council,	Mallow—4 Bulls.
B. T. B. Barter,	Ballinliffick, Upton
Thomas Henderson,	Ardun, Lismore.
Daniel O'Callaghan,	Forenaght, Castletownsend.
P. M. Sweeney,	Ardingraha, Bantry.
Daniel O'Connor,	Copston Abbey, Mallow.
John Sexton,	Gowlan, Donoughmore.
William Flavin,	Belmore, Youghal.
Timothy Corcoran,	Ballydubig, Ballygarra.
John O'Brien,	Riversdale, Killestain.
Thomas Ahern,	Fort Robert, Ballineen.
Samuel Sweetman,	Lahara, Ballydooh.
C. A. Webb,	Quartermount, Mallow.
John Dwane,	Ballylough, Ballindanga.
Barry Murphy,	Coolmucke, Crookstown.
William O'Gorman,	Maule House, Robertus, Bantam.
Mrs. Abina O'Callaghan,	Knockree, Donoughmore.
Richard Bird,	Dunbaken, Fenny.
Robert Hales,	Knockmoola, Ballinadee, Bandon.
John Hosford,	Brookledge, Noboral.
John Stanley,	Ballinacraha, Monkstown.
Dennis J. Murphy,	Ballydaly, Millstreet.
Patrick O'Brien,	Danganbeg, Bandon.
John O'Mahony,	Town View, Skibberen.
Edward Sheehy,	North Reen, Union Hall.
John Good,	Kilpatrick House, Bandon.
Henry H. Forde,	Croane, Glinskity.
John Kingston,	Ormadave, Drimoleague.
Thomas Healy,	Browhill, Ovens.
Denis Healy, ..	Temple Bryan, Glinskity.
William Creedon,	Bawnahamack, Clondrohid.
W. A. Stokes, ..	Rosemont, Fenny.
Patrick J. Condon,	Kilnascow, Curryglass.



## COUNTY PREMIUM BULLS—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

<i>Name of Owner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Timothy O'Donovan,	Foherlag, Skibbereen.
William Roberts,	Rigdale House, Ballinacraig.
Daniel Dempsey,	Pound Lick, Skibbereen.
Henry E. Love,	Knabthor, Colson, Skibbereen.
William A. Ryall,	Ballyglavin, Killeagh.
T. Curran,	Rylane, Coachford.
David Jennings,	Barley Hill, Rosscarbery.
David Walsh,	Aldrich, Dromersberg, Ballineen.
James Barrett,	Ring House, Clonsilla.
Patrick McCarthy,	Coolnacourt, Rossmore, Ballineen.
J. H. Kelly,	Pactnet View, Skneaghmore, Ballydehob.
The Cork Rural District Council,	Cock—6 Bulls.
Daniel Herlihy,	Millacavillan, Skibbereen.
Timothy Griffin,	Ballyvosteen, Timoleague.
Cornelius O'Callaghan,	Scora, Glanare, Malrow.
Denis O'Callaghan,	Parthlingrille, Dromina, Charleville.
Mrs. Margaret O'Brien,	Arduane, Charleville.
Daniel O'Connor,	Fairy Hill, Kanturk.
Denis Desmond,	Carrabegh, Crookstown.
Patrick Hesly,	Ogflawn, Caheragh.
John Barry,	Tinzel, Rosscarbery.
Caroy Joyce,	Ballyhacken, Kilworth.
David Ring,	Walstown, Middleton.
Thomas Kelleher,	Barrycourt, Carrigrohilly.
Richard Tobin,	Blair's Cove, Durrus.
S. W. Kingston,	Mosses East, Drimoleague.
John O'Brien,	Fort Prospect, Clonsilla.
William Wolfe,	Ringsane House, Kinsale.

## EXTRA PREMIUM BULLS.

Premiums payable entirely from Department's Funds.

<i>With Whom Located.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Patrick C. Harrington,	Greenane, Bare Island.
John Newman,	Bathcoole, Schull.

## BULLS LOCATED IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS ON SPECIAL INSTALLMENT TERMS.

<i>Name of Owner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Robert Baker,	Rathvane, Ballydehob.

## COUNTY PREMIUM BULLS, 1905-7.

<i>Name of Owner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
John Blake,	Adrigole, Bantry.
Daniel Murtagh,	Brownmore, Kealkill.
Stephen Hayes,	Edenmore, Ballineen.
Patrick Brian,	Rebec, Castletownsend, Skibbereen.
Patrick Barry,	Licknavar, Skibbereen.
John Madden,	Cahinmore, Rosscarbery.
John O'Connell,	Ballinacraig, Castlemaine.
William Murphy,	Rossmore, Coachford.
Cornelius Dineen,	Rake, Coachford.
Timothy Lenehan,	Bettyville, Kanturk.
Michael Donohue,	Walstown, Castletownroche.
Patrick M'Sweeney,	Avinagaha, Bantry.
James Keating,	Lislog, Skibbereen.
Daniel O'Callaghan,	Mayfield, Bandon.
William Creedon,	Kawmestaknock, Clondrohid, Macroom.
Michael Mahoney,	Greenfield, Ballineellig.

APPENDIX  
IX.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks)  
under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7.

<i>Names of Holder.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Miss Barry,	Baffeen House, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bowen,	Ballyurban House, Monkstown.
Miss Burke,	Shanrock Lawn, Douglas.
Mrs. Carroll,	Kilcoluman, Mallow.
Miss Clifford,	Meenaghaherena, Knockagroe.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballymurdana House, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Denny,	Barryscourt, Carrigrohilly.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Mrs. Hall,	The Grove, Passage West.
Miss Hatch,	Brinsague, Booterstown.
Miss Joyce,	Ballylackan, Kilworth.
Mrs. Ludgate,	Gortobianry, Waterloo, Mallow.
Miss M'Carthy,	Mountalto, Glanmire.
Mrs. M'Sweeney,	James Brook, Ballinacrowrow.
Mrs. O'Callaghan,	Scarra, Glanane, Mallow.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Ballingrilly, Ballinacilly.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Millrisc, Kanturk.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Ballynec House, Kildorrery.
Miss M'Carthy,	Fortinsley House, Banteen.
Mrs. M'Carthy,	Roskeague, Quininstown.
Mrs. O'Sullivan,	Ballyhillogue, Mourne Abbey.
Mrs. Pomeroy,	Knockahilly, Banister.
Mrs. Roneyne,	Dansfort, Middleton.
Mrs. Turner,	Bettyville, Glanane, Mallow.
Mrs. Young,	Kilcally House, Cork.
Miss Aherna,	Fort Robert, Ballinacrow.
Mrs. Carroll,	Hayfield, Coachford.
Miss Desmond,	Garryhalla, Farnham.
Miss Flynn,	Caherdaniel House, Bantry.
Miss Galvin,	Belmont, Crookstown.
Mrs. Good,	Raleigh, Mooroom.
Mrs. Hawkes,	Berryhill, Timoleague.
Mrs. Howe,	Kilbena, Kilbrittain.
Mrs. Harley,	Coomshela, Bantry.
Mrs. Kidney,	Robert's Cove, Carrigaline.
Mrs. Kinty,	Skagh, Anghadown, Skibbereen.
Mrs. Kingston,	Borgata House, Rosscarbery.
Mrs. Leader,	Clasna, Coachford.
Mrs. Liston,	Monaca, Douglas.
Mrs. Lord,	The Rectory, Drimoleague.
Mrs. Lucey,	Dernagart, Ballyroanery.
Mrs. O'Brien Neville,	Warranbrook, Enniskerna.
Mrs. O'Donovan,	Ballyhawn, Ballydeoban.
Mrs. O'Leary,	Carraghivern, Lislavea.
Mrs. O'Mahony,	Cooladizen, Leap.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Cashelick, Clonsilla.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Knockdoff House, Kinsale.
Mrs. J. J. O'Sullivan,	The Magnolia, Castletownbere.
Mrs. William Roberts,	Rigsdale House, Ballinacilly.
Miss Sheehy,	Northtown, Union Hall.
Mrs. Mack Sullivan,	Lisheen, Kilkilly.
Mrs. Sullivan,	The Retreat, Bandon.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Geese) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7.

APPENDIX  
IX

<i>Name of Holder.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Miss B. Galvin,	Ballinacree, Crookstown.
Mrs. Kidney,	Robert's Cove, Carrigaline.
Mrs. Kiely,	Stragh, Aughadown.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Cashelakey, Clonsilla.
Mrs. Roberts,	Rigdale House, Ballinacree.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballywardane House, Kildorvery.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Miss Joyce,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Miss McCarthy,	Portgady House, Banteer.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Ballyroe House, Kildorvery.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Turkey Stations under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7.

<i>Name of Holder.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Miss Ahern,	Fort Robert, Ballinacree.
J. Barrett,	Ring House, Clonsilla.
Mrs. Bensley,	Rigdale, Ballinacree.
Mrs. Crowley,	Glancree, Bandon.
Mrs. Curtin,	Linscroed, Upton.
Mrs. Good,	Ralsigh, Macroom.
Mrs. Hurley,	Coomshole, Bantry.
Mrs. Kelleher,	Cume, Kildorvery.
Mrs. Kiely,	Stragh, Aughadown.
Mrs. M. Murphy,	Coolshakey, Crookstown.
Mrs. T. B. Murphy,	Goulane, Donoughmore.
Mrs. Nash,	Cashelakey, Clonsilla.
Mrs. O'Brien,	Fort Prospect, Clonsilla.
Mrs. O'Brien,	Riverdale, Kiltworth.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Edencree, Dunsmore.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Coris, Caheragh.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Cashelakey, Clonsilla.
Mrs. O'Sullivan,	Smithfield, Kiltworth.
Miss Sheehy,	Northern, Union Hall.
Mrs. Sweeney,	Ahinda, Ahina.
Mrs. Birmingham,	Mondstown, Kildorvery.
Mrs. Burns,	Monahy, Grogan, Banteer.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballywardane House, Kildorvery.
Mrs. Dwyer,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Mrs. Devane,	Farney, Kildorvery.
Mrs. Foley,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Miss Joyce,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Mrs. Kelleher,	Shanahill, Kiltworth.
Mrs. Kennedy,	Sannount, Ardara, Cork.
Mrs. Laidley,	Gortshann, Waterloo, Mallow.
Miss McCarthy,	Portgady House, Banteer.
Miss McCarthy,	Mount Alto, Glenside.
Mrs. M'Sweeney,	Jamesbrook, Ballinacree.
Mrs. Morion,	Gortshann, Waterloo, Mallow.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Midview, Kiltworth.
Mrs. O'Shea,	Plackane, Donoughmore.
Miss O'Sullivan,	Ballyracken, Kiltworth.
Mrs. Pomroy,	Kiltworth, Banteer.

## W.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts, which distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other counties and from the ordinary examples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the *Dunagal Statistical Abstract* (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, Cd. 5318, 1907, pp. 514-5). The total number of persons (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of the Agricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 12,526. Of this number 78 were resident in County Cork. Of these only 10 were landholders, but of the landless labourers 26 were the sons, and 14 were the daughters of landholders who worked on their parents' farm when at home. The following Table taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish Migratory Labourers for 1906 (pp. 28-31), gives further information on the subject.

FOUR LAST UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers on Land-holders.	NUMBERS OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.										Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Persons of 15 years of age and upwards who had not at the time of the collection of the statistics been in the country for 12 months.
													In England.	In Scotland.	In Ireland (not in the district).	
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 acres.					
<b>CORK COUNTY, I.R.L.:</b>																
Cork, .. ..	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	1
Kantirk, .. .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	18	-
Midwest, .. .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	12	2
<b>CORK COUNTY, W.R.I.:</b>																
Bantry, .. .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Castletown, ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	8	-	1	1
Glouchilly, ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	1	1
Maroon, .. .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Midwest, .. .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-
Total, .. .	23	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	73	19	1	31	2

## X.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

## 1. STATEMENT showing Statistics of Co-operative Creameries in Co. Cork in 1906.

Taken from the Reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME.	Date of Establishment.	Members-ship.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observation.
1	Ballincarriga, .. ..	1901	20	—	—	—	
2	Bandon, .. ..	1903	60	—	—	—	
3	Berrig, .. ..	1903	20	—	—	—	
4	Boback, .. ..	1901	47	200	215	206	
5	Castletownroche, .. ..	1906	28	—	—	—	
6	Cork Creameries Federation, .. ..	1909	1,700	212	1,983	37,441	
7	Creecherry, .. ..	1909	26	118	769	2,473	
8	East Muckerry, .. ..	1907	47	472	126	2,659	
9	Hart Hill, .. ..	1899	36	90	220	1,604	
10	Kilmorey, .. ..	1901	44	440	50	2,579	
11	Killawee, .. ..	1905	16	76	264	1,080	
12	Kilworth, .. ..	1904	19	86	200	802	
13	Kinsale, .. ..	1904	21	127	258	1,450	
14	Lisacarril, .. ..	1890	41	360	459	6,200	
15	Lisnarda, .. ..	1890	62	510	—	11,245	
16	Loughstown, .. ..	1893	15	474	990	17,876	
17	Maroon, .. ..	1890	20	—	—	—	
18	Meenagrove, .. ..	1898	15	104	—	2,315	
19	Moore Abbey, .. ..	1900	23	—	—	—	
20	Yough, .. ..	1898	23	—	—	—	

## 2. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in Co. Cork, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Members.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	No. of Loans granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Reserve Fund.	Observations.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1.	Ardslingh, ..	1904	29	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	12	0 16 8	1 2 8	0 34 8	
2.	Ballinagrove, ..	1902	26	100 0 0	25 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	17	0 6 3	0 17 1	1 37 94	
3.	Berwick, ..	1902	20	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	85 0 0	8	—	1 18 42	0 18 00	
4.	Belashan, ..	1905	42	100 0 0	25 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	23	0 7 4	2 35 84	4 5 7	
5.	Carraigmore, ..	1900	46	100 12 6	25 0 0	125 12 6	117 0 0	27	0 2 1	4 0 0	5 0 0	
6.	Doneraile, ..	1894	106	—	100 19 10	100 19 10	115 0 0	34	—	0 11 0	44 4 8	
7.	Enagh, ..	1902	25	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	—	—	—	1 4 21	5 37 184	
8.	Feakins, ..	1900	27	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	5	0 17 4	—	0 18 0	Loss of 1s. 6d.
9.	Foran, ..	1902	25	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	125 50 0	15	0 18 10	0 0 0	4 5 8	
10.	Tramore, ..	1905	31	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	84 0 0	20	0 2 4	1 0 4	5 0 0	

## 3. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Home Industries Societies in Co. Cork, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Members.	Total of Loans Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£	£
Ballinacorney, ..	1906	20	—	—	—
Kilnagh, ..	1896	25	40	—	107
Shanaghy, ..	1905	72	—	—	—



E.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY COKE.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON.

APPENDIX II.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area. (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Beltinadee	Beltinadee	George Lucas	166 1 34	31 15 0	22 5 0	Mansion house.
	Glacmore	George Lucas	168 0 23	33 10 0	6 5 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	George Lucas	22 3 0	12 10 0	3 10 0	Mansion house.
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	254 2 24	585 0 0	139 0 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	3 3 4	1 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	30 3 23	6 20 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 1 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	6 0 0	2 10 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	54 3 17	44 10 0	2 0 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	128 2 12	40 0 0	45 15 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	19 3 30	18 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	144 2 33	123 10 0	47 0 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	25 1 16	20 0 0	4 0 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	3 1 15	0 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	10 1 35	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	7 5 14	0 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	164 2 14	98 5 0	25 3 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	16 2 24	4 5 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	27 2 28	4 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	110 3 29	80 15 0	4 0 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	25 1 18	7 0 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	70 2 20	15 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	134 1 13	100 5 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 2 33	0 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	43 0 19	11 5 0	5 15 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	3 2 33	4 0 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	128 1 16	184 0 0	17 10 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	15 0 4	7 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 1 0	4 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	25 2 23	12 5 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	9 1 20	0 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	54 2 10	32 10 0	7 10 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 1 22	—	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	46 2 6	21 0 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	30 3 21	4 10 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	13 2 6	14 5 0	25 10 0	Mansion house.
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	11 1 28	0 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	131 1 27	96 0 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	8 1 20	8 10 0	1 10 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	36 2 24	5 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	16 2 4	—	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	25 1 18	15 5 0	35 0 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	24 4 4	90 0 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	9 1 14	3 10 0	6 5 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	107 0 22	40 0 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	8 0 9	7 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	297 0 0	177 0 0	182 0 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	19 0 30	5 5 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 2 16	0 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	8 2 13	1 10 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	2 2 30	4 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	111 0 9	94 10 0	7 30 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	11 1 31	1 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	280 1 33	170 0 0	30 0 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	8 2 16	2 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 2 13	1 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	8 0 0	2 0 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	1 2 22	1 10 0	1 10 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 1 16	1 10 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	35 1 5	10 10 0	1 10 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	5 2 16	2 0 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 3 32	0 15 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	187 2 33	32 0 0	26 10 0	Mansion house.
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	4 2 18	1 10 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	11 5 9	0 25 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	0 1 21	0 5 0	—	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	63 3 19	31 15 0	4 0 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	105 0 12	27 10 0	1 5 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	28 2 29	8 15 0	—	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	229 1 11	200 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	113 0 58	105 5 0	20 10 0	Mansion house.
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	297 0 2	139 0 0	28 5 0	
Beltinadee	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	25 5 37	7 10 0	0 10 0	
	Carraigmore	Earl of Bandon	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bethelstown ..	Barleyfield ..	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	20 2 34	9 10 0	—	
"	"	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	29 2 18	11 5 0	1 10 0	
"	"	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	2 3 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	
"	Burren ..	Reps. Ludlow Sealy ..	40 3 12	25 0 0	22 10 0	Minority houses.
"	Clonsilla ..	Reps. Ludlow Sealy ..	62 0 4	28 0 0	3 0 0	
Teahill ..	Drumavane ..	Sir John Arnott ..	72 0 5	15 10 0	—	
"	Kilnamonagh ..	Sir John Arnott ..	50 3 21	11 5 0	—	
"	East ..	"	"	"	"	
"	Murrough ..	Sir John Arnott ..	15 2 25	1 10 0	—	
"	Brackville ..	Sir John Arnott ..	32 0 1	5 10 0	—	
"	Toshet Upper ..	Sir John Arnott ..	7 0 26	1 15 0	—	
Templemacton ..	Corravaddy ..	Reps. James Holden ..	104 3 27	35 15 0	—	
"	Farranahane ..	James Gordon Oswald ..	3 1 35	0 15 0	—	
"	Garranes ..	Sir John Arnott ..	13 2 30	3 5 0	—	
"	Monkagh ..	Sir John Arnott ..	37 2 12	7 5 0	—	
"	Shanahan ..	Sir John Arnott ..	63 2 28	12 0 0	—	
"	Shanahan ..	Sir John Arnott ..	16 2 2	3 5 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF BANTRY.

Abil ..	Coonown West ..	Earl of Kinnear ..	2 2 10	0 5 0	—	
"	Knockanone ..	Earl of Kinnear ..	2 2 9	0 10 0	—	
"	Ballagee ..	Earl of Kinnear ..	38 0 0	2 0 0	—	
Bantry Rural ..	Dromahaire ..	Arthur B. B. Wilkison ..	108 1 4	78 15 0	14 10 0	
"	"	Arthur B. B. Wilkison ..	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Dromahaire ..	Arthur B. B. Wilkison ..	14 2 1	8 0 0	1 0 0	
Dunne East ..	Ballycoran ..	Lord Orkney ..	2 1 25	0 15 0	—	
"	Cooleagh ..	Henry T. Wright ..	31 3 8	2 15 0	0 5 0	
Dunne West ..	Clashade ..	Earl of Bandon ..	207 3 59	4 15 0	—	
"	Garraheen ..	Earl of Bandon ..	109 3 35	3 0 0	—	
"	"	Earl of Bandon ..	31 1 31	30 5 0	—	
Glenamiff ..	Ardsaghal ..	Samuel N. Heston ..	97 3 30	65 10 0	30 10 0	
"	"	Samuel N. Heston ..	52 0 32	35 0 0	1 5 0	
"	Ardsaghal ..	Samuel N. Heston ..	125 0 21	80 15 0	1 0 0	
"	Coory ..	Miss Kate Ward, R. G. Bird ..	7 1 33	1 5 0	—	
"	Dromahaire ..	Samuel White ..	5 2 7	1 15 0	—	
"	"	Samuel White ..	7 0 0	2 0 0	—	
"	Kilnamona ..	Samuel White ..	102 2 15	12 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Kilnamona ..	Samuel White ..	3 5 30	0 10 0	—	
"	Inland ..	"	"	"	"	
Kilkeel ..	Cappagh ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	87 3 23	7 10 0	—	
"	Coonown ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	131 0 30	14 15 0	—	
"	Dromahaire ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	215 1 3	5 15 0	1 5 0	
"	Lower ..	"	"	"	"	
"	Dromahaire ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	30 5 0	5 15 0	—	
"	Dromahaire ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	290 2 28	19 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Dromahaire ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	60 2 19	9 0 0	1 15 0	
"	Kilnamona ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	133 2 17	23 0 0	4 5 0	
"	Glenamiff ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	74 0 21	26 10 0	3 5 0	
"	Monkenash ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	30 2 8	6 10 0	—	
"	Monkenash ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	7 0 12	0 15 0	—	
"	Shel ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	210 3 3	60 15 0	7 10 0	
"	Monkenash ..	Comins Foran ..	30 3 10	12 0 0	5 0 0	
"	"	Lady Ardahan ..	43 1 0	20 15 0	1 5 0	
"	"	E. E. Leigh White ..	19 2 20	7 0 0	0 5 0	
Monagh ..	Cappagh ..	Earl of Kinnear ..	12 3 0	3 0 0	—	
"	Dromahaire ..	Earl of Kinnear ..	9 0 20	2 10 0	—	
Scart ..	Scart ..	Samuel N. Heston ..	181 3 24	15 15 0	1 5 0	
Scart ..	Scart ..	James Wolfe ..	123 1 27	25 10 0	4 10 0	
Whiddy ..	Townshill ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	10 2 3	8 0 0	0 10 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN.

Querry ..	Cappagh ..	Charles Pelham Clinton ..	10 0 26	3 5 0	—	
"	Felane East ..	Charles S. P. Clinton ..	15 1 37	5 5 0	5 0 0	
"	Felane Middle ..	Charles Pelham Clinton ..	1 0 30	0 5 0	—	
Kilnamona ..	Ardsaghal ..	E. E. Leigh White ..	62 0 15	1 0 0	—	
Kilnamona ..	Cappagh ..	Henry L. Parley ..	1 5 35	0 5 0	—	
"	East ..	Henry L. Parley ..	8 1 22	4 10 0	—	



## RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN—continued.

Rural District.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (acres).	Rateable Valuation.			Observations.
				Lands.		Buildings.	
				s. p. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Edinacraig ..	Irish West ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	47 0 32	4 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	207 1 35	47 0 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	52 1 22	1 10 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	32 2 32	4 10 0	—	—	
Edinacraig ..	Dooley ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	6 3 4	5 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Henry L. Pasley ..	415 0 32	65 10 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	6 1 20	9 3 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	0 0 30	0 6 0	—	—	
Edinacraig ..	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	76 1 3	20 15 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	13 3 0	1 13 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	—	—	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	—	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CHARLEVILLE.

Armagh ..	Garra ..	Bertram Marrogh Bernard ..	702 3 30	36 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Ballybay ..	Capt. Standish Harrison ..	2 3 1	3 5 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	27 1 14	24 0 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	14 3 12	22 0 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	100 2 20	107 15 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	6 1 20	6 0 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Capt. Standish Harrison ..	237 1 35	7 10 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Bertram Marrogh Bernard ..	25 3 20	27 5 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Dooley ..	Colonel J. E. Hicks ..	80 1 30	122 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Nicholas Kingsmill ..	53 1 20	13 10 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Reps. Elystan Byre Evans ..	2 2 15	1 10 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Reps. Elystan Byre Evans ..	53 3 6	30 0 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Dooley ..	Colonel R. M. Harrison ..	634 2 20	121 10 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Dooley ..	Lord-Col. S. Harrison ..	104 2 30	119 0 0	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Lord-Col. S. Harrison ..	—	—	—	—	
	Dooley ..	Lord-Col. S. Harrison ..	—	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CLONAKILTY.

Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Earl of Shannon ..	30 1 0	8 10 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	Earl of Shannon ..	85 8 25	8 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Earl of Shannon ..	2 2 15	0 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Earl of Shannon ..	25 0 13	17 5 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Earl of Shannon ..	32 0 8	3 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	44 0 15	56 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	3 1 30	0 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	22 0 25	41 15 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	John Beane ..	13 1 1	41 5 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	17 2 32	34 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	99 1 10	44 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	3 1 20	2 0 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	12 3 20	5 5 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	61 3 4	22 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	115 0 2	70 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	6 1 17	2 15 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Henry G. Beane ..	9 3 35	6 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	George Johnston Tavers ..	22 2 35	15 15 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	100 0 7	80 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	21 1 14	6 0 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	15 3 0	63 15 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	24 3 25	0 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	—	—	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Henry J. Hangerford ..	—	—	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Mary Sanders Hangerford ..	40 0 0	32 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	Mary Sanders Hangerford ..	36 2 25	38 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Mary Sanders Hangerford ..	14 1 35	5 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Mary Sanders Hangerford ..	10 3 14	10 10 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	6 3 0	1 10 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	152 1 7	72 10 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	2 3 10	2 15 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	William Beane ..	7 0 0	5 5 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	25 3 30	10 15 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	3 3 25	1 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	James Swanton ..	6 3 10	2 15 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	James Swanton ..	0 0 30	0 2 0	—	—	
Armagh ..	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	24 3 15	13 0 0	—	—	Mission house.
	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	86 3 5	20 15 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	1 1 27	0 5 0	—	—	
	Abbeyside ..	Michael French ..	46 3 9	20 0 0	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CLONAKILTY—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (Acreage).	Rateable Valuation.			Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.		
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilberrassane	Ballyderrane ..	Michael R. A. Reher ..	24 3 20	15 15 0	1 0 0		
"	"	Michael R. A. Reher ..	179 2 18	88 15 0	34 0 0		Manor house.
"	"	Michael R. A. Reher ..	0 0 20	0 5 0	1 0 0		
"	Gloheen Strand	William Beazley ..	179 2 17	26 15 0	—		
"	Isake ..	William Beazley ..	3 2 19	1 0 0	—		
"	Gormagoreen	William Beazley ..	0 2 10	0 5 0	—		
Kilnaboda East	Gloheen South	Thomas Beazley, M.P. ..	76 1 30	39 10 0	2 0 0		
"	Kilnaboda ..	Seamus T. Beazley ..	428 0 27	217 5 0	68 15 0		Manor house.
"	"	Seamus Beazley ..	22 2 9	32 10 0	—		
Kilnaboda West	Ashley ..	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	28 1 25	4 10 0	—		
"	Carrig ..	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	204 2 17	84 0 0	15 5 0		
"	"	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	28 1 8	10 15 0	1 10 0		
"	Monken ..	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	11 1 25	1 0 0	—		
"	"	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	6 0 20	1 5 0	—		
Kilnaglene ..	Ochlane (Bandon)	Caroline E. Dalrymple ..	20 1 20	0 10 0	—		
Kilnagran ..	Lisbane ..	Reginald Beazley Jones ..	65 2 26	25 0 0	42 0 0		Manor house.
"	Ballinard ..	Seamus Beazley ..	19 2 30	—	—		
"	Knock ..	Seamus Beazley ..	54 3 21	2 0 0	—		
Rathbary ..	Castletroike ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	377 3 21	272 10 0	130 0 0		Manor house.
"	Castletroike	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	252 1 30	144 0 0	8 0 0		
"	Island ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	43 3 19	32 15 0	3 5 0		
"	Castletroike (Warrin)	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	146 0 39	32 5 0	2 5 0		
"	Gortagranee	Lord Carbery ..	9 2 30	1 15 0	—		
"	Little Island ..	Lord Carbery ..	190 0 34	39 10 0	—		
"	Mountrishane ..	Lord Carbery ..	112 3 4	100 0 0	8 0 0		
"	Milltown ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	27 2 32	30 0 0	26 0 0		
"	"	Lord Carbery ..	25 1 22	16 15 0	—		
"	"	Lord Carbery ..	14 1 34	14 0 0	—		
Boscawery ..	Carrish ..	Lord Carbery ..	3 0 20	1 0 0	—		
"	"	Lord Carbery ..	3 0 14	1 10 0	—		
Templemahon	Quarry East ..	A. H. S. Barry ..	70 0 5	7 10 0	3 10 0		
Threelodge ..	Lisnashinn ..	Elizabeth P. Crooke ..	148 2 18	64 10 0	64 0 0		Manor house.
"	"	Elizabeth P. Crooke ..	61 1 13	25 0 0	—		
"	Ardsone ..	Robert Travers ..	114 3 24	50 0 0	—		
"	Barrishall ..	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	3 3 20	0 15 0	0 10 0		
"	Castle Lower ..	Robert Travers ..	70 0 21	74 0 0	21 0 0		Manor house.
"	Castle Upper ..	Robert Travers ..	10 2 2	1 15 0	—		
"	"	Robert Travers ..	7 0 26	5 5 0	—		
"	"	Robert Travers ..	9 2 0	5 15 0	—		
"	Threelodge ..	Robert Travers ..	2 1 10	2 15 0	—		
"	"	Elizabeth P. Crooke ..	11 1 8	0 10 0	—		
"	Unanah ..	Rev. Henry Travers ..	16 1 30	4 5 0	—		
"	"	Rev. Henry Travers ..	3 1 30	1 10 0	—		
"	"	Rev. Henry Travers ..	3 0 1	2 5 0	—		

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK.

Ballymolig ..	Ballymolig ..	William Wms and Hugh Stanley Wms ..	17 0 15	15 15 0	—	
"	Ballybannon	Robert Pratt ..	41 3 4	28 15 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Francis H. Bass ..	35 1 24	41 5 0	10 0 0	
"	"	Reps. H. L. Young ..	0 2 24	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Francis H. Bass ..	8 1 10	11 0 0	—	
"	"	Francis H. Bass ..	1 3 18	2 10 0	1 10 0	
"	"	Francis H. Bass ..	31 3 20	40 10 0	38 10 0	Manor house.
"	Coolree ..	William Wms and Hugh Stanley Wms ..	2 3 31	2 10 0	—	
Ballygervan ..	Adanstown ..	Colonel Francis Heade and George Loan Heade ..	269 0 29	130 15 0	5 10 0	
"	Beacro and Barrett's Hill	Reps. David Lombard ..	1 3 8	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	Ballygervan ..	Joseph B. Coghlan ..	287 1 22	217 15 0	40 15 0	
Bishopscourt ..	Ballymaguire More	William B. Mafford ..	158 1 22	178 0 0	8 0 0	
"	"	Patrick Hagan ..	56 2 26	43 15 0	—	
"	GB Abbey ..	Francis M. Jennings ..	5 2 5	18 10 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Jennings ..	8 0 9	9 5 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Jennings ..	6 0 15	18 0 0	—	
Blackpool ..	Lisavogue ..	Charles E. Coote ..	25 2 34	0 10 0	—	
"	Longstone	William G. Z. Johnson ..	220 0 5	115 10 0	3 10 0	
"	Shirvinstown	John Ambrose ..	95 3 0	1 10 0	—	
Blackrock ..	Ballybogh ..	Reps. George Ferriss ..	20 2 28	47 0 0	—	
"	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford ..	7 3 30	15 15 0	—	
"	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford ..	5 2 0	0 5 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner or Valuation List.	Area (Statute).	Rateable Valuation.			Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.		
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bedrock	Ballinacough	Elizabeth L. Sandford	12 2 30	31 5 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	4 0 22	7 0 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	5 0 0	8 10 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	3 2 0	6 10 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	2 0 11	3 5 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	0 0 0	5 10 0	—		
	"	Elizabeth L. Sandford	0 1 0	6 5 0	—		
	Ballinane	Anne Emily Pike and Florence					
	"	John Pike	7 0 0	3 10 0	2 10 0		
	"	Anne Emily Pike and Florence					
Bantry	"	John Pike	23 2 3	18 0 0	—		
	"	Anne Emily Pike and Florence					
	"	John Pike					
	Ballyphokane	William W. Newnham	44 2 21	57 0 0	3 0 0		
	Knockree	National Banking Co.	6 3 22	10 0 0	2 0 0		
	"	Ellen Connolly	1 3 3	4 10 0	—		
	"	Ellen Connolly	1 0 17	1 10 0	—		
	"	Ellen Connolly	2 5 15	14 15 0	—		
	Malton	Edward Hagner, s.o.	39 3 22	125 10 0	16 0 0		
	"	Edward Hagner, s.o.	10 1 30	9 30 0	—		
Bantry	Bannagh	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 1 0	7 0 0	—		
	"	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	12 3 17	34 0 0	—		
	"	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	45 3 33	31 5 0	1 0 0		
	Ballypatrik	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	3 0 20	3 0 0	—		
	Cloughavilla	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	0 2 24	4 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	7 0 20	3 15 0	—		
	"	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	32 1 38	25 10 0	—		
	Shann Lower	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	14 2 30	18 10 0	—		
	Shann Upper	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	24 2 30	11 3 0	—		
	Ballymarion	Thomas Harvey (John)	15 0 32	5 0 0	—		
Cahing	Kilnamony	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	31 3 0	10 15 0	2 0 0		
	"	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	0 2 11	0 5 0	—		
	"	Thomas Benton	120 3 70	135 10 0	10 0 0		
	Brookhill	James J. Singleton	8 2 35	3 0 0	—		
	Brookridge	James J. Singleton	10 3 15	2 5 0	—		
	Cullins	James J. Singleton	4 3 35	5 0 0	—		
	Ballynagles	Monnetts Drug	36 2 3	34 10 0	—		
	Ballynagles	Monnetts Drug	214 0 35	218 10 0	60 0 0		Manion house.
	Ballynagles	Richard Martin	31 1 30	70 0 0	—		
	Ballynagles	Richard Martin	23 1 38	77 0 0	04 0 0		
Carraigahilly	Ballynagles	Emily Cooper	37 3 19	67 15 0	—		
	"	Emily Cooper	15 8 17	14 0 0	—		
	"	Emily Cooper	17 2 0	31 10 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Richard W. Cooper	107 2 14	125 3 0	10 0 0		
	Carraigahilly	Richard W. Cooper	3 2 1	0 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Robert H. H. White	14 0 0	8 10 0	1 0 0		
	Carraigahilly	Robert H. H. White	465 3 4	469 10 0	64 10 0		Manion house.
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	7 2 14	5 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	5 4 22	4 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	103 3 16	33 10 0	—		
Carraigahilly	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	4 3 7	1 10 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	132 1 24	74 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	58 2 6	1 15 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	283 1 12	7 15 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	13 0 21	0 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	214 0 10	0 15 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	62 0 0	48 15 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	5 1 0	1 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	23 1 30	21 10 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	220 3 7	184 5 0	42 0 0		Manion house.
Carraigahilly	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	5 3 20	3 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	33 3 12	7 15 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	34 3 2	9 0 0	1 10 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	7 2 21	4 15 0	0 10 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	74 1 4	16 5 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	5 2 26	1 10 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	5 2 26	2 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	39 0 20	14 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	387 3 16	270 0 0	20 0 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	22 1 25	8 10 0	—		
Carraigahilly	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	13 3 20	8 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	43 2 10	21 0 0	15 0 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	57 0 4	35 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	36 0 30	24 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	176 3 0	145 0 0	4 0 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	135 1 25	105 0 0	61 0 0		Manion house.
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	20 1 30	7 10 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	143 3 20	121 15 0	51 0 0		Manion house.
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	119 2 25	129 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0		
Carraigahilly	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	49 1 26	64 0 0	1 5 0		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham	27 0 23	14 0 0	—		
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					
	Carraigahilly	Major William W. Newnham					

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation List.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
A. R. P.	S. A. S.	£ s. d.				
Douglas	Rochestown	Harriette St. Lager Boek	64 1 7	25 0 0	17 5 0	Mansion house.
"	"	Harriette St. Lager Boek	3 1 0	0 15 0	—	
"	"	Richard Barry	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
"	"	Harriette St. Lager Boek	18 0 31	19 5 0	—	
"	"	Richard Barry	24 1 2	14 10 0	—	
"	"	Harriette St. Lager Boek	20 3 15	19 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	Charles Doyle	4 3 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	
"	"	Abraham Sutton	1 2 7	0 12 0	—	
Finnemore	Islebeg (four)	Thomas George S. French	11 2 15	1 0 0	—	
Glencole	Finemore North	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	93 3 20	32 15 0	4 15 0	
"	Glencole	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	794 2 3	345 0 0	150 0 0	Mansion house.
"	Knockanagall	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	109 1 7	1 6 0	—	
"	Lynemore	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	169 3 6	1 0 0	—	
"	Mullinaboree	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	696 1 6	4 10 0	—	
"	Coom (Hadden)	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	608 3 17	3 10 0	—	
"	Deerpeter	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	79 0 5	17 5 0	—	
"	"	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	219 2 1	36 0 0	3 0 0	
"	Knockanagall	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	33 1 20	1 19 0	—	
"	osheragh.	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Es.	0 0 24	—	0 5 0	
Greenfort	Ballydoon Beg	Frederick Henry Lowe	101 0 21	41 15 0	3 10 0	
"	Ballydoon Beg	Sarcel N. Hurlingham	149 1 29	12 10 0	6 0 0	
"	Knockanagall	John Gledis	107 2 0	53 0 0	1 5 0	
"	"	John Gledis	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	John Gledis	104 3 28	48 0 0	—	
"	"	John Gledis	385 1 15	65 10 0	10 0 0	
Islebeg	Newcastle	Frederick Henry Lowe	11 2 35	8 0 0	—	
"	Rochestown	Lucia P. Hawkes	92 3 28	97 10 0	3 10 0	
"	"	Lucia P. Hawkes	0 0 30	9 10 0	27 10 0	Mansion house.
"	Deaghogue	Thomas Roman Sanfield	124 1 25	190 10 0	82 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	15 0 35	24 5 0	5 0 0	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	53 0 19	71 10 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	5 1 19	8 0 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	10 1 23	14 0 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	28 3 31	43 0 0	—	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	22 0 34	30 0 0	5 5 0	
"	"	Thomas Roman Sanfield	28 0 36	42 0 0	—	
Kilnagh	Coom	Thomas Gledis	8 3 15	8 5 0	—	
Knockanagall	Lynemore	Sarcel Hurlingham	414 0 25	19 10 0	—	
Knockanagall	Mitchelsfort	Richard L. Poll	118 1 32	94 0 0	6 0 0	
Lebanagh	Ballymore	John H. Bannbridge	17 0 35	20 15 0	4 5 0	
"	"	John H. Bannbridge	44 2 30	69 15 0	7 0 0	
"	"	John H. Bannbridge	0 0 35	8 0 0	—	
"	"	John H. Bannbridge	0 1 19	11 10 0	0 15 0	
"	Carrigrohewey	John H. Bannbridge (Admiral)	12 0 30	17 0 0	—	
Matery	Coghros	Sr George St. John O'Connell, Es.	2 2 32	1 0 0	—	
Monkstown	Monkstown	Viccount De Vesce	12 1 0	22 0 0	—	
Monkstown	Monkstown	Viccount De Vesce	5 0 31	32 0 0	—	
"	(Castles)	Viccount De Vesce	8 0 24	16 0 0	—	
"	"	Viccount De Vesce	25 3 30	135 10 0	14 0 0	
"	"	Viccount De Vesce	4 5 10	8 10 0	—	
"	"	Viccount De Vesce	10 2 20	13 15 0	—	
"	Ballymore	Lord De Vesce	304 3 2	109 0 0	5 0 0	
Owen	Carrigbeg	Trustees of Lord Curbery	30 3 5	4 10 0	—	
"	Knockanagall	Dr. Adrian H. Taylor	2 0 38	1 10 0	—	
"	Walshestown	Trustees of Lord Curbery	22 2 24	21 0 0	1 0 0	
Queenstown	Foley	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	199 1 10	221 0 0	3 0 0	
Rural.	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	665 3 0	208 0 0	160 0 0	Mansion house.
"	Ballymore	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	27 1 9	41 15 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	67 0 21	54 10 0	6 0 0	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	28 1 27	30 10 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	25 3 8	22 0 0	18 0 0	
"	Ballydoon	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	34 1 16	31 0 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	53 1 23	65 10 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	9 1 29	14 15 0	—	
"	Ballydoon	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	1 3 24	2 0 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	51 0 23	43 10 0	2 0 0	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	50 0 11	34 0 0	6 0 0	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	2 1 1	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	28 0 7	18 15 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	20 2 15	17 0 0	—	
"	"	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	11 0 4	6 5 0	—	
"	Donnell	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	63 2 31	59 15 0	3 0 0	
"	Minto	Thomas Stuart French	54 3 30	16 15 0	8 0 0	
"	Ruggeedig	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore	35 3 21	24 15 0	—	
"	Ballymore	William H. Beshbrooke	7 0 29	1 15 0	—	
"	Ballymore	Savage French	55 2 30	69 15 0	5 10 0	
"	Moss	"	"	"	"	
"	Ballymore	John C. Bennett	52 0 10	33 15 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	John C. Bennett	2 0 15	7 0 0	25 0 0	
"	Carrigbeg	Rev. Joseph Lindsay	3 2 31	3 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—continued.

APPENDIX  
LX.

Rectorial Division	Townland	Occupier in Valuation Lists	Area (statute)	Rateable Valuation		Observations
				Land	Buildings	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Queenstown Rural	Carrigrohilly ..	Rev. J. W. Lindsay ..	1 2 0	1 10 0	—	
	Walterstown ..	Rev. H. H. Lord Burymore ..	37 1 1	30 10 0	—	
Bathcooney ..	Keshinchangan ..	Rev. H. H. Lord Burymore ..	43 2 23	34 0 0	—	
	South ..	Revs. William Threlley ..	13 2 27	23 10 0	—	
			1 2 23	1 5 0	—	
Brownstown ..	Ballingahilly ..	James Fitzgerald ..	122 1 30	70 0 0	20 10 0	
	Brownstown ..	J. Bennett Browne ..	50 3 30	33 0 0	5 0 0	
		J. Bennett Browne ..	50 2 30	31 0 0	—	
	Sandfieldstown ..	Rev. G. R. Power ..	6 1 20	3 10 0	—	
		Rev. G. R. Power ..	22 0 0	12 0 0	—	
St. Mary's ..	Kilberry ..	Lord Burymore ..	15 1 28	17 0 0	5 0 0	
	Ballygrogan ..	Rev. George St. John Colthurst, St.	17 0 33	15 0 0	—	
		St.	21 0 1	13 10 0	—	
	Keshingrady ..	Rev. George St. John Colthurst, St.	104 2 13	145 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
Whitechurch ..	Knockdown ..	Robert Donoghue ..	10 2 50	5 0 0	—	
	Ballyvaugh ..	Charles R. Murphy ..	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF DUNMANWAY.

Ashleigh ..	Ashleigh ..	Rev. Daniel Connor ..	120 2 37	10 15 0	1 5 0	
		H. Daniel Connor ..	120 0 33	24 15 0	5 5 0	
	Ardsheen ..	Stephen Griffin ..	23 0 30	0 5 0	—	
	Carraigmore ..	William T. Donohue ..	61 2 21	25 0 0	8 15 0	
	Shanleigh ..	M. Daniel Connor ..	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	
Ballingahilly ..	Lansdown ..	Amelia Moorhead ..	11 1 1	6 0 0	—	
		Bruce Lavis ..	40 3 1	17 15 0	2 0 0	
	Kilroe ..	Amelia Moorhead ..	4 5 10	2 0 0	—	
Ballyvaugh ..	Grillagh ..	Frederic W. Woodley ..	2 1 6	0 10 0	—	
	Kilcormick ..	Charles Daniel ..	102 0 13	91 5 0	12 10 0	Mansion house.
	Phibs Lower ..	Lady Sandon ..	0 2 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
		Lady Sandon ..	14 2 0	8 5 0	—	
Bedick ..	Derrygreene ..	Maria Hayes ..	50 2 0	0 15 0	—	
Carrigrohilly ..	Carrigrohilly ..	Honora Harding ..	142 0 37	04 5 0	17 15 0	Mansion house.
		Honora Harding ..	38 2 20	15 10 0	1 5 0	
Deish ..	Kippagh ..	Henry R. Burke ..	01 1 5	20 5 0	2 0 0	
	Lahinch ..	Revs. Major Gilman ..	1 1 0	0 5 0	—	
	Lilleshall East ..	Lady Sandon ..	1 0 24	0 5 0	—	
Dunmanway ..	Ballyvaugh ..	William Norwood ..	20 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
		William Norwood ..	27 1 23	4 5 0	—	
	Courtyrath ..	William Norwood ..	35 2 27	12 15 0	—	
	Donohue ..	Lady Sandon ..	60 2 0	5 5 0	—	
	Inchmahone ..	Lady Sandon ..	102 2 2	45 10 0	10 5 0	Mansion house.
	Kilberry ..	William T. R. Lucas ..	48 0 17	20 0 0	5 5 0	
	Malintra ..	George Wright ..	15 0 37	6 15 0	—	
	Tonahoe ..	John H. Ryan ..	55 0 4	50 10 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
		John H. Ryan ..	9 5 10	11 5 0	—	
		Richard Wright ..	18 1 24	30 0 0	—	
		Richard Wright ..	5 2 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	
		James T. R. Lucas ..	37 2 24	9 0 0	—	
Garryowen ..	Carrigrohilly ..	Lady Sandon ..	27 2 20	3 0 0	—	
		Lady Sandon ..	645 1 23	116 15 0	102 5 0	Mansion house.
	Cadisham ..	Lady Sandon ..	23 3 37	2 5 0	—	
	Cullinagh ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	84 0 35	7 0 0	—	
	Dunrobin ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	264 3 11	55 5 0	5 0 0	
	Droghda ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	2 2 37	0 15 0	0 15 0	
		Lady Sandon ..	42 2 20	3 10 0	—	
	Phibs ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	715 1 4	15 5 0	0 5 0	
Knockdown ..	Donohue ..	Henry D. Connor ..	24 1 13	21 10 0	—	
	West ..	Henry D. Connor ..	271 0 20	100 15 0	45 15 0	Mansion house.
		Henry D. Connor ..	210 2 1	130 5 0	41 10 0	Mansion house.
Marck ..	Marck East ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	27 3 30	10 10 0	5 5 0	
	Marck Middle ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	58 5 4	32 0 0	0 10 0	
	Marck West ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	3 0 32	0 10 0	—	
		Henry D. Connor ..	0 0 16	4 0 0	—	
Blane ..	Clashmore ..	William Biggs Baldwin ..	27 0 30	2 15 0	—	
	Derrybegg ..	Lady Sandon ..	275 3 23	52 15 0	1 10 0	
	Inch East ..	Edmund A. Sheldham ..	7 0 10	—	—	
Timoleague ..	Clashmore ..	Richard Butler ..	15 2 0	0 15 0	—	
		Richard Butler ..	0 0 20	0 10 0	—	
	Donohue ..	Richard Butler ..	71 0 23	0 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (acres).	Rateable Valuation.			Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.		
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Doonbeg	Roostown	Harriette St. Leger Booh	64 1 7	23 0 0	17 5 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Harriette St. Leger Booh	3 1 0	0 15 0	—		
"	"	Richard Barry	1 0 0	0 5 0	—		
"	"	Harriette St. Leger Booh	18 0 31	10 5 0	—		
"	"	Richard Barry	24 1 2	14 10 0	—		
"	"	Harriette St. Leger Booh	20 3 18	10 5 0	0 10 0		
"	"	Charles Doyle	4 3 0	1 5 0	2 0 0		
"	"	Abraham Sutton	1 2 7	0 12 0	—		
Firemount	Inlands (four)	Thomas George S. Fresh	11 2 15	1 0 0	—		
Glenties	Huckins North	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	93 2 20	32 15 0	4 15 0		
"	Glenties	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	756 2 2	245 0 0	150 0 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	103 1 7	1 0 0	—		
"	Knockanaboe	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	103 3 6	1 0 0	—		
"	Lyonsarrig	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	495 1 0	4 30 0	—		
"	Mallesborough	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	504 3 17	3 30 0	—		
"	Coom (Endow)	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	78 0 0	17 5 0	—		
"	Doonpeter	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	210 2 1	36 0 0	3 0 0		
"	"	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	38 1 20	1 10 0	—		
"	Knockanaboe	Sr Edward H. H. Kinahan, Esq.	0 0 24	—	0 5 0		
Greenfort	Ballydoon Bog	Frederick Henry Lowe	161 0 21	41 15 0	3 10 0		
"	Ballynorthmore	Samuel H. Hinchings	140 1 29	72 10 0	9 0 0		
"	Knockanaboe	Jane Clarke	107 2 0	53 0 0	1 5 0		
"	"	Jane Clarke	40 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Jane Clarke	100 2 36	48 0 0	—		
"	Newcastle	Frederick Henry Lowe	105 1 15	45 10 0	10 0 0		
Islethony	Rockinstown	Louis P. Hawkes	11 2 25	3 0 0	—		
"	"	Louis P. Hawkes	81 2 28	67 10 0	5 10 0		
"	"	Louis P. Hawkes	9 0 20	0 10 0	27 10 0		Mansion house.
"	Doonbeg	Thomas Roman Barfield	124 1 35	150 10 0	53 0 0		Mansion house.
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	15 0 35	94 5 0	5 0 0		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	53 0 19	74 10 0	—		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	5 1 19	8 0 0	—		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	10 1 23	14 0 0	—		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	28 3 31	43 0 0	—		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	22 0 34	30 0 0	3 5 0		
"	"	Thomas Roman Barfield	23 0 25	40 0 0	—		
Kilbegh	Coom	Thomas Clarke	8 3 15	0 5 0	—		
Knockanaboe	Lynsane	Samuel Hinchings	414 0 25	19 10 0	—		
Knockanaboe	Midelsfort	Richard I. Fell	118 1 25	64 0 0	0 0 0		
Lebanagh	Ballymore	John H. Bamberidge	17 0 25	20 15 0	4 5 0		
"	"	John H. Bamberidge	48 2 28	59 15 0	7 0 0		
"	"	John H. Bamberidge	6 0 36	8 0 0	—		
"	"	John H. Bamberidge	9 1 10	11 10 0	0 15 0		
"	Carrigrohney	John H. Bamberidge (Admiral)	12 0 30	16 0 0	—		
Malby	Coghane	Sr George St. John Colthurst, Esq.	2 2 31	1 0 0	—		
Monkstown	Monkstown	Viscount De Vesi	33 1 0	21 0 0	—		
Monkstown	Monkstown	Viscount De Vesi	5 0 11	10 0 0	—		
"	(Castlemore)	Viscount De Vesi	3 0 24	10 0 0	—		
"	"	Viscount De Vesi	95 3 30	125 10 0	14 0 0		
"	"	Viscount De Vesi	4 3 10	8 10 0	—		
"	"	Viscount De Vesi	10 2 25	13 15 0	—		
Ovens	Ballynat	Lord De Vesi	168 3 2	104 0 0	5 0 0		
"	Carrigbeg	Trustees of Lord Corbery	10 3 5	4 10 0	—		
"	Knockanaboe	Dr. Adrian H. Taylor	2 0 26	1 10 0	—		
"	Walshstown	Trustees of Lord Corbery	23 2 24	21 0 0	1 0 0		
Queenstown	Forby	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	180 1 10	221 0 0	3 0 0		
Rural.	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	568 2 0	608 0 0	100 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballynec	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	37 1 9	41 15 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	67 0 21	24 10 0	4 0 0		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	28 1 27	39 10 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	28 3 3	25 0 0	15 0 0		
"	Ballynec	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	24 1 15	31 0 0	5 30 0		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	63 1 28	45 10 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	9 1 28	14 15 0	—		
"	Ballynec	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	1 2 24	5 0 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	51 0 25	48 10 0	2 0 0		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	20 0 11	24 0 0	0 0 0		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	2 1 1	0 10 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	23 0 7	15 15 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	20 2 15	17 0 0	—		
"	"	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	11 0 4	6 5 0	—		
"	Doonbeg	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	63 2 31	59 15 0	3 0 0		
"	Marine	Thomas Stewart French	54 3 20	50 15 0	8 0 0		
"	Ballynec	St. Michael, Lord Barrymore	35 2 21	24 15 0	—		
"	Ballynec	William H. Rushbrooke	7 0 29	1 15 0	—		
"	More	Savage French	50 2 20	58 10 0	5 10 0		
"	Ballynec	John C. Bennett	52 0 10	33 15 0	65 0 0		Mansion house.
"	"	John C. Bennett	3 0 16	7 0 0	—		
"	Carrigbeg	Rev. Joseph Lindsay	3 2 23	5 10 0	—		

## RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Queretown Barri	Carraigisley ..	Rev. J. W. Lindsay ..	1 2 0	1 10 0	—	
"	Waterstown ..	Ed. Korbly, Lord Barrymore ..	37 1 1	50 10 0	—	
Kilboney ..	Kilboney ..	Ed. Korbly, Lord Barrymore ..	43 2 23	14 0 0	—	
"	Poderry ..	Reps. William Thorley ..	10 2 27	23 10 0	—	
"	South ..					
Revestown ..	Ballingbeg ..	Reps. William Thorley ..	1 2 53	1 0 0	—	
"	Revestown ..	James Fitzgerald ..	123 1 36	70 0 0	16 10 0	
"	"	J. Jameson Brown ..	50 2 50	35 0 0	5 0 0	
"	"	J. Jameson Brown ..	66 2 36	10 0 0	—	
"	Barfieldcourt ..	Revd. G. B. Power ..	22 0 0	12 0 0	—	
"	"	Revd. G. B. Power ..	18 1 23	17 0 0	3 0 0	
St. Mary's ..	Kilbary ..	Lord Barrymore ..	17 0 23	13 0 0	—	
"	Ballygreene ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	21 0 1	16 10 0	—	
"	Kilboney ..					
"	Mogallan ..	Robert Dunne ..	106 2 13	145 0 0	55 0 0	Mansion house.
Whitechurch ..	Ballynary ..	Charles E. Murphy ..	19 2 20	3 0 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF DUNMANWAY.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ashlagh ..	Ashlagh ..	H. Daniel Connor ..	135 2 37	16 15 0	1 3 0	
"	"	H. Daniel Connor ..	125 0 38	34 15 0	5 5 0	
"	Andahan ..	Stephen Goshan ..	22 0 20	0 5 0	—	
"	Carraigisley ..	William T. Townsend ..	91 3 31	23 0 0	5 15 0	
"	Shanbrough ..	H. Daniel Connor ..	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	
Ballygribben ..	Lisabally ..	Annals Macleod ..	11 1 1	5 0 0	—	
"	"	Annals Macleod ..	40 2 1	17 15 0	2 0 0	
"	"	Annals Macleod ..	4 2 10	2 0 0	—	
Ballynary ..	Griffagh ..	James W. Woodley ..	3 1 0	0 25 0	—	
"	Kilnash ..	Schilles Dams ..	102 0 12	91 5 0	12 10 0	Mansion house.
"	Phale Lower ..	Lady Bandon ..	0 2 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
"	"	Lady Bandon ..	14 2 0	3 5 0	—	
"	"	Lady Bandon ..	15 2 0	0 15 0	—	
Beelick ..	Deerpertin ..	Marion Hayes ..	35 2 0	0 15 0	—	
Carraig ..	Carraig ..	James Harding ..	145 0 37	64 5 0	17 15 0	Mansion house.
"	"	James Harding ..	35 2 30	13 10 0	1 5 0	
Delagh ..	Kippagh ..	Henry B. Burke ..	91 1 5	30 5 0	2 0 0	
"	Ledergorman ..	Reps. Major Gilman ..	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
"	Lisabally ..	Lady Bandon ..	50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
Dunmore ..	Ballybally ..	William Norwood ..	27 0 24	17 5 0	—	
"	"	William Norwood ..	7 1 33	4 5 0	—	
"	Carraig ..	Lady Bandon ..	35 2 37	12 15 0	—	
"	Droghda ..	Lady Bandon ..	55 2 0	3 5 0	—	
"	Inchmahon ..	Lady Bandon ..	308 2 2	45 10 0	19 5 0	Mansion house.
"	Kilbary ..	James T. R. Lane ..	49 0 27	29 0 0	2 5 0	
"	"	William Norwood ..	55 0 27	5 15 0	—	
"	Malahack ..	George Wright ..	32 0 4	58 10 0	23 0 0	Mansion house.
"	Tanah ..	John H. Ryan ..	9 2 12	31 5 0	—	
"	"	John H. Ryan ..	35 1 34	20 0 0	—	
"	"	Richard Wright ..	5 2 6	4 0 0	0 10 0	
Garry ..	Carraig ..	James T. R. Lane ..	32 2 24	0 0 0	—	
"	"	Lady Bandon ..	17 2 20	3 0 0	—	
"	Carraig ..	Lady Bandon ..	546 1 23	110 15 0	100 5 0	Mansion house.
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	52 2 37	3 5 0	—	
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	84 0 28	7 0 0	—	
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	354 3 11	23 5 0	5 0 0	
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	2 2 37	0 15 0	0 30 0	
"	Carraig ..	Lady Bandon ..	42 2 18	3 10 0	—	
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	318 1 4	12 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Carraig ..	E. A. Sheldham ..	34 1 13	23 10 0	—	
Kearney ..	West ..	Henry D. Connor ..	371 0 28	104 15 0	40 15 0	Mansion house.
"	"	Henry D. Connor ..	310 3 7	135 5 0	41 10 0	Mansion house.
Marck ..	Marck East ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	27 3 30	16 10 0	3 5 0	
"	Marck Middle ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	68 3 4	35 0 0	5 10 0	
"	Marck West ..	Henry D. O'Connor ..	3 0 23	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Henry D. O'Connor ..	6 0 15	4 0 0	—	
"	"	Henry D. O'Connor ..	37 0 30	2 30 0	—	
Milke ..	Chokkerson ..	William Higgs Baldwin ..	178 2 22	52 15 0	7 10 0	
"	Derry ..	Lady Bandon ..	7 0 10	1 0 0	—	
"	Irish East ..	Edward A. Sheldham ..	35 2 0	—	—	
Donohoe ..	Donohoe ..	Richard Butler ..	0 1 20	0 10 0	—	
"	Donohoe ..	Richard Butler ..	71 0 23	0 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Comments.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghern	Garrynagall	Spotwood, Bowles	8 1 38	8 0 0	—	
"	Glenmerna	Duke of Devonshire	1 3 36	1 10 0	—	
"	Glenmerna South	Duke of Devonshire	24 3 27	0 10 0	—	
Ballybody	Ballybody	Duke of Devonshire	30 0 5	0 10 0	—	
"	North	Earl of Listowel	34 1 5	63 15 0	1 0 0	
"	South	Earl of Listowel	30 0 0	35 30 0	—	
"	Castleblagh	Earl of Listowel	129 2 12	119 0 0	0 0 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	15 1 13	13 5 0	—	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	364 2 30	98 5 0	—	
"	"	Mrs. Longfield	530 2 4	15 30 0	—	
"	Corra	Duke of Listowel	203 0 5	239 30 0	15 0 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	51 2 30	40 15 0	3 10 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	25 2 21	23 30 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	141 1 30	128 0 0	7 0 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	133 1 11	151 5 0	195 15 0	Mansion house.
"	Gartcocke	Earl of Listowel	71 2 5	27 5 0	—	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	44 1 30	32 15 0	1 10 0	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	428 1 33	10 0 0	—	
"	"	Earl of Listowel	44 2 0	6 30 0	—	
Ballynase	Ballynase	William H. Nasson	203 1 35	147 0 0	13 0 0	
"	Ballynase	Duke of Devonshire	30 1 24	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Duke of Devonshire	10 2 3	0 5 0	—	
"	Ballynase South	Duke of Devonshire	203 0 3	3 0 0	—	
"	Ballynase	William H. Nasson	16 2 35	3 0 0	—	
"	"	William H. Nasson	0 3 31	0 20 0	0 15 0	
"	Boodanurragh	Duke of Devonshire	40 2 21	50 5 0	—	
"	Boodanurragh South	Duke of Devonshire	203 2 1	154 5 0	16 5 0	
"	Garryshill	William H. Nasson	10 0 32	1 15 0	—	
"	"	William H. Nasson	84 1 25	32 5 0	—	
Carrig	Kippureen	Duke of Devonshire	75 3 10	46 0 0	4 10 0	
"	Glanmerna	Reps. John Hyde	61 2 8	11 10 0	—	
"	Kilnaghy	Reps. John Hyde	373 0 17	7 15 0	0 10 0	
Castlecooke	Ballynase	Col. William Cooke Collins	223 1 15	11 0 0	—	
"	Castlecooke	Col. William Cooke Collins	69 2 15	41 0 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	17 2 35	8 0 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	13 1 16	4 0 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	39 2 30	23 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	14 0 0	11 0 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	2 1 0	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	205 0 0	04 5 0	2 15 0	
"	Crashill	Col. William Cooke Collins	264 3 21	14 30 0	—	
"	Keelewinseane	Col. William Cooke Collins	105 3 30	15 5 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	2 0 32	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	91 2 0	52 0 0	3 10 0	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	12 2 0	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	8 1 17	2 15 0	—	
"	Prepage	Col. William Cooke Collins	91 3 19	6 15 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	44 1 35	5 5 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	12 3 32	3 15 0	—	
"	"	Col. William Cooke Collins	30 3 3	5 5 0	—	
Castlehyde	Castlehyde	William Wilson Becker	145 2 28	73 15 0	3 5 0	
"	"	William W. Becker	50 2 29	5 10 0	—	
"	Castlehyde	William W. Becker	120 2 30	22 5 0	—	
"	"	William W. Becker	52 1 10	45 0 0	—	
"	Castlehyde East	William W. Becker	80 0 2	65 0 0	0 0 0	
"	Castlehyde West	William W. Becker	124 3 23	129 0 0	95 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	William W. Becker	6 2 2	4 0 0	—	
"	"	Reps. John Hyde	8 0 0	14 0 0	—	
"	Cockree	William W. Becker	39 1 32	35 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	William W. Becker	65 2 25	36 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	William W. Becker	3 0 25	1 5 0	—	
"	"	William W. Becker	75 1 15	4 0 0	—	
"	Deerpark	William W. Becker	9 2 11	5 0 0	—	
"	"	William W. Becker	4 1 20	2 0 0	—	
"	"	William W. Becker	73 2 5	30 0 0	—	
"	Callenagh	William W. Becker	17 0 10	3 5 0	—	
"	Garrynagall	Col. Charles Deane	266 2 5	227 0 0	60 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	Col. Charles Deane	42 1 20	37 0 0	—	
"	Shorepark East	Col. Charles Deane	172 2 6	114 0 0	4 5 0	
"	Shorepark West	J. K. Young	94 1 22	20 5 0	—	
"	Shorepark West	Col. Charles Deane	35 3 2	26 10 0	2 0 0	
Castlehyde	Corra	John C. Wood	35 1 35	7 0 0	—	
"	Kil St. Anne	John C. Wood	107 3 18	4 15 0	—	
"	South	Reps. Andrew Wood Hyde	3 2 2	2 15 0	—	



## RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX

Electoral Division.	Township.	Clergy or Vestry List.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		O. rates.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carrington ..	Kil St. Anne South	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	4 2 0	5 0 0	—	
"	"	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	2 3 37	2 30 0	20 0 0	Manor house.
"	Mohara ..	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	5 0 35	5 10 0	—	
Castlemacruish ..	Assengrove ..	Reps. Richard G. Annanley ..	282 0 0	260 0 0	10 0 0	Manor house.
"	"	R. G. Annanley ..	80 3 5	73 0 0	2 0 0	
"	Ballyday ..	Reps. Richard G. Annanley ..	66 2 5	68 0 0	5 5 0	
"	Ballyhenck ..	Richard G. Annanley ..	87 2 0	78 0 0	—	
"	Ballyhenck ..	Richard G. Annanley ..	4 1 5	5 10 0	—	
Doon ..	Ballyhenck ..	Michael J. Mackay ..	128 2 0	145 0 0	32 15 0	Manor house.
"	Ballyhenck ..	Michael J. Mackay ..	128 2 0	110 0 0	—	
"	Edinney ..	Michael J. Mackay ..	31 3 39	30 15 0	1 10 0	
"	"	Spencewood Borkes ..	126 2 5	32 5 0	5 15 0	
"	"	Spencewood Borkes ..	2 1 20	1 0 0	—	
"	Edinney ..	David Cagney ..	99 2 0	30 0 0	—	
"	Careyville ..	George Montgomery ..	250 2 5	330 10 0	58 0 0	Manor house.
"	Carey Lower ..	George Montgomery ..	112 1 1	143 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Carey ..	Catharine A. Juby ..	0 1 5	0 5 0	1 5 0	
Curry ..	Glanara ..	Ced. M. Loughlin ..	66 0 10	55 10 0	—	
"	Lower Glanara ..	Isabella M. Gumbleson ..	145 5 36	53 5 0	4 15 0	
"	Upper ..	Isabella M. Gumbleson ..	12 2 30	5 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Isabella M. Gumbleson ..	8 1 14	3 0 0	—	
"	"	Isabella M. Gumbleson ..	7 0 0	5 5 0	1 0 0	Manor house.
"	Curry West Glanara ..	Lottia C. G. Cooker ..	76 3 34	60 0 0	35 0 0	
"	Glanara ..	John C. Cooke ..	117 1 34	44 0 0	—	
"	Flanagan ..	Lottia Cooke ..	7 0 17	5 0 0	15 0 0	
Ferry ..	Glanara ..	Robert F. Maxwell ..	76 0 8	86 5 0	5 15 0	Manor house.
"	Lacka ..	Caroline Burke ..	27 2 27	94 0 0	60 0 0	
"	Manor ..	Reps. Matthew C. Hoadley ..	44 2 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	Manor house.
"	"	Reps. Matthew C. Hoadley ..	55 0 30	118 4 0	40 0 0	Manor house.
"	Rathilly (part of) ..	Henry Lowe ..	82 3 34	70 20 0	25 0 0	
"	"	Talbot Cooke Collis ..	8 1 35	7 5 0	—	
"	"	Edward Rice ..	0 0 15	12 20 0	—	
"	"	Edward Rice ..	58 3 31	40 15 0	5 0 0	
"	"	Talbot Cooke Collis ..	14 0 19	19 25 0	—	
"	"	Talbot C. Collis ..	9 2 25	12 25 0	—	
"	"	Talbot C. Collis ..	4 3 35	7 0 0	—	
"	Strawhill ..	Edward Rice ..	41 1 33	67 0 0	—	
"	"	Edward Rice ..	57 8 29	99 15 0	—	
"	"	Edward Rice ..	63 2 14	25 25 0	0 15 0	
"	Ballynac ..	Anthony Chiff ..	26 2 28	2 0 0	—	
"	Concannon ..	Anthony Chiff ..	52 3 4	8 10 0	—	
"	Dunahane ..	Anthony Chiff ..	0 1 10	0 5 0	—	
"	Ferry ..	Re Robert John Abemurphy, Es. ..	114 2 30	34 10 0	2 10 0	
"	Grange East ..	William Swales ..	205 1 32	277 5 0	40 0 0	Manor house.
"	Ballyvashilla ..	Ed. William Cooke Collis ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	hara ..	William Campbell Burke ..	28 3 0	31 5 0	—	
"	Loughnashilly ..	William Campbell Burke ..	28 1 30	22 5 0	—	
Glanorth East ..	Ballynac ..	Mrs. Eliza Brooke ..	174 2 31	159 10 0	6 5 0	
"	Ballynac ..	A. C. Henry (a Miss) ..	17 2 31	12 0 0	—	
"	Nath ..	A. C. Henry (a Miss) ..	30 0 7	11 15 0	—	
"	Knockan ..	James R. Berry ..	10 0 10	2 0 0	—	
"	Knockan ..	Mrs. Eliza Brooke ..	61 0 10	55 10 0	4 5 0	
"	Cappe ..	Emily Aldworth ..	20 3 4	25 10 0	1 5 0	
"	"	Emily Aldworth ..	20 1 5	25 10 0	—	
"	Ballynac ..	James R. Berry ..	275 2 31	242 5 0	24 0 0	Manor house.
"	Ballynac ..	James R. Berry ..	1 1 3	1 0 0	—	
"	Glan ..	A. C. Henry (a Miss) ..	24 1 11	30 15 0	35 0 0	Manor house.
Glanorth West ..	Ballynac ..	Reps. Richard G. Annanley ..	240 0 25	177 0 0	7 10 0	
"	"	on Chapin ..	—	—	—	
"	Echra ..	Rep. Joseph C. Hagis ..	0 1 5	0 5 0	—	
Gortale ..	Billeggh East ..	Mrs. Moreland ..	15 1 0	5 5 0	—	
"	"	Mrs. Moreland ..	24 1 1	8 5 0	—	
"	Orinagh ..	George Montgomery ..	14 2 12	6 10 0	—	
"	Gortale ..	Eliza O'Keefe ..	15 0 27	6 10 0	—	
"	Lyn ..	George Montgomery ..	55 2 0	7 10 0	—	
Gortale ..	Ballynac ..	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	3 0 0	2 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	11 2 0	10 0 0	—	
"	High ..	James R. Berry ..	68 0 0	39 0 0	21 0 0	
"	Kilbarn ..	Lord Fermoy ..	—	—	—	
"	Upper ..	Lord Fermoy ..	175 0 15	130 10 0	5 0 0	
"	"	John C. Walsham ..	215 3 13	24 15 0	4 5 0	
"	Knockan ..	John C. Walsham ..	58 2 10	7 10 0	—	
"	group ..	Lord Fermoy ..	97 2 30	50 0 0	—	
"	Lackah ..	—	—	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—continued.

Ancient Division	Townland	Occupier in Valuation Lists	Area (acres).	Ratable Valuation.		Observations
				Land.	Buildings.	
			s. p. d.	s. p. d.	s. p. d.	
Kilree	Aples	George M. Pyne	41 0 18	28 6 0	2 0 0	
	Ballydow	George M. Pyne	7 0 25	2 5 0	—	
Kilcummer	Ballyvolans	George M. Pyne	28 2 10	22 5 0	—	
	Ballydogue	St. George D. Mansergh	128 2 27	108 10 0	70 15 0	Mission house.
	Ballyglora	Henry C. Mansergh	662 3 36	14 15 0	13 5 0	
	Upper	Henry C. Mansergh	5 0 30	2 0 0	18 15 0	
Kildinan	Killymahorry	Reps. Robert E. Gibbins	85 2 28	14 5 0	—	
	Benny Lower	Lord Lisleford	164 1 2	103 0 0	2 0 0	
	Glanshilly	John Boyce	348 0 0	11 0 0	—	
	Glanshilly	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	47 1 5	0 12 0	—	
" "	" "	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	4 2 0	0 5 0	—	
	Leckendarragh North	Lord Fermoy	265 1 16	33 0 0	2 0 0	
	Leckendarragh South	Lord Fermoy	47 1 15	6 10 0	—	
	Mossabreen	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	23 2 14	0 5 0	—	
" "	" "	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	10 3 20	0 10 0	—	
	Rahoon	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	30 1 18	0 15 0	—	
	Shanavagh	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	28 0 18	0 15 0	—	
Kilishy	Ballynacallen	Earl of Listered	2 1 2	0 10 0	—	
	Ballynacallinagh	Earl of Listered	50 3 6	5 5 0	—	
	Cappagh	Earl of Listered	37 2 0	4 10 0	—	
	Gliscoe	Earl of Listered	75 1 5	22 0 0	—	
" "	Inchaspollis	Earl of Listered	0 3 24	1 0 0	—	
	" "	Earl of Listered	5 0 25	1 0 0	—	
	Kilishy	Earl of Listered	10 2 11	5 5 0	0 15 0	
	Lisheen	Earl of Listered	47 3 36	22 0 0	0 5 0	
Kilworth	Shanabreen	Lady H. Holroyd Smyth	1 1 13	2 0 0	—	
	Ballynacarrige	Mary Lucas	90 0 4	37 10 0	3 5 0	
	" "	Mary Lucas	2 3 20	2 0 0	—	
	" "	Mary Lucas	5 2 20	5 0 0	25 0 0	
" "	" "	Mary Lucas	50 2 4	50 0 0	—	
	" "	Mary Lucas	6 3 15	6 10 0	4 0 0	
	Maryville	Mary Lucas	43 1 0	51 10 0	3 0 0	
	" "	Mary Lucas	44 1 29	50 10 0	—	
" "	Mossabreen	Mary Lucas	35 3 3	35 0 0	1 10 0	
	" "	Mary Lucas	2 3 28	1 10 0	4 30 0	
	Ballyvakea	John Tully Smith	3 0 32	0 10 0	2 0 0	
	Cochinagoe	Thomas Smith	15 1 17	1 5 0	—	
" "	Cochinagoe	Col. William Cooke Collis	53 1 31	6 4 0	—	
	Kilishy	Lady H. H. Smyth	2 2 5	0 15 0	—	
	Ballydogue	David Cagney	15 3 30	4 15 0	—	
Kilcummer	Carrabehn	Henry Bradfield	0 8 18	0 5 0	—	
	" "	Henry Bradfield	13 2 39	3 5 0	—	
	Woydalla	Henry Bradfield	317 0 3	154 5 0	42 0 0	Mission house.
	" "	Henry Bradfield	0 3 16	0 30 0	—	
" "	" "	Henry Bradfield	62 3 5	24 8 0	1 5 0	
	Marshalltown	Rail Orpin	125 1 29	106 15 0	55 0 0	Mission house.
	" "	Rail Orpin	77 0 0	52 30 0	8 10 0	
	Thorn	Rail Orpin	14 1 35	6 5 0	—	
" "	Cumna	Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange	3 1 18	2 15 0	—	
	" "	Mary L'Estrange	7 2 0	1 10 0	0 30 0	
	" "	Mary L'Estrange	12 5 34	1 10 0	—	
	Cumnaheen	Edna de Burgh	55 3 38	51 0 0	5 30 0	
" "	Macgown	Mary L'Estrange	2 0 3	0 10 0	—	
	Ballyslacken	George Montgomery	79 0 12	36 0 0	2 5 0	
	" "	George Montgomery	33 0 34	26 5 0	2 5 0	
	Ballynaspark	Caroline Burke	25 0 32	4 0 0	—	
" "	North	Caroline Burke	49 3 28	33 15 0	1 5 0	
	Coolishoon	Thomas St. John Grant	181 1 38	18 15 0	—	
	Kilcummer North	Thomas St. John Grant	267 1 20	221 5 0	56 15 0	Mission house.
	Kilcummer South	Thomas St. John Grant	20 3 29	28 15 0	3 10 0	
" "	Macgown Lower	Col. William Cooke Collis	31 3 2	17 15 0	—	
	" "	Col. William Cooke Collis	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	
	" "	Col. William Cooke Collis	58 1 15	17 5 0	—	
	" "	Col. William Cooke Collis	34 3 13	17 0 0	—	
" "	" "	Col. Daniel Mansergh	12 2 0	4 10 0	—	
	Macgown Upper	Col. Daniel Mansergh	12 1 29	1 0 0	0 5 0	
	" "	Col. Daniel Mansergh	116 0 36	5 15 0	0 10 0	
	" "	Col. Daniel Mansergh	0 2 7	0 10 0	—	
Ballymacrack	Ballymacrack Lower	William A. S. Brunsdale	190 3 3	140 0 0	2 0 0	
	Donnane	William A. S. Brunsdale	23 0 25	20 5 0	29 15 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—continued.

APPENDIX

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner or Valuation List.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kathewick	Bathormack	William A. Stowell Bivendale ..	3 0 0	4 10 0	—	
"	Bathormack	William A. S. Bivendale ..	264 2 23	7 15 0	—	
"	Mountain	William A. S. Bivendale ..	23 0 31	0 15 0	—	
"	Fernessent ..	Mrs. M. M. Nason ..	39 1 31	30 5 0	24 15 0	
"	Ballypark ..	William Moore Hobbie ..	250 2 4	183 5 0	14 15 0	
Watergrasshill	Condinstown	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	138 2 27	55 5 0	1 15 0	
"	North	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	105 0 27	83 10 0	15 0 0	
"	Condinstown	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	111 3 2	41 15 0	0 5 0	
"	South	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	223 0 23	128 0 0	4 5 0	
"	South	Arthur H. S. Barry ..	8 5 30	2 0 0	—	
"	South	William Johnson ..	83 3 30	4 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK.

Allow	Knocknag	James Brown ..	150 0 3	43 10 0	1 15 0	
"	"	Edmond Irwin ..	89 1 4	33 15 0	2 0 0	
"	Knocknag	Charles F. Cooke ..	35 0 0	0 5 0	—	
Ballydooleen	Dromasville	Major Richard Aldworth ..	4 2 10	3 5 0	—	
Ballyfield	Lancry	Major R. Aldworth ..	60 3 26	10 0 0	—	
Ballyboy	Dromasville	Richard E. Longfield ..	9 1 36	0 10 0	—	
"	Man	Richard E. Longfield ..	37 2 30	1 0 0	—	
"	Doonagarran	Richard E. Longfield ..	70 0 10	1 10 0	—	
Outflow	Doonagarran	William N. Barry ..	251 0 27	477 5 0	63 0 0	Mansion house.
"	Doonagarran	William N. Barry ..	0 0 20	—	2 5 0	
"	Doonagarran	William N. Barry ..	8 3 25	3 15 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	William W. Becker ..	3 0 10	7 10 0	1 10 0	
"	"	William W. Becker ..	2 2 15	1 0 0	—	
"	Castlemagner	William W. Becker ..	36 3 30	15 15 0	0 15 0	
"	Castlemagner	Margaretta Swatlow ..	44 2 35	34 0 0	14 0 0	
"	Castlemagner	William W. Becker ..	1 8 0	1 0 0	—	
"	Castlemagner	William W. Becker ..	27 3 7	12 15 0	—	
"	Castlemagner	St. John W. Becker, R.	71 2 13	44 5 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	439 0 10	13 0 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	9 2 8	4 0 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	30 0 10	0 10 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	54 2 5	0 10 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	30 2 10	0 10 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	88 3 30	0 5 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	1 2 0	—	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	63 0 4	41 10 0	10 10 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	37 3 23	20 0 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	137 3 17	25 5 0	5 0 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	41 2 0	24 5 0	0 15 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	95 2 9	59 10 0	11 0 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	51 3 34	2 15 0	3 0 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	13 2 15	3 5 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	5 2 27	0 7 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	48 2 7	1 15 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	10 1 30	0 30 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	0 3 15	0 4 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	0 3 0	0 0 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	16 1 11	1 5 0	0 10 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	29 0 27	5 5 0	0 15 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	141 2 13	30 15 0	26 0 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	18 2 4	3 10 0	0 5 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	22 2 9	20 0 0	1 0 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	133 1 0	75 15 0	8 10 0	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	0 2 30	0 10 0	—	
Castlemagner	Castlemagner	Rep. James Deane ..	4 0 10	1 15 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK -continued.

Rural Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation List.	Area (Acres).	Rateable Valuation.		Comments.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			s. p. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Newmarket ..	Garrynagarrig	Col. R. William Aldworth ..	0 2 0	0 0 0	—	
	Upper	Major Richard Aldworth ..	145 1 8	30 0 0	—	
	Island ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	5 1 32	2 10 0	—	
	Blackhill ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	30 1 18	15 0 0	—	
	Longacre ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	13 0 84	1 8 0	—	
	Park ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	391 2 22	172 0 0	2 5 0	
	"	Major Richard Aldworth ..	60 5 30	26 18 0	—	
	Horseshoe ..	Col. R. W. Aldworth ..	12 8 5	8 0 0	—	
	Scouten Lower	Major Richard Aldworth ..	2 0 5	1 8 0	—	
	"	Major Richard Aldworth ..	27 8 22	16 30 0	—	
Newtown Bekeem ..	Boonoon ..	Capt. Thomas Boyce ..	9 0 29	6 8 0	—	
	Ballygobbin ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	442 1 2	370 0 0	22 0 0	Mansion house.
	Ballyham ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	248 1 23	181 20 0	14 5 0	
	Castleside ..	Sir Timothy C. O'Brien ..	223 2 11	138 0 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
	Cashmore ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	98 1 34	82 0 0	—	
	Killybeg South ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	7 2 4	4 5 0	—	
	"	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	163 1 36	98 0 0	5 5 0	
	"	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	12 0 0	6 5 0	—	
	Kilpatrick ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	11 0 30	8 0 0	—	
	Kilpatrick-shanry ..	William W. Becker ..	7 2 0	4 10 0	—	
Romeau ..	Lobart West ..	Sir John W. Becker, Bt. ..	54 8 27	39 0 0	2 10 0	
	Rosheen ..	Arthur Brack ..	154 2 18	85 0 0	38 0 0	Mansion house.
	Drumagh ..	William N. Leader ..	423 0 14	231 18 0	27 5 0	
	"	William N. Leader ..	1 1 25	0 18 0	0 10 0	
	Drumshoe ..	William N. Leader ..	80 1 18	44 30 0	2 6 0	
	Drumshoe ..	William N. Leader ..	119 5 2	67 30 0	5 5 0	
	Drumshoe ..	William N. Leader ..	72 8 24	39 18 0	3 10 0	
	Drumshoe ..	William N. Leader ..	90 0 18	26 18 0	1 0 0	
	Dynert ..	William N. Leader ..	365 2 30	264 18 0	21 10 0	
	Gurteen ..	William N. Leader ..	473 0 15	245 0 0	64 5 0	Mansion house.
Timore ..	"	William N. Leader ..	20 3 18	12 0 0	0 18 0	
	"	William N. Leader ..	17 1 4	9 10 0	1 18 0	
	Kilpugh ..	William N. Leader ..	181 3 7	97 0 0	2 5 0	
	Ranglish ..	William N. Leader ..	153 1 26	92 0 0	0 30 0	
	Cookree Moss ..	Stephen Graham ..	180 0 30	7 0 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE.

Ballyhard ..	Ballyhard East	William M'Daniel ..	42 2 33	16 0 0	1 10 0	
	"	William M'Daniel ..	59 2 31	22 10 0	—	
	Ballyhard West	William M'Daniel ..	22 1 20	16 5 0	—	
	"	William M'Daniel ..	16 1 2	18 10 0	1 10 0	
	"	William M'Daniel ..	1 2 4	1 5 0	3 10 0	
	"	Edward M'Daniel ..	6 1 5	7 0 0	—	
	"	William M'Daniel ..	5 2 11	6 18 0	—	
	"	William M'Daniel ..	1 3 4	2 0 0	—	
	Killybeg ..	William M'Daniel ..	81 1 5	44 0 0	1 10 0	
	Ballyhard	Michael Hannon ..	176 2 20	71 10 0	33 0 0	
Ballymuck ..	Lispatrick Lower	Rep. Mary A. Bolton ..	68 1 6	121 0 0	5 18 0	
	"	Rep. Mary A. Bolton ..	15 0 25	25 10 0	5 0 0	
	Lispatrick Upper	Edward Daly ..	12 2 30	2 5 0	—	
	Ballymuck ..	R. J. Maude ..	13 1 25	3 15 0	—	
	Ballymuck ..	John Maude ..	0 2 8	0 5 0	—	
	"	John Maude ..	130 3 18	80 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
	Ballymuck ..	R. J. Maude ..	165 0 23	32 5 0	31 0 0	Mansion house.
	Cockaly ..	Reps. Graham Harrick ..	231 3 22	164 0 0	5 30 0	
	Durk ..	John Maude ..	1 9 2	0 5 0	—	
	Coomes ..	Thomas Hayes ..	284 0 4	94 10 0	6 10 0	
Carrigill ..	"	Thomas Daly ..	9 2 14	5 0 0	1 30 0	
	Fahy ..	Thomas A. Dwyer ..	63 3 23	40 10 0	10 0 0	
	Fountainstown ..	Francis Hodder ..	25 1 4	20 15 0	9 30 0	
	"	Francis Hodder ..	105 1 24	89 0 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
	Kilgahilly ..	Michael R. Roberts ..	19 3 6	87 0 0	18 0 0	
	"	Mrs. Morgan ..	11 2 0	11 0 0	—	
	Ballydown ..	James Percy Howe ..	49 3 6	25 10 0	—	
	"	James Percy Howe ..	21 2 25	14 6 0	2 5 0	
	Barnes ..	William St. L. A. Howell ..	50 1 23	24 10 0	—	
	Coomes ..	Alexander E. S. Heed ..	19 1 17	13 5 0	—	
Garrinstown ..	"	Alexander E. S. Heed ..	27 1 5	30 0 0	—	
	Garrinstown ..	William St. L. A. Howell ..	27 0 12	1 10 0	—	
	Garrinstown ..	James P. Howe ..	145 2 2	183 6 0	28 0 0	Mansion house.
	Ballydown ..	James Percy Howe ..	16 3 30	7 5 0	1 10 0	
	Kil ..	"	"	"	"	
	Ballydown ..	James Percy Howe ..	27 1 16	14 5 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
Glenah.	Ballykeweenaw	James Percy Howe	32 2 22	17 10 0	—	
	West	Benjamin Howe	131 2 19	47 15 0	17 5 0	
	Edessa	Ellen Adon	44 1 10	25 10 0	1 10 0	
Farrishree.	Lahane	William Morgan Hodder	111 1 31	78 0 0	33 10 0	Manor house.
	Slagbealla	William Morgan Hodder	77 0 0	41 15 0	5 10 0	
	"	William Morgan Hodder	69 0 0	30 5 0	2 5 0	
Kilmoye.	Repsaneera	Reps. Robert Heard	69 3 39	33 5 0	—	
	Ornagh	Henry T. Deers	53 2 29	3 10 0	—	
	Ballinacorra	William Heasby	34 0 18	27 5 0	27 0 0	
Kilnakeel.	Knockmablin	Reps. Robert Heard	6 2 0	5 5 0	1 10 0	
	Knockmablin	Reps. Mary A. Bolton	146 1 52	124 5 0	21 10 0	
	Mitchelstown	Reps. Robert Heard	45 1 56	10 10 0	—	
" "	East	(in Chancery)	15 0 3	7 15 0	—	
	Willesbarrow	Reps. Robert Heard	1 0 20	3 0 0	2 0 0	
	Willesbarrow	Reps. Robert Heard	70 2 35	22 15 0	—	
" "	Dunferrow	William Heasby	4 5 37	1 5 0	—	
	Cappagh	William Heasby	1 2 28	0 10 0	—	
	"	"	3 3 6	0 0 0	—	
" "	Glenah	Idenna Stopford	172 2 25	117 0 0	1 0 0	Manor house.
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	11 1 88	7 15 0	1 0 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	147 1 20	35 15 0	47 0 0	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	73 1 36	51 0 0	2 0 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	46 3 38	15 5 0	0 5 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	15 0 0	13 0 0	4 5 0	
" "	Hollyhill	Idenna Stopford	0 1 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
	Hollyhill	Idenna Stopford	16 2 17	8 0 0	1 10 0	
	Hollyhill	Idenna Stopford	70 1 19	47 15 0	33 0 0	Manor house.
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	15 0 0	3 15 0	—	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	73 3 59	801 5 0	87 5 0	Manor house.
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	203 3 16	180 0 0	9 0 0	
" "	Kilnaree	Matthew H. Francis	346 3 21	197 0 0	4 0 0	
	"	Matthew H. Francis	14 3 14	7 10 0	—	
	"	Matthew H. Francis	35 0 39	21 15 0	0 15 0	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	261 1 4	163 5 0	25 0 0	Manor house.
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	161 2 13	20 15 0	—	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	8 1 29	0 10 0	—	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	244 1 19	240 5 0	17 15 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	327 1 21	216 0 0	23 15 0	Manor house.
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	18 0 27	13 0 0	—	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	3 0 20	1 0 0	—	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	3 0 27	0 15 0	—	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	3 3 20	1 10 0	—	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	267 2 31	217 10 0	3 0 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	37 0 23	27 10 0	1 10 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	15 0 29	11 15 0	—	
" "	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	7 1 11	3 10 0	—	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	317 2 32	236 5 0	67 15 0	Manor house.
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	17 3 34	0 0 0	1 10 0	
	Knockmablin	Idenna Stopford	172 1 23	116 5 0	48 10 0	Manor house.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM.

Aghinah.	Oppanagran	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	32 1 18	23 0 0	1 15 0	
	"	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	8 1 6	1 17 0	—	
	"	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	1 3 15	1 0 0	—	
" "	Garrahdreid.	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	30 2 21	13 13 0	1 5 0	
	"	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	18 1 6	14 10 0	—	
	"	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	7 0 34	1 15 0	—	
" "	Garrahdreid	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst	34 3 28	27 0 0	—	
	Ernstagh	Reps. H. W. Bowen Colthurst	289 3 24	48 0 0	3 0 0	
	Shanagha	Lord Ardara	4 0 0	0 15 0	—	
" "	Creedy	Reps. Henry M. E. Cullen	8 2 30	1 10 0	—	
	"	(in Chancery)	1,028 2 20	665 15 0	224 5 0	Manor house.
" "	Creedy	James Clarke	0 3 3	1 15 0	—	
	Creedy	James Clarke	20 0 0	0 5 0	—	
	Creedy	James Clarke	4 2 27	1 15 0	—	
" "	Leahagh	Mr. A. R. Warren, Esq.	4 0 0	1 5 0	—	
	Leahagh	Robert Nettle	6 3 29	1 0 0	—	
	Leahagh	Mr. A. R. Warren, Esq.	7 2 15	2 15 0	—	
" "	Leahagh	Robert Nettle	152 2 28	87 0 0	32 0 0	
	Leahagh	Robert Nettle	227 1 5	220 0 0	3 0 0	

APPENDIX  
IX.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM—continued.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner in Valuation Lists.	Area (Statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gannaway	Bathoneene	James Gofflock	565 9 23	343 18 0	—	
Gloesford	Gloesford	Ber. Robert E. Warren	52 3 23	4 0 0	—	
	Gloesford East	Mrs. Singleton	31 2 28	1 1 0	—	
Gloesford	Aghavrin	John C. Brown Colthurst	7 3 5	1 10 0	—	
Gortashan	Coolea	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	3 1 5	0 4 0	—	
	Derrylahan	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	18 0 0	0 15 0	—	
	Glebe	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	11 1 4	2 0 0	—	
	Gortashan	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	3 3 0	0 10 0	—	
	Rath East	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	0 1 0	0 5 0	—	
	Shesoloon	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	0 1 0	—	—	
	Coolevarra	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	68 1 2	17 10 0	2 0 0	
	Gortashan	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 1 0	1 15 0	—	
Greenville	Greenville	Col. Charles D. Swete	187 1 18	52 8 0	—	
	Theravon	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt.	8 3 27	5 8 0	—	
Lackagh	Dromona	John William Barker	92 1 0	41 15 0	11 18 0	
	North	John William Barker	0 1 15	0 8 0	—	
	Grange	James T. Power	15 3 0	3 10 0	—	
Kilberhart	Angelside	Thomas Cooper	100 2 20	53 0 0	5 0 0	
	Ballynagree	A. H. Coppinger	105 1 20	2 8 0	—	
	East	A. H. Coppinger	502 1 20	2 0 0	—	
	Ballynagree	Nass Harding	147 1 20	1 10 0	—	
	West	Francis W. Woodley	153 1 20	57 15 0	2 8 0	
	Lahanacree	Francis W. Woodley	9 0 10	5 10 0	—	
	Lahanacree	Francis W. Woodley	80 0 20	27 8 0	2 8 0	
		Francis W. Woodley	24 1 25	5 10 0	0 10 0	
	Bahoon	Francis W. Woodley	144 3 1	79 15 0	4 15 0	
		Francis W. Woodley	3 2 31	1 0 0	—	
Kilbride	Barraberrin	Manford Longfield	1,402 0 1	6 15 0	—	
Kilmeasary	Poline	Reps. William H. Massey	206 1 9	4 5 0	—	
Macdonagh	Annahabog	Henry Villiers Stewart	97 0 1	2 15 0	5 0 0	
	George East	Henry Villiers Stewart	65 2 23	51 0 0	—	
	George West	Henry Villiers Stewart	34 2 2	5 10 0	—	
	Inchmahingane	Patrick Murphy	57 3 15	47 0 0	15 15 0	
	Toomebeg	Earl of Brandon	122 3 25	7 5 0	4 15 0	
	Cariguanee	Lady Ardillon	133 3 15	41 0 0	15 0 0	
	Coolevarra	Sir George St. John Colthurst	136 3 21	38 5 0	5 0 0	
	Geirgishy	Lady Ardillon	73 0 2	18 15 0	1 10 0	
	Tullinacree	Georgeina de B. Brown Colthurst	8 3 35	7 5 0	—	
Magorney	Cariguanee	Georgeina de B. Colthurst	52 0 20	81 10 0	2 8 0	
		Georgeina de B. Brown Colthurst	41 0 25	21 10 0	3 10 0	
		Georgeina de B. Brown Colthurst	31 1 17	46 0 0	2 0 0	
	Carlow Upper	John C. Brown	298 1 16	147 10 0	5 10 0	
	Coolevarra	Reps. William H. Massey	192 2 20	4 10 0	—	
		Reps. William H. Massey	47 0 23	2 10 0	0 10 0	
	Moynagh	Michael F. Barry	76 2 39	1 10 0	—	
Shivernagh	Cappagh East	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	38 1 14	5 3 0	—	
	Cappagh West	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 0 20	1 7 0	—	
	Derrynagget	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	236 0 1	5 10 0	—	
	Kilrea	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	18 2 30	4 8 0	—	
	Shivernagh	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	21 3 26	1 2 0	—	
		Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	48 1 20	14 15 0	28 10 0	Major's house.
Warrnacourt	Kilbride	Sir Augustus Brewin de Warren, Bt.	406 0 37	324 18 0	65 15 0	Major's house.
	Coolevarra	Sir Augustus Brewin de Warren, Bt.	2 2 8	0 2 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOWS.

Ballynagree	Ballynagree	Richard Longfield	65 1 20	83 8 0	3 10 0
		Richard Longfield	90 0 12	69 10 0	2 5 0
		Richard Longfield	5 2 0	3 5 0	—
	Gortashan	Richard H. Longfield	140 2 24	57 10 0	4 10 0
	Kilgobbin	Richard H. Longfield	1 1 20	0 10 0	—
	Reamstown	Richard H. Longfield	58 3 5	41 10 0	3 10 0
	Reamstown	Richard H. Longfield	4 1 0	2 0 0	—
	Reamstown	Richard H. Longfield	3 0 30	0 15 0	—
	Reamstown	Richard H. Longfield	20 2 12	22 5 0	2 10 0
	Kilmeasary	Richard H. Longfield	4 1 12	5 10 0	1 10 0
	Kilmeasary	Richard H. Longfield	32 3 7	20 0 0	2 10 0
Ballynagree	Devenish North	Reps. F. C. O'Connell, S. F. Dickson and F. R. Thomas	347 0 28	24 8 0	—

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW—continued.



Ecclesiastical Division	Townland	Complex in Valuation Lists	Area (Acres)	Rateable Valuation			Observations
				Land	Buildings		
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballinacorney	Doonee South	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	2 2 36	1 0 0	2 8 0		
"	Doonee North	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	18 2 16	0 5 0	—		
Ballyvaughan	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	8 2 10	3 0 0	—		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	40 2 10	10 5 0	—		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	9 1 17	8 5 0	—		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	3 2 23	4 10 0	0 10 0		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	9 1 6	3 10 0	—		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	1 3 0	1 15 0	—		
"	Doonee	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	7 0 10	5 15 0	—		
Ballyvaughan	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	411 3 26	205 0 0	4 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan West	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	4 0 0	2 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	242 0 10	205 2 0	6 15 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	60 0 10	40 0 0	21 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	78 1 14	60 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	10 1 26	7 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	18 0 22	5 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	14 2 30	8 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 1 0	2 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	1 0 24	1 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	26 3 8	26 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	223 1 26	205 10 0	35 10 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	6 3 1	4 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 2 0	3 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	2 3 15	1 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	3 0 0	0 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	32 2 5	32 0 0	27 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	130 0 5	102 0 0	6 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	70 0 0	48 5 0	2 10 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	32 0 10	20 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	27 1 2	20 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	0 2 24	0 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	18 0 26	12 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	130 0 13	42 5 0	1 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 0 0	0 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	133 2 13	123 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	44 3 4	28 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	88 2 17	74 0 0	22 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	364 2 26	430 0 0	143 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	2 0 14	4 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	18 2 30	36 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	26 0 16	36 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 4 23	8 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	6 2 11	1 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	130 0 23	140 0 0	30 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	41 2 22	27 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	30 2 26	2 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	30 2 27	30 10 0	1 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	19 1 15	20 0 0	1 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	6 1 5	6 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	1429 0 5	294 5 0	32 0 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	20 0 0	0 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	70 1 0	82 10 0	5 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	22 3 28	32 0 0	11 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	0 0 22	0 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	1 2 4	0 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	32 2 25	44 15 0	0 10 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	125 2 26	70 10 0	3 5 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	24 2 28	4 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	2 2 26	0 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	94 2 24	35 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	28 0 26	16 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	14 2 4	7 10 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	4 2 5	1 10 0	0 10 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	629 2 10	422 10 0	63 5 0		Mansion house.
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 0 0	2 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	5 1 8	3 0 0	0 30 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	4 0 28	4 10 0	1 0 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	22 1 18	1 15 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	23 2 29	26 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	13 2 24	31 5 0	1 35 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	37 0 7	6 0 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	17 2 0	83 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	3 2 23	1 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	3 0 2	6 5 0	—		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	26 2 29	65 10 0	4 10 0		
"	Ballyvaughan	Rev. R. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	6 3 26	1 0 0	—		

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW—continued

Sectional Division.	Townland.	Occupies in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			s. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mallow Rural ..	Carbokedil ..	Col. B. Ferdik. Williamson ..	54 1 23	57 10 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
	Goldfield ..	Col. B. Frederick Williamson ..	180 2 23	178 15 0	5 30 0	
	" ..	Col. B. Frederick Williamson ..	23 2 0	23 0 0	2 0 0	
	Kilnockan ..	Catherine L. Norrey ..	5 3 13	5 0 0	—	
	Ruileas ..	Charles Arthur Webb ..	227 2 0	225 15 0	10 5 0	
	Saureon ..	Cherries L. Norrey ..	160 3 10	140 0 0	6 15 0	
	Spagies ..	Richard E. Longfield ..	13 0 1	28 15 0	1 0 0	
	" ..	Richard E. Longfield ..	23 3 24	40 0 0	5 0 0	
	Arachilla ..	Catherine L. Norrey ..	11 2 25	9 5 0	—	
	Ballygriffin ..	Capt. Nugent Chamberlain ..	7 1 21	3 0 0	—	
Monastery ..	Ballymagney ..	Reps. James Walter Hennessey ..	0 3 0	1 0 0	—	Mansion house.
	" ..	Reps. James Walter Hennessey ..	21 2 21	17 5 0	—	
	Cappagh ..	George C. Foott ..	50 0 8	36 0 0	—	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	52 0 8	38 10 0	1 0 0	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	205 1 31	15 0 0	1 5 0	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	5 3 30	1 10 0	—	
	Currycrauta ..	George C. Foott ..	472 2 27	329 15 0	34 0 0	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	0 1 26	0 5 0	5 15 0	
	Claghbrotha North ..	George C. Foott ..	1183 1 2	55 5 0	2 10 0	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	George C. Foott ..	10 1 15	3 15 0	—	Mansion house.
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	9 1 0	1 5 0	—	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	9 1 22	1 5 0	—	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	22 0 14	4 5 0	—	
	Claghbrotha South ..	George C. Foott ..	580 0 22	58 5 0	3 10 0	
	" ..	George C. Foott ..	5 3 0	5 5 0	—	
	Knockvator ..	George C. Foott ..	358 0 30	2 0 0	—	
	Monastery Lower ..	John Bennett ..	129 0 25	126 0 0	7 15 0	
	Monastery Upper ..	John Bennett ..	1 3 11	0 5 0	—	
Rahau ..	Dromshan ..	Matthew H. Franks ..	220 0 55	178 15 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
	" ..	Matthew H. Franks ..	0 2 5	0 5 0	1 15 0	
	Kerritory ..	Sir Jas. Cutler Barr ..	49 3 23	0 15 0	—	
	Rahau ..	Matthew A. Franks ..	5 2 29	4 10 0	—	
	" ..	Matthew A. Franks ..	51 1 19	17 5 0	0 5 0	
	" ..	Matthew A. Franks ..	5 1 23	1 10 0	—	
	" ..	Matthew H. Franks ..	2 2 34	1 15 0	—	
	" ..	Matthew H. Franks ..	53 1 14	30 15 0	0 15 0	
	" ..	Matthew H. Franks ..	1 3 26	0 15 0	—	
	Rockforest East ..	Sir Jas. L. Cutler, Bart. ..	130 0 35	103 5 0	38 15 0	
Shanballymore ..	Arloing ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	80 0 14	72 0 0	1 10 0	Mansion house.
	Ballyville ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	141 3 29	108 5 0	0 5 0	
	Ballyvether ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	123 1 19	100 0 0	3 10 0	
	Ballyvether ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	130 1 38	130 0 0	45 0 0	
	Dumane ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	134 3 26	135 0 0	—	
	Dunastown ..	S. Q. W. Pearce ..	80 3 5	85 15 0	—	
	Grady Upper ..	Matthew J. Purcell ..	450 2 0	7 0 0	—	
	Shanbally North ..	John Coote ..	55 1 14	7 0 0	—	
	" ..	John Coote ..	115 1 22	81 5 0	0 5 0	
	" ..	John Coote ..	544 3 30	15 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	John Coote ..	10 1 12	2 5 0	—	Mansion house.
	" ..	John Coote ..	11 1 3	0 10 0	—	
	" ..	John Coote ..	10 1 17	0 10 0	—	
	Ballyville South ..	John Coote ..	247 1 11	8 10 0	—	
	" ..	John Coote ..	25 0 13	1 0 0	—	
	" ..	John Coote ..	74 2 25	2 0 0	—	
	" ..	John Coote ..	95 3 6	2 0 0	—	
	Carker ..	John W. Evans ..	30 3 1	15 0 0	0 15 0	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	107 1 35	156 15 0	40 0 0	
	Carker Middle ..	John W. Evans ..	36 2 14	1 15 0	0 5 0	
" ..	" ..	John W. Evans ..	411 3 12	0 0 0	—	Mansion house.
	Carker North ..	John W. Evans ..	35 0 10	2 5 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	12 0 0	1 15 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	221 2 27	31 15 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	659 1 5	10 0 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	19 2 32	1 15 0	—	
	Currybally ..	John W. Evans ..	4 3 13	3 15 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	22 1 30	16 5 0	—	
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	19 0 34	14 0 0	—	
	Shanbally Mass. ..	Mr. Hon. Lord Gifford ..	38 0 16	7 10 0	0 10 0	
Templemory ..	" ..	John W. Evans ..	4 3 20	0 5 0	—	Mansion house.
	" ..	John W. Evans ..	45 3 10	5 10 0	—	
	Currybally ..	Richard Page ..	74 2 19	37 15 0	0 5 0	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	114 1 30	77 0 0	4 15 0	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	122 0 20	76 15 0	—	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	—	—	—	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	—	—	—	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	—	—	—	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	—	—	—	
	" ..	Richard Page ..	—	—	—	



## RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOWS—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

Rural District.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Ratable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
Templemore	Gunnemacogevoe.	Richard Page	82 2 0	46 10 0	2 0 0	
		Richard Page	122 0 16	74 15 0	0 5 0	
		Richard Page	25 0 11	14 5 0	—	
		Richard Page	48 1 8	14 0 0	—	
		Richard Page	58 3 28	31 0 0	0 15 0	
	Templemore	Richard Page	108 1 17	36 0 0	2 0 0	
		Richard Page	2 0 19	1 0 0	—	
		Richard Page	40 0 13	15 15 0	—	
		Richard Page	339 0 55	225 10 0	35 10 0	Mansion house
		Richard Page	56 1 2	33 0 0	—	
Walsburn	Park North	Richard Page	2 1 3	2 0 0	5 0 0	
		John W. Kenna	35 2 0	30 15 0	—	
		Col. St. Legre A. Stowell	5 0 0	2 10 0	—	
		Capt. John Hunter O'neill	102 0 0	116 10 0	44 10 0	Mansion house
		John E. O'neill	46 0 0	51 0 0	3 10 0	
	Castlemore	Mrs. Bowen (In Charge)	2 0 24	0 15 0	0 10 0	
		Mrs. Bowen (In Charge)	18 0 5	12 0 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON.

Ballynecole	Ballynecole	Monahert J. C. Longfield	147 0 19	175 0 0	5 15 0	
Ballyrobin	Ballyrobin	Monahert J. C. Longfield	22 1 10	3 0 0	—	
"	"	M. J. C. Longfield	0 3 7	0 15 0	—	
"	"	M. J. C. Longfield	1 3 31	2 5 0	—	
"	"	Reps. E. de R. L. L. L.	1 0 25	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Monahert J. C. Longfield	3 0 0	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Monahert J. C. Longfield	1 0 50	0 15 0	—	
"	"	Reps. E. C. L. L.	3 1 0	3 0 0	—	
"	"	M. J. C. Longfield	2 0 50	1 5 0	—	
"	Ardablick	Peter F. Gaskill	10 0 17	3 15 0	—	
"		Rep. Thos. G. Durkin	35 0 36	2 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Ballybrake	Peter F. Gaskill	2 1 11	0 15 0	—	
"	Ballylogane	Peter F. Gaskill	44 3 15	47 0 0	5 0 0	
"	Ballynecole	Rep. Thos. G. Durkin	56 1 2	2 0 0	—	
"		Rep. Thos. G. Durkin	1 2 20	0 15 0	—	
"	Shanagary	Peter F. Gaskill	11 2 20	15 10 0	—	
"	North					
"						
Ballynecole	Ballynecole East	Wm. D. Humphreys	96 2 80	40 0 0	—	
"	Young Grove	Wm. D. Humphreys	47 3 15	36 15 0	5 0 0	
"		Wm. D. Humphreys	64 3 50	30 0 0	45 10 0	Mansion house.
Corrigishill	Angars	Joseph H. Gubbins	47 0 12	06 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Ballynecole	Robert C. S. Barry	0 3 15	5 10 0	1 10 0	
"	Big					
"						
"	Corrigishill	Thomas R. Sandfield	26 3 17	33 5 0	1 0 0	
"		Thomas R. Sandfield	22 0 0	19 15 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Thomas R. Sandfield	43 1 25	07 15 0	0 10 0	
"		Thomas R. Sandfield	53 1 31	05 0 0	4 15 0	
"	Corrigishill	Thomas R. Sandfield	26 1 22	10 15 0	2 15 0	
"		Lucy Kate Barry	30 1 23	17 10 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Lucy Kate Barry	25 3 36	13 10 0	2 10 0	
"		Lucy Kate Barry	4 0 12	1 10 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Lucy Kate Barry	5 2 9	2 5 0	—	
"		Lucy Kate Barry	3 3 37	1 15 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Lucy Kate Barry	7 3 28	4 0 0	—	
"		Lucy Kate Barry	22 3 13	17 10 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Lucy Kate Barry	60 1 22	72 12 0	1 0 0	
"		Joseph H. Gubbins	105 3 28	109 5 0	5 5 0	
"	Corrigishill	Richard H. S. Barry	137 2 25	110 5 0	7 0 0	
"		Hughes Martin	61 1 18	43 10 0	0 15 0	
"	Corrigishill	Hughes Martin	63 1 18	47 15 0	—	
"		Lucy K. Barry	12 0 0	25 0 0	34 0 0	
"	Corrigishill	Joseph H. Gubbins	11 1 17	73 10 0	3 0 0	
"		Joseph H. Gubbins	0 2 13	2 10 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Joseph H. Gubbins	87 0 0	20 10 0	0 15 0	
"		Joseph H. Gubbins	74 3 24	35 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Corrigishill	John, Richard Barry	4 2 7	4 0 0	—	
"		William, Walsburn	18 2 0	18 5 0	0 15 0	
"	Corrigishill	Marion, Low & Gubbins	9 3 20	3 10 0	—	
"		Marion, Low & Gubbins	68 0 8	32 0 0	—	
"	Corrigishill	Marion, Low & Gubbins	7 1 11	4 15 0	—	
"		Marion, Low & Gubbins	668 1 14	720 0 0	150 0 0	Mansion house.
"	Corrigishill	Marion, Low & Gubbins	47 2 16	43 0 0	2 0 0	
"		Marion, Low & Gubbins	40 2 1	24 10 0	4 10 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON—continued

Electoral Division	Townland	Occupies in Valuation Lists	Area (statute)	Estimated Valuation			Observations
				Land		Railways	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cashelmore, r.	Cashelmore ..	Vicars' Millston ..	21 0 0	15 0 0	—	1 9 0	
"	Kilbinsty ..	Earl of Shannon ..	41 3 10	30 10 0	—	—	
"	Carrigra ..	Earl of Shannon ..	1 0 25	1 15 0	—	—	
Cloone, r.	Cloone ..	Lords K. Smith ..	132 0 50	137 15 0	—	10 15 0	
"	Condinstown ..	Spice Thos. Barry ..	65 1 0	2 10 0	—	—	
"	Georgiesence ..	Lords K. Smith ..	265 0 9	7 5 0	—	0 15 0	
"	"	Lords K. Smith ..	132 0 53	98 15 0	—	4 10 0	
"	"	Lords K. Smith ..	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—	
Clony, r.	Barnabrow ..	Reps. Edw. de M. Litten ..	48 2 12	46 5 0	—	—	
"	"	Reps. Edw. de M. Litten ..	6 0 10	5 15 0	—	37 9 0	Manion house.
"	Kilballymore ..	Francis Smith ..	73 2 12	36 5 0	—	—	
Clony, r.	Kilboy ..	M. J. C. Longfield ..	10 0 9	20 0 0	—	—	
"	Kilgobane ..	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	180 2 6	118 10 0	—	5 9 0	
"	Kilgobane ..	Reps. Edw. de M. Litten ..	347 13 3	280 10 0	—	9 10 0	
"	Food More ..	Johanna Smith ..	9 3 24	9 10 0	—	—	
"	Carrigra ..	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	9 3 0	4 10 0	—	—	
"	Carrigra ..	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	12 1 8	7 0 0	—	—	
"	"	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	418 38	605 5 0	—	250 0 0	Manion house.
"	"	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	25 1 0	32 10 0	—	3 0 0	
"	Carrigra ..	Johanna Smith ..	74 0 33	75 0 0	—	—	
"	Longfield ..	Rep. Thomas Garde ..	6 1 24	8 0 0	—	—	
"	Ballybray ..	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	80 2 24	85 10 0	—	5 9 0	
Cork, r.	Ballymore ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	6 5 13	0 10 0	—	—	
"	"	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	84 3 30	80 0 0	—	—	
"	"	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	12 2 11	10 9 0	—	—	
"	Ardsborough ..	Se R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	1 1 4	1 5 0	—	—	
"	"	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	10 0 7	8 0 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	155 3 36	117 0 0	—	8 10 0	
"	Cork ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	230 3 36	234 10 0	—	51 9 0	Manion house.
"	"	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	106 2 15	108 10 0	—	11 10 0	
"	Glengarriff ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	7 3 0	5 0 0	—	—	
Dangan, r.	Bally ..	Annie Barry ..	81 0 30	2 10 0	—	—	
"	"	Annie Barry ..	2 0 30	2 5 0	—	—	
"	"	Annie Barry ..	7 0 30	2 15 0	—	—	
"	"	Annie Barry ..	5 1 13	1 30 0	—	—	
"	"	Annie Barry ..	5 1 11	5 0 0	—	—	
"	"	John P. Barry ..	2 0 0	1 30 0	—	—	
"	"	Annie Barry ..	11 3 35	5 0 0	—	—	
Dangan, r.	Barnabrow ..	Col. Wright Sherlock ..	121 1 15	38 0 0	—	8 15 0	
"	Ballymore ..	Capt. E. E. McBride ..	0 3 24	0 30 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Capt. E. E. McBride ..	83 3 2	54 15 0	—	—	
"	More ..	Capt. E. E. McBride ..	25 0 23	2 10 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Robert Kerr McBride ..	81 3 18	2 30 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Edward Barry ..	30 0 4	1 0 0	—	0 10 0	
"	Ballymore ..	Edward Barry ..	5 0 15	1 10 0	—	—	
Eighteenth, r.	Ballymore ..	Earl of Shannon ..	124 3 3	132 0 0	—	—	
"	Glengra ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	
"	"	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	7 3 0	5 0 0	—	—	
"	Glengra ..	Earl of Shannon ..	1 0 15	1 0 0	—	—	
"	Kilg ..	Earl of Shannon ..	7 3 20	3 0 0	—	—	
"	Glengra ..	R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	11 2 28	9 15 0	—	0 15 0	
"	"	R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	48 2 18	20 10 0	—	4 0 0	
"	"	R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	187 2 3	150 5 0	—	34 10 0	Manion house.
"	"	R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	50 3 7	33 5 0	—	7 5 0	
"	Ballymore ..	Lord Greville ..	1 3 4	0 15 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	5 1 2	4 0 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Montfort J. C. Longfield ..	5 0 30	1 15 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	John Smith ..	107 1 10	73 15 0	—	—	
"	"	John Smith ..	92 0 5	21 0 0	—	0 5 0	
"	"	Henry Smith ..	34 0 55	35 0 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Henry Smith ..	77 3 7	45 10 0	—	3 10 0	
"	Ballymore ..	Arthur B. Smith ..	180 2 57	34 0 0	—	6 0 0	
"	Ballymore ..	John Smith ..	182 1 53	78 15 0	—	—	
Legg, r.	Ballymore ..	A. H. Smith Barry ..	175 0 5	119 0 0	—	12 10 0	
"	Ballymore ..	Henry Standish Barry ..	125 2 4	58 10 0	—	1 10 0	
"	Ballymore ..	A. H. Smith Barry ..	44 0 33	20 10 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	A. H. Smith Barry ..	132 1 7	48 5 0	—	2 0 0	
"	Condinstown ..	Henry S. Barry ..	1 0 14	0 5 0	—	—	
"	Condinstown ..	Henry S. Barry ..	230 2 18	111 15 0	—	59 5 0	Manion house.
"	Condinstown ..	Norwich Assurance Co. ..	141 2 29	4 15 0	—	—	
"	Ballymore ..	Phoenix Barry ..	136 3 23	53 0 0	—	7 0 0	
"	Carrigra ..	Norwich Assurance Co. ..	32 1 4	1 10 0	—	—	
"	Glengra ..	Norwich Assurance Co. ..	15 1 11	0 10 0	—	—	
Middleton, r.	Ballymore ..	Richard Reid ..	15 3 30	31 0 0	—	—	
"	"	Richard Reid ..	15 3 24	38 15 0	—	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON—continued.

Appendix  
IX

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation List.	Area (statute).	Estimated Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Keshmoo Road	Ballinabrad East	Richard Heard .. ..	30 0 51	36 99 0	2 0 0	
"	"	Richard Heard .. ..	1 3 4	0 30 0	—	
"	"	Richard Heard .. ..	0 3 33	8 10 0	—	
"	"	Richard Heard .. ..	340 1 17	117 10 0	32 0 0	
"	"	Richard Heard .. ..	62 0 5	66 0 0	22 0 0	
"	"	Richard Heard .. ..	12 5 25	15 10 0	—	
"	Polysenna..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	60 3 18	24 10 0	4 5 0	
"	Ballinacree East	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	105 0 9	132 0 0	4 0 0	
"	"	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	110 1 24	95 0 0	4 0 0	
"	"	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	131 3 17	189 0 0	23 10 0	
"	"	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	357 1 10	149 0 0	58 0 0	Mansion house
"	Daneshane ..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	1 0 0	1 5 0	—	
"	Ballinacree ..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	33 0 0	0 0 0	—	
"	Broomfield East	Vicount Middleton .. ..	30 1 30	16 5 0	—	
"	"	Vicount Middleton .. ..	1 1 0	1 5 0	—	
"	Broomfield West	Vicount Middleton .. ..	1 1 0	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Vicount Middleton .. ..	4 0 30	5 0 0	0 5 0	
"	Cabernemore ..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	145 0 0	105 15 0	19 0 0	
"	"	Vicount Middleton .. ..	26 0 10	33 15 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	4 3 15	1 0 0	—	
"	Kilnagh ..	Vicount Middleton .. ..	13 3 0	12 0 0	—	
"	Knockgriffin (Lackilly)	Vicount Middleton .. ..	0 2 37	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Vicount Middleton .. ..	6 3 15	34 0 0	—	
North ..	Deerpark ..	Earl of Shannon .. ..	143 3 25	84 10 0	2 10 0	
"	Glasheen More	Robert Dring .. ..	48 3 0	20 5 0	2 0 0	
"	"	Robert Dring .. ..	51 1 5	19 15 0	—	
"	Glasheen Wood	Sir Arthur Richard De Capell ..	33 0 30	8 10 0	—	
"	"	Reverend, Bart.	110 3 8	53 15 0	5 15 0	
"	Kilconnors ..	Wm. Bowles .. ..	123 3 35	64 0 0	16 0 0	
Keshmoo ..	Ballinacree ..	Rep. John J. Cooke .. ..	1 2 0	1 5 0	—	
"	"	Rep. John J. Cooke .. ..	4 1 27	3 0 0	—	
"	"	E. F. Thackwell .. ..	0 2 50	0 10 0	—	
"	Knockane-moorey	E. F. Thackwell .. ..	14 3 15	5 10 0	—	
"	"	Charles J. Englewood .. ..	58 3 30	25 10 0	2 10 0	
"	Cornew ..	Wm. R. G. Adams .. ..	6 0 22	2 10 0	—	
"	Kinnelake ..	Wm. R. G. Adams .. ..	26 0 0	27 0 0	—	
"	Jacobswood ..	Wm. R. G. Adams .. ..	0 3 0	1 0 0	—	
"	"	Wm. R. G. Adams .. ..	107 0 30	176 15 0	2 0 0	
"	"	Wm. R. G. Adams .. ..	4 1 0	5 0 0	55 10 0	Mansion house
"	Bethamoney East	Prebend and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin .. ..	11 2 50	7 15 0	—	
"	Lerry ..	The Misses Longfield .. ..	28 2 35	30 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Boatland ..	Charles J. Englewood .. ..	103 0 5	700 0 0	112 0 0	Mansion house
Trillick ..	Barragh ..	A. E. S. Barry .. ..	175 1 24	1 15 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Robert C. Smith Barry .. ..	2 0 37	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	John C. Smith Barry .. ..	141 2 2	2 5 0	—	
"	Dundahilly West	Reverend Barry .. ..	145 2 30	70 0 0	19 10 0	
"	Portlough ..	Reps. John Moore .. ..	12 3 11	1 5 0	—	
Trillick ..	Ballinacree North	Robert C. Smith Barry .. ..	617 3 12	28 0 0	1 10 0	
"	"	Robert C. Smith Barry .. ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Robert C. S. Barry .. ..	22 0 31	17 0 0	—	
"	Olderick West	Robert C. S. Barry .. ..	10 3 15	5 0 0	—	
"	Trillick ..	Robert C. S. Barry .. ..	30 2 37	11 0 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET.

Cabernagh ..	Cabernagh ..	Rep. Capt. William A. Fegan ..	40 3 7	2 10 0	—	
Conelagh ..	Ballinacree ..	John Massey .. ..	11 0 0	1 10 0	—	
"	Cabernagh ..	John Massey .. ..	2 2 0	0 5 0	—	
"	"	John Massey .. ..	50 0 0	1 0 0	—	
"	"	John Massey .. ..	15 2 33	1 0 0	—	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Henry W. Lender .. ..	0 5 10	0 5 0	—	
"	Conelagh ..	Henry A. B. Wells .. ..	149 1 17	134 10 0	35 0 0	Mansion house.
"	"	John Massey .. ..	45 0 0	4 10 0	0 5 0	
"	Carrigrohane ..	Henry W. Lender .. ..	60 3 15	14 10 0	—	
"	Conelagh ..	Henry W. Lender .. ..	120 2 0	4 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET—continued.

APPENDIX  
II.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (acres).	Rateable Valuation.		Chimneys.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Coomshinga ..	Mountleader ..	Henry W. Leader ..	130 2 0	62 0 0	48 10 0	Mansion house.
" ..	" ..	Henry W. Leader ..	11 2 0	5 0 0	—	
Orienshoe ..	Corrighill ..	Robert Pratt ..	1634 2 2	17 15 0	—	
Cullen ..	Mountshoghan ..	W. H. Cleary ..	159 1 22	48 15 0	2 0 0	
" ..	" ..	W. H. Cleary ..	35 2 10	8 15 0	—	
Drake ..	Coole ..	Henry A. B. Wallis ..	38 0 2	12 15 0	—	
" ..	Drumshilla ..	Henry A. B. Wallis ..	11 3 25	3 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Henry A. B. Wallis ..	1 2 4	0 5 0	—	
" ..	Lackahane ..	Henry A. B. Wallis ..	26 1 24	24 10 0	1 10 0	
" ..	" ..	Henry A. B. Wallis ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	—	
Knockree ..	Knockree ..	Daniel C. Coleman ..	4 1 21	1 10 0	—	
" ..	Nohaval Lower ..	Mrs. Burke ..	4 1 0	1 15 0	—	
Rathool ..	Boylemore ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	1 2 16	0 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	173 2 5	12 0 0	—	
" ..	Knockshill ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	28 2 26	0 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	2 3 0	0 5 0	—	
" ..	Leigh ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	2 0 20	0 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	9 0 10	2 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	98 1 30	2 10 0	—	
" ..	Probus ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	43 0 0	—	—	
" ..	Rathool ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	7 2 35	2 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	36 0 5	0 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt. ..	169 2 22	1 0 0	—	
Slagh ..	Coolingher ..	Margaret Hagerty ..	60 0 6	29 0 0	12 10 0	
" ..	Knockacarna- cough ..	Rev. Leonard Leader ..	31 2 10	0 3 0	—	
" ..	Knock- stockane ..	Rev. Leonard Leader ..	252 2 18	121 15 0	9 15 0	
" ..	" ..	Rev. L. L. Sullivan ..	69 3 19	24 5 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN No. 1.

Ballyvaugh ..	Ballyvaugh ..	Countess of Kingston ..	136 2 7	11 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	2 3 20	1 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	29 3 28	2 0 0	—	
" ..	Derrylahan ..	Countess of Kingston ..	6 3 18	0 15 0	—	
Derryvillane ..	Mitchelstown ..	Countess of Kingston ..	103 1 32	68 5 0	3 10 0	
" ..	Countess ..	Countess of Kingston ..	17 0 4	1 0 0	—	
" ..	Newgrove ..	Elizabeth Barrett ..	13 8 24	1 5 0	—	
Fasby ..	Ballyvaugh ..	Elizabeth Barrett ..	44 1 36	44 10 0	12 10 0	
" ..	North ..	St. L. Aloek Street ..	336 0 20	11 10 0	—	
" ..	Ballyvaugh ..	Stephen Graham ..	22 1 16	1 10 0	—	
" ..	Fasby ..	Henry C. Bowen ..	385 0 50	299 10 0	61 0 0	Mansion house.
" ..	" ..	Henry C. Bowen ..	17 2 12	13 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Henry C. Bowen ..	4 1 20	2 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Henry C. Bowen ..	22 3 13	30 5 0	—	
Kilgobbin ..	Trillickterm ..	Nelson Graham ..	25 8 5	4 15 0	—	
" ..	Drugh ..	George Montgomery ..	5 0 0	3 10 0	—	
" ..	Kilco ..	George Montgomery ..	69 2 23	34 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	245 2 30	243 15 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	35 1 0	22 15 0	—	
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	35 0 23	32 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	73 0 0	32 0 0	2 10 0	
" ..	Knocknagery ..	George Montgomery ..	29 8 5	18 15 0	—	
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	20 0 32	11 10 0	0 15 0	
" ..	" ..	George Montgomery ..	2 1 10	1 5 0	—	
Marshallterm ..	Crughvane ..	Countess of Kingston ..	2 3 18	2 5 0	—	
" ..	Crughvane ..	Countess of Kingston ..	17 2 30	11 10 0	—	
Mitchelstown ..	Ballyvaugh ..	Countess of Kingston ..	6 2 18	9 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	6 2 18	8 10 0	0 10 0	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	5 2 1	11 5 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	5 2 13	7 15 0	—	
" ..	Ballyvaugh ..	Countess of Kingston ..	64 0 34	25 5 0	1 0 0	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	26 2 22	11 5 0	—	
" ..	Birgown ..	Countess of Kingston ..	0 2 20	1 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	12 2 2	12 10 0	6 15 0	
" ..	" ..	Countess of Kingston ..	10 1 33	7 10 0	—	
" ..	Clonough ..	Countess of Kingston ..	27 2 18	16 0 0	—	
" ..	Clonough ..	Countess of Kingston ..	3 1 5	5 0 0	—	
" ..	Crughvane ..	Mary Genn ..	24 3 35	2 5 0	—	
" ..	Crughvane ..	Countess of Kingston ..	5 1 21	0 30 0	—	
" ..	Gerrane ..	Countess of Kingston ..	27 1 31	20 0 0	1 10 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN No. 1—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX

Church Division	Townland	Owner in Valuation Lists	Area (acres)	Rateable Valuation.		Observations
				Land	Buildings	
			s. p. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mitchelstown	Garras	Countess of Kingston	38 3 7	55 0 0	—	
"	"	Countess of Kingston	38 1 23	54 0 0	3 0 0	
"	"	Countess of Kingston	5 2 5	4 0 0	—	
"	"	Countess of Kingston	1 2 0	0 10 0	—	
"	Glenhof	Mary Gowan	195 3 30	6 15 0	0 10 0	
"	Kilrum	Countess of Kingston	2 0 10	1 10 0	—	
"	Kilshenny	Countess of Kingston	4 3 19	2 10 0	—	
"	Mitchelstown	Countess of Kingston	258 0 35	150 5 0	150 5 0	Manion house.
"	"	Countess of Kingston	3 2 0	12 15 0	—	
"	"	Countess of Kingston	5 0 0	0 5 0	—	
"	Stag Park	Countess of Kingston	32 1 14	21 10 0	—	
Townlands	Kilshenny	Countess of Kingston	10 3 28	3 5 0	—	
"	Lahmoulage	Countess of Kingston	10 1 25	0 10 0	—	
"	East					

## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN

Aghalane North	Arindry	Mrs. D. Hadden	12 1 17	5 0 0	—	
"	"	Samuel Hadden	25 0 5	0 0 0	2 10 0	Manion house.
"	Reconamanga	Reps. Beecher Fleming	275 1 5	115 5 0	25 5 0	
Aghalane South	Canamanga	Reps. Samuel R. Townsend	48 1 3	35 5 0	0 10 0	
"	Whitehall	Reps. Samuel R. Townsend	100 0 0	71 10 0	21 0 0	
"	Hanahanagh or Matton Island	Reps. Timothy McOrthy Downey	1 3 24	0 5 0	—	
Brinagh	Roosachalla	Catherine Gowan	35 3 35	9 10 0	1 5 0	
"	"	Catherine Gowan	5 2 3	1 0 0	—	
"	Gurraun South	Catherine Gowan	70 3 32	26 5 0	1 5 0	
Lebragh	Berronsnato	George Lewis	28 0 17	7 5 0	—	
"	Gortinacagh	George Lewis	19 0 17	3 10 0	—	
"	Lagapapal	The O'Donovan	22 5 20	3 10 0	—	
"	Malagunore	George Lewis	74 2 5	14 0 0	2 10 0	
Cape Cliff	Glen East	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	4 3 34	1 10 0	10 0 0	
"	Dunagill West	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	11 2 0	3 5 0	—	
"	Gortinacagh	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	1 3 0	0 10 0	10 15 0	
"	Gortinacagh	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	3 3 20	1 0 0	—	
"	ILANAGH					
"	The Orlaghagh	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	5 3 35	0 10 0	—	
"	"	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	2 0 27	0 10 0	—	
"	Seady Island	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	10 0 19	0 15 0	0 5 0	
Carigahane	Drumagilly	Joseph Treacy	17 2 25	1 15 0	—	
"	North					
"	Kilcunahagh	Joseph Treacy	6 2 18	0 5 0	—	
Cutharm North	Bude	Katharine Townsend	184 2 10	84 5 0	44 5 0	Manion house
"	Cutharmouth	Charles L. Townsend	277 1 3	108 0 0	55 0 0	Manion house
"	"	Charles L. Townsend	225 0 22	32 10 0	—	
"	Drishane	Aylmer C. Somerville	85 3 0	74 5 0	20 0 0	Manion house.
"	Thunadun	Aylmer C. Somerville	104 3 20	38 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Aylmer C. Somerville	4 1 0	3 5 0	—	
"	Furnadagun	Aylmer C. Somerville	97 3 23	29 10 0	1 15 0	
"	Furnaght	Charles L. Townsend	21 2 14	0 15 0	0 20 0	
"	Lilcomore	The O'Donovan	7 3 33	0 5 0	—	
Cutharm South	Ballyoughan	Traitor of Lord Carbury	6 3 10	1 0 0	—	
"	Lahardane More	The O'Donovan	9 1 33	1 10 0	—	
Cutharmouth	Coilbasse	Lord Carbury	24 0 30	2 10 0	—	
Donabane	Dunagun	Lady Culbass	17 1 37	3 0 0	—	
Dunagun	Dunagunahilly	La. Col. M. C. Powell	2 3 32	1 0 0	—	
Dunagun South	Dunagunahilly	James Connell	4 3 32	0 5 0	—	
"	"					
"	Moyle Lower	Brute Lewis	38 1 32	0 10 0	0 20 0	
Cutharmouth	AgharDe	James C. Brumagh	5 1 7	0 20 0	—	
"	Donabane	James Weirly	12 1 34	1 10 0	—	
"	Glenatone	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	14 3 17	1 10 0	—	
"	Cutharmouth	Sir John W. Becker, Bt.	31 1 35	2 15 0	—	
"	Doonagun	William R. Connor	75 2 30	11 5 0	—	
"	Donabane	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves	21 0 19	20 10 0	1 0 0	
"	"	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves	19 2 34	30 15 0	0 15 0	
"	Kilbane	John H. De Burgh	10 3 10	13 10 0	10 5 0	
"	ILANAGH					
"	Adam Island	Barry (Manion)	4 5 20	0 10 0	—	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN—continued.

Electoral Division	Townland	Owner or Valuation List	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations
				Land.	Buildings.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilmorebeg ..	Barneston ..	Adam Newman ..	5 0 30	0 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Adam Newman ..	11 2 31	0 8 0	—	
" ..	Corliss ..	Adam Newman ..	5 1 30	1 10 0	—	
" ..	Corliss-sodagh ..	Adam Newman ..	35 0 34	5 10 0	—	
" ..	Millemahona ..	Adam Newman ..	3 3 12	0 15 0	—	
" ..	Shanavale ..	Adam Newman ..	22 2 13	4 0 0	2 5 0	
Knockbeg ..	Collins West ..	John D. Lewis ..	154 1 34	90 5 0	2 15 0	
" ..	Droghda ..	Lady Colclough ..	34 2 20	17 10 0	2 15 0	
" ..	Keenagh ..	Richard H. Townsend ..	13 3 34	3 15 0	—	
" ..	Kilmore ..	Lt.-Col. Henry G. Powell ..	104 0 15	4 0 0	—	
Myra ..	Aringa ..	Hon. Mrs. Pennington ..	6 2 0	4 5 0	—	
" ..	Bawnahara ..	Lt.-Col. Henry G. Powell ..	67 1 5	66 10 0	21 0 0	Manor house
" ..	Coolmurga ..	Charles L. Townsend ..	35 3 20	13 15 0	0 5 0	
Shanahan ..	Millemahona ..	Mrs. E. F. Swanton ..	14 3 20	8 0 0	1 5 0	
Shanahan Rural	Curragh ..	The O'Donnors ..	2 2 20	0 15 0	—	
" ..	Coonagh ..	The O'Donnors ..	3 0 35	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Lurga ..	Reps. Timothy McCarthy Downing ..	21 2 0	14 5 0	8 0 0	
" ..	Manbrack ..	Reps. Timothy McCarthy Downing ..	74 1 51	32 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Capt. Anthony H. Morgan ..	77 3 12	54 5 0	4 10 0	
" ..	" ..	Col. Anthony H. Morgan ..	182 2 30	84 15 0	150 0 0	Manor house
" ..	Reamagh ..	The O'Donnors ..	307 3 8	112 15 0	60 0 0	Manor house
" ..	Townland ..	John E. H. Beecher ..	28 0 20	7 0 0	—	
" ..	INLAND—					
" ..	Inishbeg ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	26 3 38	11 10 0	1 10 0	
" ..	" ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	73 0 29	25 16 0	1 10 0	
" ..	" ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	78 2 36	43 5 0	5 10 0	
" ..	" ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	78 2 30	40 0 0	5 10 0	
" ..	" ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	20 3 0	10 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	89 3 24	40 10 0	61 10 0	Manor house
" ..	Martha Island ..	James McCarthy Moragh ..	0 3 15	0 0 0	—	
" ..	Crugh ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	23 2 17	41 15 0	30 15 0	Manor house
" ..	" ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	24 1 10	65 0 0	4 0 0	
" ..	" ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	43 0 10	24 15 0	—	
" ..	Oldport ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	20 0 30	5 15 0	—	
Tullagh ..	Balkin ..	Lord Colclough ..	1 1 20	1 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Lord Colclough ..	1 2 25	2 10 0	—	
" ..	Coonagh ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	15 0 20	2 15 0	—	
" ..	Pookan ..	Sir John W. Beecher, Bt. ..	43 3 9	8 15 0	—	
Woodford ..	Finaleen ..	Capt. Anthony Morgan ..	346 3 4	143 15 0	26 5 0	
" ..	Coonagh ..	Michael A. B. Beecher ..	21 3 12	0 10 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Capt. Anthony Morgan ..	2 3 7	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Kilmore ..	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves ..	69 0 39	27 10 0	22 0 0	
" ..	" ..	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves ..	36 1 5	10 15 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Dean Reeves ..	62 2 3	17 10 0	2 10 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL.

Ballybane ..	Barneston ..	James R. Swanton ..	40 0 0	14 10 0	4 5 0	
" ..	Barneston ..	James R. Swanton ..	312 3 5	38 10 0	3 15 0	
" ..	Barneston ..	James R. Swanton ..	75 2 34	20 5 0	—	
Ballybane ..	Barneston ..	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co. ..	11 0 31	—	—	
" ..	Barneston ..	Robert Swanton (William) ..	5 0 15	4 15 0	10 10 0	
" ..	Barneston ..	Robert Swanton (William) ..	2 3 3	2 5 0	—	
" ..	Coonagh ..	Irish Export United Company (Limited) ..	2 3 0	0 5 0	12 0 0	
" ..	" ..	Elizabeth Townsend ..	25 2 9	10 0 0	5 0 0	
" ..	Derrinstown ..	Rev. Thomas Hicks ..	24 2 25	1 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Rev. Thomas Hicks ..	0 0 30	0 5 0	1 15 0	
" ..	Falknam ..	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co. ..	0 1 30	—	—	
" ..	Gortree ..	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co. ..	12 1 5	—	—	
Cadagh ..	Derrinstown ..	Earl of Bandon ..	223 3 15	9 10 0	—	
Cadagh ..	Crookhaven ..	Charles O'Grady ..	29 3 14	12 0 0	—	
" ..	" ..	Lady C. P. P. Clinton ..	11 2 28	2 0 0	0 5 0	
" ..	" ..	Lady Clinton ..	6 3 10	2 15 0	—	
" ..	Kilmore ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	2 0 30	0 5 0	—	
" ..	Leenagh ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	4 2 0	0 10 0	—	
" ..	Mallagh ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	12 3 30	3 0 0	1 0 0	
" ..	Town ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	38 2 9	3 10 0	—	
Derrinstown ..	Cadagh ..	Earl of Bandon ..	27 2 31	0 5 0	—	
" ..	Cadagh ..	George Swanton ..	41 3 39	1 15 0	—	
" ..	Coonagh ..	Earl of Bandon ..	227 3 35	4 15 0	—	
" ..	Derrinstown ..	Capt. Richard A. Townsend ..	60 1 31	30 5 0	1 15 0	
" ..	" ..	Richard Townsend ..	224 3 22	82 15 0	2 0 0	

## RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL—continued.

APPENDIX  
IX.

Electoral Ward.	Townland	Creeper in Valuation Lists	Area (acres).	Rateable Valuation.			Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.		
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dunleason ..	Monaghanbriel	Rev. Thomas Flack ..	3 2 30	1 0 0	0 0 0		
		Rev. Thomas Flack ..	107 0 1	6 10 0	—		
Dunleason ..	Lisnacah	Richard H. Sotter ..	30 3 0	0 15 0	9 10 0		
	Lisnacah North	Thomas Philip Sinnerdale ..	223 3 21	62 10 0	15 5 0		
Townmore ..	Ballyvrick ..	Elizabeth Anne Fitzgerald ..	156 0 11	31 5 0	15 10 0		
	Townmore ..	Trustees of Tempal St. Roch	16 0 34	0 5 0	—		

## RURAL DISTRICT OF YOUGHAL No. 1.

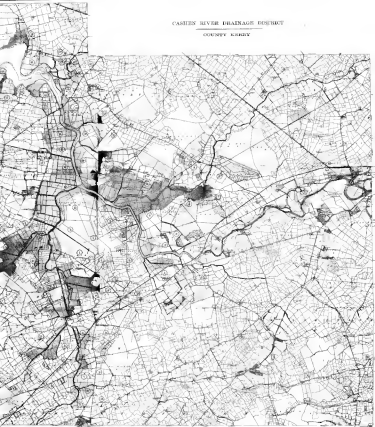
Ardagh ..	Ballymoring ..	Norman Unwin ..	334 2 16	12 15 0	—		
	Ballygrana ..	Norman Unwin ..	8 3 17	2 10 0	—		
	Ballymoring ..	Norman Unwin ..	12 0 30	3 10 0	—		
	Mibert ..						
	Reesh ..	Rep. John Davis ..	190 1 23	19 15 0	—		
		Rep. John Davis ..	23 3 0	7 0 0	—		
		Charles W. F. Parnocky ..	23 2 3	1 0 0	—		
	Monaher ..	Norman Unwin ..	21 1 23	8 1 0	—		
	Monaher ..	Norman Unwin ..	24 1 33	27 10 0	—		
Kilmore ..	Ballymoring ..	George Bruce Naser ..	203 3 31	60 5 0	3 0 0		
	Kilmore ..	Charles William Parnocky ..	23 0 3	0 15 0	—		
	Monaher ..						
		Charles William Parnocky ..	27 1 10	1 0 0	—		
	Kilmore ..	Mrs. Bayly ..	32 2 0	3 0 0	—		
	Kilmore ..	George Bruce Naser ..	32 3 13	4 5 0	—		
	Lower North ..	George B. Nason ..	211 1 17	11 10 0	—		
		George B. Nason ..	48 3 19	2 15 0	—		
		George B. Nason ..	6 0 0	0 10 0	—		
	Lower South ..	George B. Nason ..	220 3 17	48 5 0	2 0 0		
	Randyhill ..	George B. Nason ..	173 3 29	19 0 0	20 0 0		Harrison house
Kilmore ..	Aghaloe ..		0 2 3	3 15 0	—		
		Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	73 1 3	22 5 0	—		
		Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	36 0 38	17 0 0	—		
		Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	2 1 4	1 15 0	1 0 0		
	Ballymoring ..	Norman Unwin ..	11 0 7	5 0 0	—		
	Ballymoring ..	Norman Unwin ..	36 1 7	23 10 0	—		
	Orishy ..	Anna Bayly ..	66 1 14	23 0 0	—		
	Glenas Beg ..	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	2 1 10	1 10 0	—		
	Lachrym ..	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	1 1 16	0 15 0	—		
	Monaher ..	Norman Unwin ..	13 1 36	32 15 0	—		
	Monaher ..	Norman Unwin ..	22 3 20	18 10 0	—		
		Norman Unwin ..	75 3 27	53 5 0	28 10 0		Harrison house
		Norman Unwin ..	17 3 10	16 10 0	—		
		Norman Unwin ..	27 2 29	21 10 0	—		
Youghal Road	Ballygrana ..	Henry Osborne Bailey ..	107 3 4	15 5 0	—		
	East ..		23 1 31	30 0 0	42 0 0		Monaher house.
	Blackridge ..	Mrs. Reeve ..	124 2 3	133 15 0	42 0 0		Monaher house.
	Blackridge ..	Harry Walker ..					
	Dunmore ..						
	Youghal Mad- lands	Rep. Philip Francis Little ..	117 0 17	103 0 0	—		





CASHES RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT

COUNTY KERRY



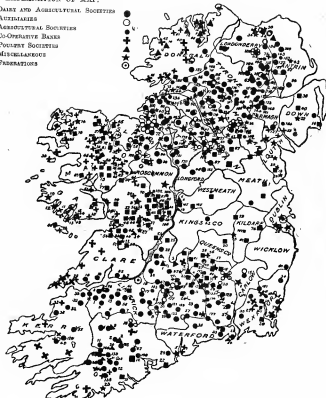
### APPENDIX III.

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES  
IN 1901.

Map put in by Mr. GEORGE F. TRENCH, in connection with TABLE B, on opposite page.

# EXPLANATION OF MAP.

- DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
- AUXILIARIES
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
- CO-OPERATIVE BANKS
- POULTRY SOCIETIES
- MISCELLANEOUS
- FEDERATIONS



N.B.—The figures shown on the above map refer to a list of societies which is given in the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for 1902. Since then several of these societies have been dissolved, and very many others have sprung up.